GUIDE TO THE SOVIET UNION

Moscow Economic Council

THE STATE TRUST "MOSSELPROM"

Moscow, Arbatskye Vorota, Kalashny 4/1.
Tel.: 1—14—58. Cables: "Mosselprom".

Manufacture and Sale of

THE LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
NORTH CAROLINA

ENDOWED BY THE
DIALECTIC AND PHILANTHROPIC
SOCIETIES

DK27
.V7

Alzada Comstock

People's Commissariat of Finance of the Union S. S. R.

DK27 .V7

NOTICE

Concerning the articles published in the foreign press stating the difficulties said to exist in this country with regard to the cashing of money-transfers sent from abroad to the Union SSR, the Commissariat of Finance considers it necessary to notify the interested parties that:

1. According to the laws existing in this country, the cashing of foreign money-transfers is free and not subject to any limitations whatsoever.

2. The transferred sums are paid out by the Banks or Post-Offices to the addresses throughout the Union up to any amount whatsoever.

3. No deductions whatsoever are màde by the Banks or Post-Offices from the amount transferred.

4. The transferred moneys are not subject to any taxation whatsoever.

5. All holders of foreign currency, including that received by foreign money-transfers, are entitled to keep the same unimpededly and to freely sell it to the Banks and on Exchange.

For the purpose of assisting the poorer groups of the population receiving such transfers, the Commissariat of Finance has made arrangements to reduce the postal charges for same.

The People's Commissary of Finance of the Union SSR.

G. Sokolnikov.

STATE BANK OF THE S.S.S.R.

(Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.)

**

Founded by Decree of the Soviet Government of October 12-th, 1921.

Formerly State Bank of the RSFSR.

Moscow, Neglinny Proyezd 12. — Telegraphic Adress: Inpravbank.

Capital 5.000.000 Chervontzi.

Note Issue Juli 1-st 38.750.000 Chervontzi.

NOTE: 1 chervonetz contains 119.4826 grains of pure gold and equals M 1.1.1¾ or M 5.14½.

Branches in Everey Part of the Soviet Union.

Deposits and Current Accounts in Foreign and Soviet Currency. Commercial Credits. Bills Discounted. Documents Payable in SSSR Collected, Remittances Effected in all Parts of SSSR. Banking Business of every description Transacted.

Correspondents in all Parts of the World.

London Agents: Lloyds Bank Limited, Midland Bank Limited, Barclays Bank Limited, Westminster Bank Limited, Equitable Trust Co. of New-York, Guaranty Trust Co. of New-York, Arcos-Banking Corporation Limited, Moscow Narodny Bank Limited; J. Henry Schröder & Co.; Samuel Montagu & Co.; S. Japhet & Co. Limited.

New-York Agents: Guaranty Trust Co. of New-York, Equitable Trust Co. of New-York, Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co.

THE VOLUNTER FLEET

Established 1878

IMPORT AND EXPORT

Transportation of Cargoes from all Ports of the Union of the S. S. R. and Abroad. Transport and Forwarding Transactions. Large Ware-Houses equipped with operated Cranes for Loading and Unloading. Clearing Transactions in all Custom-Houses of the Union. Insurange against all Risks.

Over 250 Branches and Agencies throughout the Union and Abroad.

Direction and Head-Office:
Moscow, Ilinka, Bogoiavlensky Pereulok 1/5

Cables: „Dobroflot". Code: Marconi.

Foreign Agencies:

London, Constantinople, Berlin,

Riga, Reval, Helsingfors,

Shanghai, Nagasaki,

etc.

Administration of the

The Administration of the Donetz Railways informs herewith the travelling public that fast and mail trains circulate between Kharkov and Rostov o. D. in order to improve the connection between the Ukraine and the Caucasian watering resorts.

The cars of the foresaid trains are divided into two groups: „soft“ and „hard“ cars. The fast trains are provided with sleping-places for both groups of cars, an additional amount being charged for speed. Besides, an special cial car (of the former Intern. Sleeping Car Co.), as well as a restaurant-car are attached to the fast trains. Bedding linen is supplied in every car for a certain charge.

Donetz Railways

The soft cars of the mail trains have sleeping-places and the hard ones-sitting-places

During the Summer season a group of cars circulates between Kharkov and Slavansk-Kurort, in order to establish good connection with the watering place situated near the last named station.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAYS

Direction: in Kharkov

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TOWN-OFFICES

Kharkov, Melitopol, Simferopol, Yalta, Eupatoria, Kertch, Poltava, Kremenchoug, Kiev and Soumy. The Town-Offices transact the following operations: 1. Preliminary Booking of Tickets; 2. Storing and Insurance of Luggage and delivery of same to clients' houses; 3. Packing of Freights. Detailed information given — personally or by telephone — as regards travelling conditions in the S. S. S. R.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAYS

Direction: in Kharkov

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At the Kharkov and Simferopol Town-Offices tickets are issued for the motor-car service of the Crimcurso Co between Simferopol-Sevastopol and the Crimean health-resorts. The same tickets are sold in the trains Moscow-Sevastopol by agents of the said Crimcurso Co. between the stations Djankoy-Sevastopol.

UNION S.S.R.

COMMISSARY OF WAYS OF COMMUNICATION

The Transcaucasian S.S.R. Railways

Moscow Commercial Agency.

Forwarding and Delivery of Goods, Luggage and Freights throughout the Railway-Net of the Union.

Transactions on Reimbursement Terms in Transcaucasian and Foreign Currencies.

Custom and Excise Clearing Operations in Batum and Baku. Loan Transactions.

Forwarding of Goods to Europe, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, Azerbaidjan and Abkhazia.

Sale and Purchase of Goods in SSSR on a commission Basis.

Transhipment of Goods with full liability fob client's Ware-House.

Inquiries: Moscow, Sverdlov Sqaure 7. Phones: 2-77-14, 2-57-19. / Batum, Sheremetevskaya Square. / Tiflis, Vokzalnaya Street and Erivan Square. / Baku, Olginskaya Street. / Erivan, Astafevskaya 7. / Gandja, form. Kupetchesky Bank Bldg. — Cable-Adresses: "Zakavkazjeldor".

S. S. S. R.

Commissariat of Railways and Communications

ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
USSURY RAILWAY
KHABAROVSK

Commercial Agencies: Vladivostok, Aleutskaya 7; Harbin, Kommertcheskaya 20; Nikolayevsk.

City-Stations: Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, Nikolayevsk and Moscow.

The city-stations transact the following operations:

1. *Booking* of passenger tickets and "place-tickets" with delivery at purchaser's house on request.
2. *Supplying* military tickets.
3. *Punching* of tickets.
4. *Distribution* of baggage and freight received by railroad or water with delivery at the house on request.
5. *Receiving* of baggage and freight for transport by rail and water.
6. *Transhipment* of baggage and freight incoming and outgoing.
7. *Storage* of baggage, hand luggage, and freight.
8. *Insurance* of baggage and freights under way and during storage.
9. *Packing,* covering, and plombing of outgoing baggage and freight.
10. *Transportation* of freight by pack-horse.
11. *Settling* excise and custom formalities.

For the services rendered the city-stations collect commission charges in accordance with fixed rates published in the Book of Tariffs exposed within the station rooms.

THE EKATERININSKY RAILWAY LINE

Direction and Administration: Ekaterinoslav. Karl Marx Prospect 128.

Commercial Section.

All kinds of Passenger-, Luggage- and Freight Business transacted, as well as various Commission Orders.

Town Booking Offices and Commercial Agencies:
Ekaterinoslaw, Karl Marx' Prospect 82.
Rostov o. Don, 1. Fr. Engels' Street 43, 2. Naberejnaia, near the Koshkinsky Tupik (Branch No. 1 of the Town Station).
Mariupol, Trotzky Street 51.
Nikolaiev, Corner Sovietskaia and Catholic Street 41/1.
Taganrog, Sverdlov Street 87.
Khersson, 1-st May Street.

The Mologa Timber Industry Co. „MOLOGOLES", LTD.

Concession in the District of the Mga—Rybinsk Railway

Berlin
W. 62, Keithstr. 11

Leningrad
Ploshchad Vorovsky 11

Working of Timber
Railway Constructions
Timber Goods
Fire Wood

STORES in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov
REPRESENTATIONS: Moscow, Nikolskaya, Vetoshny 11, Kharkov, K. Liebknecht Str. 96.

"RUSSAVSTORG"

THE RUSSIAN-AUSTRIAN TRADE AND INDUSTRY COMPANY, LIMITED

Moscow, Staraia Ploshchad 2

Promoters:

The Austro-Russian Industry Company, Limited, Vienna VIII, Langegasse 63

The People's Commissary for Foreign Trade, Moscow, Ilinka

Imports to the Union of the Soviet Republics:

Motor Cars, Electrotechnical Apparata and Materials, Electrical Lamps, Gas-Lighting Apparata, Klingerit Packings, Tools of Every Description, Machine-Tools, Steel, Refined Steel, Paper of any Kind, Emery Wheels, Surgical Instruments, Chemicals of Every Description, Scythes, Pipe-Joints of Malleable Iron, Narrow Gauged Locomotives, Shoddy.

Exports from the Union of the Soviet Republics:

Tobacco, Hides and Skins, Bristles, Horse-Hair, Casings, Timber, Oil, Fishes, Feathers and Downs, Caviare, Kerosene, Manganese, Simples, Turpentine Asbestos, Bones, Horns, Rags.

RUSSO-PERSIAN BANKING-HOUSE

Direction in Teheran

Capital 5 000 000 Gold Roubles.

Banking Business of every Description Transacted.

Branches in Meshed, Tabris, Resht, and Barferoush.

Agencies in Enzeli, Ispahan, Kazvin, and Baku.

Representation for the Union SSR — in Moscow.

Correspondents in London, Paris, Marseille, Berlin, Constantinople, Bombay, Bagdad, and Karatchi.

THE CENTRAL-ASIATIC COMMERCIALBANK

Head Office: Tashkent, Idjarskaya 31.

Stock-Capital 7.500.000 Roubles.

All kinds of statutory banking business transacted.

Export of Raw Materials from Central Asia and Import of the production of the Central Districts of SSSR financed.

Branches: Staraya, Bukhara, Leninsk (form. Tchardjuy), Novo-Ourgentch (Khorèzm), Andijan.

Agency: Moscow, Petrovsky Liny 2.

Russian Commercial & Industrial Bank

"PROMBANK"

Head-Office: Moscow, Karuninskaya Ploschad 2/7 (form. Birjevaya Ploshchad).

Tel.: 1-78-68, 1-15-96, 1-06-14, 1-61-27, 1-61-28, 1,61-29, 1-61-31.

Stock capital: 40.000.000 Gold Roubles.

Prombank transacts all banking operations.

Offices: White-Russian office — Minsk; All-Georgian — Tiflis; All-Ukrainian — Kharkov; All-Azerbeidjan office — Bakou; North-Western office — Leningrad; Siberian regional office — Novo-Nikolayevsk; Middle-Asiatic office — Tashkent; Ural office — Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg); North-Caucasian Regional office — Rostov o. D.

Branches: *Armavir, Artemovsk (Bakhmut), Astrakhan, Voronej, Ekaterinoslav, Ivanovo-Voznessensk, Irkoutsk, Kazan,* (Tatar branch), *Kiev, Knasnodar, Koursk, Leningrad:* city-branches 1. Senovskoye, Str. of 3-rd July (form. Sadovaya), 2. Kalashnikovskoye, 25-th October Prospect, 95, 3. Petrogradskaya storona; *Lougansk, Moscow,* city-branches: 1. Arbatskoye, 2. Spartakovskaya Ploshchad (form. Gavrikovskaya), 3. Kouznetzky Most, 4. Masnitzkaya Str., 5. Soukharevka (Sretenka 30); *Novorossisk, Odessa, Omsk, Orenburg* (Kirghiz branch), *Perm, Poltava, Pskov, Samara, Saratov, Simferopol* (Crimean branch), *Stavropol* (Caucasus), *Stalinb* (form. Yuzovka), *Stalingrad (Tzaritzyn), Chita, Yaroslavl.* Branches acting during fairs only: *Nijny-Novgorod* and *Irbit.*

Commission-Agencies: Barnaul, Star. Bukhara, Vinnitza, Grozny, Jitomir, Zaporoje (Alexandrovsk), Zinovievsk (Elizavetgrad), Kerch, Kokand, Krasnoyarsk, Krementchug, Kourgan, Nikolayev, Poltoratzk, Samarkand, Sevastopol, Soumy, Star. Tashkent, Cheliabinsk, Cherepovetz, Chernigov, Tomsk, Tyumen, Ferghana, Khodjent.

Agencies: *Andijan, Berditchev, Kiev-City* (Podol), *Merv, Namangan, Odessa-City* (Stary Bazar), *Rostov o. D.,* 1-st City-agency, *Simferopol, Kharkov,* 1-st City-agency (Souzdalsky Rjady) and 2-nd City-agency (Rybny Bazar).

Correspondents at all towns of the SSSR.

Foreign Correspondents: The leading banks at all principal towns of Europe, and the bank-departments of all foreign trade delegations of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade.

The main object of Prombank is the supplying of credits to the state industry and commerce.

Prombank also engages in foreign trade, transport, and co-operative work and renders banking services to a number of country banks. Prombank undertakes the insurance of property belonging to economic organisations of the Supreme Council of National Economy. Prombank specialises on remittance operations with the U. S. America, the Dominion of Canada, and other countries.

THE ALLRUSSIAN COOPERATIVE BANK VSEKOBANK

Capital 10.000.000 Gold Roubles.

2174 Cooperative organisations are Partners of the Vsekobank, including all Cooperative Centres.

Board of Directors: Moscow, Ilinka 3. Tel. 4-88-17, 5-88-00, 89-04.

The Vsekobank transacts every description of banking business.

Current Accounts Opened and Deposits Received.
Deposits of small savings (from 1 Rbl.) Accepted.
Bills negotiated.
Commercial and Documentary Credits Opened.
Home and Foreign Transfers Made.
Foreign Remittances Paid out in the corresponding currencies.
Letters of Credit Issued
Bills and other documents sent for collection.

Agencies in Moscow:

Sretenskoie, Arbatskoie, Tverskoie, Miasnitzkoie, Alexandrovskoie, Agency of the Administration of the All-Russian Trade-Unions. Kalantchevskoie, Rogojsko-Simonovskoie, Serpukhovskoie, Kalujskoie, Bogorodskoie.

Branches in SSSR:

Astrakhan, Bakou, Voronej, Vladivostok, Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg), Irkutsk, Kiev, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Kursk, Leningrad, Nijni-Novgorod, Novonikolaievsk, Orel, Rostov o. D., Simferopol, Tashkent, Tiflis, Yaroslavl, Samara.

Agencies in SSSR:

Barnaul, Baku, Borovitchi, Borisoglebsk, Voronej, Viatka, Vologda, Kazan, Kokand, Krasnodar, Perm, Leningrad, Millerovo (Don District), Makhatch Kala, Nijni Novgorod, Novorossisk, Novgorod o. Volkhov, Omsk, Rostov o. D., Samarkand Sevastopol, Semipalatinsk, Tomsk, Feodosia, Erivan, Yeletz, Tiflis.

- S. S. S. R. -

State Internal Loans

The 1-st 1922 6% State Lottery Loan was issued to the amount of 100.000.000 gold roubles for a period of 10 years, from the 1-st December 1922 up to the 1-st December 1932.

The bonds of the First Lottery Loan are quoted at the Stock sections of the Commodity Exchanges of SSSR at rates corresponding their intrinsic value.

The rate of interest on the loan is 6% per annum payable on 1-st June and 1-st July.

In addition to payment of interest due, 8 lottery drawings will be made within the period of 1925—30 for the total amount of 6.100.000 Roubles.

For each drawing the following winnings have been asigned: 1 at 100.000 rbls., 1 at 50.000 rbls., 2 at 25.000 rbls., 5 at 10.009 rbls., 10 at 5.000 rbls., 50 at 1.000 rbls., etc.

The winnings paid out to bondholders are exempted from any duties Whatsoever and not subject to incomo- and property-tax.

The bonds of the 1-st Lottery Loan are accepted as deposits for government tenders and lease contracts with tenants of state and municipal properties, state lands and forest territories, industrial plants, etc.

All payments under the Loan and both interest and capital as well as winnings to holders resident abroad are effected there in SSSR currency or in American dollars at par.

The 2-nd 1924 State Lottery Loan was issued to the amount of 100.000.000 roubles for the period of 5 years: from 15-th March 1924 up to the 15-th March 1929.

The rate of interest on the Loan is 6% per annum, payable yearly on 15-th December.

In addition to payment of the coupons due, 8 lottery drawings will be made within the period of 1925—28 for the total amount of 5.750.000 roubles.

The bonds of the 2-nd Lottery Loan are accepted as deposits for government tenders and lease contracts with tenants of state and municipal properties, state lands and forest territories, indusrial plants, etc.

The All-Russian Central Union of Cooperative Consuming Societies

„CENTROSOYUZ"

Moscow, Bolshoy Cherkassky 15

The Centrosoyuz

supplies his members and cooperative organisations S. S. S. R. with all kinds of mass production goods and food products

The Centrosoyuz

organises the purchase of agricultural products through Cooperative organisations.

The Centrosoyuz

accepts the sale, on a commission basis, of goods belonging to Cooperative organisations in the home and foreign markets.

The Centrosoyuz

has a series of Commercial Departments equipped with full assortments of goods.

The Centrosoyuz

has numerous branch-offices throughout the Union and in foreign countries.

The Allukrainian Union of Co-operative Societies

"VUKOPSPILKA".

Kharkov Ploshchad Tevelev 19. — Cables: "Vuks".
Tel. 1-61, 8-98.

Vukopspilka embraces 52 District Societies and 41 Central Labourers' Co-operatives with an aggregate membership of 1.240.000 on July 1-st, 1924, and owns the following plants:

Kharkov: Soap and Leather Works, Oil-mill, Starch-Melas-mills, and Confectionery-mill.

Kiev: Soap and Leather Works, and Factory of Knitted goods.

Odessa: Canning Factory and Leather Works.

Purchases and Sells.

Corn and other agricultural products, Grocery goods, Textiles, Fancy goods, Hardware, Paper, Office-supplies, Chemicals, Building materials, and Oil products.

Supplies.

Corn, Forage, and other agricultural products on sales and commission terms.

Accepts Commission Orders

for the sale of various manufactured goods and for the import of foreign goods in behalf of State Trusts and Organisations.

Transacts

Storing and Forwarding of freights of every description.

Exports.

Eggs, Raw Materials, and Products of Poultry-Breeding.

Branches: Kiev, Odessa, Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov o. D.

Foreign Representatives: Berlin and London.

The Allrussian Central Co-Operative Association of Flax and Hemp Growers

"LNOCENTR"

Moscow, Tverskoy Boulevard 10.

Cables: Moscow, Lnocentr.
Tel.: 5-84-88, 169-03-42-62.
Code: Russian Universal Telegr. Code.
Established in 1922.

Lnocentr transacts the co-operative sale of flax, hemp, and seed in the home and foreign markets, supplies the population with flax- and hemp-seeds and renders assistance for the opening of flax- and hemp-working establishments, of seed-cleaning station and oil-mills.

Lnocentr unifies 35 Co-operative Societies comprizing 4240 primary co-operative units of the flax- and hemp-growing districts (240 000 farms). During the operative period of 1923/24 the supplies of flax and coudel amounted to 12 000 tons, hemp — over 1600 tons, linseed — 6700 tons, and the export of flax — to 6500 tons.

Lnocenter has stocks of flax, hemp, coudel, tow, flax-combings and accepts orders for the supply of same.

Representations:
Central Association of Flax Crowers Ltd., Lincoln House, 300 High Holborn, London SW. 1.
Central-Association of Flax Growers Ltd., Riga, Wallstraße 2, Apt. 25.

Authorized Agents:
Viatka, A. Troukhin, Volodarsky Str. 171.
Pskov, A. Koltishev, Yakimo-Anninsky 5.
Rybinsk, P. Orphany, Lenin Str. 45/6.
Leningrad, P. Novoselov, 9-th Roshdestvenskaya 39.
Sebej, G. Mullerbęk, Militioner Str. 25.

Seed-Cleaning Stations:
Kotelnich, Glazov, Porkhov, Falenki, Ostrov, Pskov, Rybinsk.

The State Rubber Trust

„Resinotrust"

Head-Office: Moscow, Marosseika 12
Phone 5-88-26. Cables: „Resinotrust"

Soft and Hard Rubber Products of every description. Commercial Branches in every important town of the S. S. S. R.

The All-Russian Textile Syndikate

Moscow, Varvarka, 9

Phones: 53-81, 53-97, 53-98,
Cables: „Tekstilsyndikat"
Capital: 26 000 000 Gold Roubles

Unifies 46 Trusts with a total of 405 factories.
72 Wholesale- and 11 Retail-Shops and
Branches all over the U. S. S. R. and in Persia.

Production
and Sale of cotton woll flax
hemp and silk fabrics

The All-Russian Textile Syndikate

Moscow, Varvarka 9

Import

of the production of the Trusts as well as of wool waste worn-out ropes, flax waste, cotton scrap etc.

Representations abroad:

Berlin, Lindenstraße 24,
Allrussisches Textilsyndikat

London 49, Moorgate St.,
All-Russian Textile Syndikate

New-York 120, Broadway,
All-Russian Textile Syndikat, Inc.

Riga, Albertstraße 11,
Allrussisches Textilsyndikat

THE NAPHTA SYNDICATE

S. S. S. R.

Head-Office: **Moscow**, Myasnitzkaya 20.

The **Naphta Syndicate** sells abroad the following Naphta products:

Benzine (light) — Benzine (heavy) — Kerosene — Lubricating Oils (Various) — Cylinder Oil — Spindle Oil — Solar-Oil — Viskosin — Grozny Crude Oil — Emba Crude Oil — Other Naphta Products on special demand.

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Principal Representation abroad: London E. C. 2 49 Moorgate, Soviet House, Naphtexport.

Branches: Berlin, Rome, Paris, Constantinople, Hamburg, Riga, Reval.

Telegraphic Address of the Representations and Branches:

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London: Naphtexport care Delsovpra. / Berlin: Wneshtorg für Naphtexport / Paris: Arcosocra, Naphtexport. / Riga: Wneshtorg, Naphtexport. Reval: Naphtexport. / Constantinople: Wneshtorg, Naphtexport / Rome: Wneshtorg per Naphtexport.

S. S. S. R.

WINE SYNDICATE

"VINSYNDIKATE".

Moscow, Vozdvijenka 10. / Cables: Vinsyndicat.
Vinsyndicate unifies the former appanage wine-growing estates of the Crimea, Northern Caucasus, and Transcaucasus.

Light-Wines, Strong-Wines, Dessert-Wines, Champagne Abraudurceau.

In all vine-yards the work is placed under the supervision of highly experienced wine-growers of the former appanage estates and the products are of fine reknown on the foreign markets.
Wholesale and Retail.

ALL-RUSSIAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SYNDICATE

GOSSELSYNDICAT

Direction: Moscow, Krasnaya Ploshchad, Verkhny Torgovy Rady 66—69. / Cables: Gosselsyndicat.

Gosselsyndicat unifies 30 District Agricultural Trusts the head-offices of which are located in all district towns of RSFSR.

Sells
the production of agriculture.

Buys
agricultural machinery and implements.

Administration

of the

State Playing-Cards Monopoly

Moscow, Ilinka 5/6

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Manufacture and Sale of:

Playing Card of Every Description
Domino and Lotto Cards. Coloured
and Glazed Paper. Paraffin Paper
Wax Paper. Bristol Paste-board.

Printing Work of every description

Export of Playing Cards

Trading & Industrial Motor Transport Company, Ltd.

AUTOPROMTORG

Capital 5 000 000 Gold Roubles.
Moscow, Petrovka 4.
Cables: Autopromtorg. Tel.: 3—70—15.

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STOCKS
of Motor Cars, Tractors, Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, and all Pertaining Articles.
Karetny Ryad 17—23.

Adjustment and Repair Shops
(over 200 workmen and employees)
Myusskaya Ploshchad 9.

Branches and Offices:
Leningrad, Kharkov, Rostov on Don, Nijny Novgorod, Tiflis, Voronej, Orel, Astrakhan.

Trade and Industry
within the Union SSR and abroad: Motor Cars, Tractors, Bicycles, Motor Cycles, and all Articles Pertaining to same: Spare Parts, etc. Russian and foreign Rubber.

Industrial Motor Transport
Organisation of Motor Transport Lines. Regular Freight and Passenger Service.

DO YOU KNOW
that in the Shops of the State Trust

"JIRKOST"

Miasnitzkaya 24, and
Stoleshnikov 15/9

Perfumes
Eau de Cologne
Powder — Toilet Soap
Household Soap
Candles and Glues

are cheaper than anywhere. *Pre-war Quality.*

The Stat Trust "Jirkost" unifies the best Factories of the Union: "Steol", "Krasny Mylovar", the Oil-Mill "Svoboda", "Novaya Zarya", "Kleituk", "Kleiutil".

Direction of the Trust: Moscow, Nikolskaya 10.
Tel.: 1—12—30, 2—26—50, 4—78—10.

GUM

State Universal Department Stores

Head-Office: Moscow, Verkhnye Torgovye Riady.

Cables:
"Goum Moscow"

ГУМ ВСЕ ДЛЯ ВСЕХ ВЕРХНИЕ ТОРГОВЫЕ РЯДЫ

Codes used:
A. B. C. 6th Edition,
Rudolf Mosse

Wholesale and Retail Universal Stores with Branches throughout the Union of the Soviet Republics.
Sales of Russian and Foreign Goods are effected directly to the entire population.
Purchases, under Government Licenses, of various foreign manufactured, semi-manufactured goods, and Raw Materials.
Export of miscellaneous goods of Russian origin.
Inquiries and Offers should be directed to the Import and Export Department.

The First Forwarding Company, Ltd.

Transport

Moscow, Furkasovsky per 3/12. Phones: 1-72-46, 2-74-15. Cables: „TRANSPORT"

Forwarding and Storing Transactions all over the Union of S. S. R. and Abroad. All Foreign Transactions carried out by first rate foreign Companies. Branches Everywhere.

The Moscow United Polygraphic Industry

„MOSPOLYGRAPH"

Comprises 30 Works with 6 100 Workmen.
10 Shops in Moscow and 5 Branches in the Union.
Board of Directors: Moscow, Kuznetzky Most 20.

Orders Accepted

for all kinds of typo- and zincographic work. Book-binding work.

Wholesale & Retail

of stationery and office supplies, wallpaper, pencils, inks and art colours.

Purchase

of chemicals, colours for three-colour press, oil cloth for lithographic machines, lithographic stones, zinc for litho- and zincography, matrices, and parts for the Setting machines system „Linotype", „Monotype", and „Typograph". Miscellaneous articles pertaining to the polygraphic industry.

The North-Western Joint Stock Trading Company "SEVZAPTORG"

(form. "Leningradtorg").

Capital: 2.000.000 Gold Roubles.

Direction: **Leningrad,** Prospect of Oktober 25-th 30.

Tel.: 5-52-32, 5-55-28.

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Purchase and Sale of home-made and Imported goods:

metals, technical goods chemical raw materials, textiles, footwear etc.

Purchase and sale of goods of every description on a commission basis.

Direction of the

United Timber-, Building-, and Auxiliary Works

Leningrad-Rybinsk, Leningrad-Orel

„LENINGRADJELDORLESS"

Leningrad, Ruzovskaya 9 / Tel. 578-07, 182-02.

Orders accepted for the following:

Firewood, Round Wood, Pitwood, Export-Asp, Match-Asp. Various Assortments of Sawn-Wood for the Home- and Foreign Markets.

IVANO-VOZNESENSK TEXTILE TRUST "IVTEXTILE"

The Trust includes the following cotton factories:

1. Nicolskaya Spinning and Weaving Factory, named after Shagoff (form. Morokin), village Goltchikha.
2. Novo-Uvodskaya Spinning and Weaving Factory 'Rabotchy Kray" (form. Gorelin), Iv.-Voznesensk.
3. "Krasnaya Vetka", Spinning and Weaving Factory (form. Razorenoff), Kineshma.
4. Lejneffskaya Spinning and Weaving Factory (form. Kokushkin), Lejnevo.
5. Malo-Dmitrovskaya Weaving Factory named after Krupskaya (form. Polushin), Iv.-Voznesensk.
6. Shuysko-Novinskaya Weaving Factory (form. Shoryghin), station Shoryghina.
7. Novo-Iv.-Voznesenskaya Weaving and Cotton Printing Factory (form. Marakusheff), Iv. Voznesensk.
8. Shuyskaya Cloth and Hat Factory (form. Novik), Shuya.
9. Petrishevskaya Cotton-Printing Factory (form. Vitov), Iv.-Voznesensk.
10. Podgornaya Cotton-Printing Factory (form. Fokin), Iv.-Voznesensk.

With the exception of the last named, all factories are working, this being effected on 145.000 spindles, 4500 weaving-looms, and 26 printing machines.

The Trust manufactures the following fabrics:

Calico, Oxford, Scotch linen; Clothing wares: worsted, yarn, dimity, Nanbuck, Satin, Asiatic wares, Baize, fustian; Adriada, Diagonal, Tricot, Handkerchiefs, and woollens and half-woollens.

The administration of the Trust is located in Iv.-Voznesensk at the weaving factory Novo-Iv.-Voznesenskaya, form. Marakusheff.

TAILORING-FACTORY
„TULSHVEY"
CLOTHING-FACTORY

Tula, Krasnoarmeeskaya 59.

Ready Made Clothes. — Men's Dress. — Women's Dress. Children's Dress. — Professional Clothes. — Military and Civilian Clothes.

Detail-shops: Krasno-Armeyskaya, corner Sovietskaya
Kharkov, Sverdlov Street 16.

Branches: 1. Khlebnaya Ploshchad; 2. Jigoulinsky Bazar.

Reductions of prices granted to State Organisations.

The Tula Trust of Trade and Industry "TULPROMTORG"

Head-Office: Tula, Sovietskaya 52.

Wholesale of Hardware of own manufacture: full sets of articles pertaining to windows, doors, and stoves. Highest class of tea boiling machines (samovars) of every size and description of own manufacture.

Iron of various kinds and Wire-Nails.

Orders for the supply of all products of the Tula industry accepted.

TULPROMTORG UNIFIES:

The Samovar-factory bearing the name of Lenin; Tula, Gorskaya 10.
The Hardware-factory "Proletary", Tula, Fr. Engels Street 33.
1 Iron-Foundry, Tula, Staro-Pavshinskaya 63.
The Machine-Building factory "The Socialist", Tula, Griazevskaya 19.
The factory "Phoenix".

Flour & Barley Mill-Industry of Tula and District
„Tulmelpromtorg"
TULA, Sovietskaya 66

Unifies 14 Mills with a daily production of up to 450 tons. Effects the working up of corn into flour and barley of every description. Serves the State and Co-operative organisations and the peasantry on most favourable terms.

Novo-Nikolayevsk Exchange

Novo-Nikolayevsk, Municipal Bldg. 7.

Concentrates the offer of and demand for industrial and agricultural products from State, Co-operative, and private organisations and individuals.

Annexted to the Exchange are a broker's office, forwarding office, and arbitration committee.

PUBLISHING CO. "OSNOVA"

Administration and Office: **Ivanovo-Voznesensk**, Str. Krasnaya Armia. Telephon: 1-31.

New Publications:

L. I. Axelrod-Ortodox. A Critique of the Basis of the Collective Doctrine of the Bourgeoisie and Historical Materialism. Price 1 Rbl.

I. N. Kubikoff. The Working Class in the Russian Literature. 2-nd revised and improved edition. Price 2 Rbls.

I. G. Borisoff. Economic Geography of the Union of Soviet Republics. 8-th edition by permission of the State Scientific Council. Pr. 1 Rbl. 40 cop.

I. A. Volkoff. 20 years on the Newspaper Sea. Pr. 40 cop.

Fedoroff-Davydoff. Marxist History of Art.

Prof. N. P. Peskoff. Colloids. Price 4 Rbls.

R. J. Vipper. Social Doctrines and Historical Theories of the XVIII.—XIX. centuries. Pr. 2 Rbls.

G. Sinovieff. Proletariat and Peasantry. Pr. 15 Cop.

P. S. Kogan. Literature of these years. 3-rd edition. Pr. 1 Rbl. 25 Cop.

P. E. Savolokin. Contemporary Worker-Peasant Poets. Examples with Biographies and portraits.

Anton Loginoff. Does God Exist and Why do People Believe in Him. Collection of Articles.

Orders will be accepted:

1. Moscow, St. Herzen 22, "Osnova". Telephon: 4-98-78.
2. Leningrad, Vasilievsky Ostrov, 3-rd Linia 16.
3. Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Sales-Dept. of the Co. Krasnaya Armia Street.

Siberian Trading Company

"SIBTORG"

Direction: **Novo-Nikolayevsk.**

Head-Office: Moscow, Okhotny Ryad 10

Tel.: 76-42, 54-72, 1-33-46, 30-31.

Branch-Office: Leningrad, 25-th October Prosp. 20.
Tel.: 5-89-94, 6-06-04.

Branches in all principal towns and country points of Siberia. Cables everywhere: "Sibtorg".

Sale and export of Siberian raw materials and milk-products.

Corn and Forage, Butter, Furs, Hides, Bristles, Horse-Hair, Wool, etc.

White-Russian S. S. R.
State Import and Export Trading Office
"GOSTORGBEL"

Head Office: Minsk, Ploshchad Svobody No. 7.

Exports:

Furs, Bristles, Horse-hair, Flax, Eggs, Turpentine, Medicinal Herbs, Poultry, Mushrooms, etc.

Imports:

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Hardware, Chemicals, Tanning Materials, Paints, White Resin, Paraffin, etc.

Export and Import Commission orders accepted.

Branches: Slutzk, Mozyr, Bobruysk, Mohilev, Vitebsk.

Supply Centres: Kommunary (Kostukovitchi), Orsha.

Representations: Berlin, England, Moscow.

THE CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL STORES
of People's Commissariat of the White-Russian S. S. R.

Head Office: Minsk, Soviétskaya 47.

Greatest Choice of Russian and Foreign Seeds, Herbs, Kitchen-garden and Forage Bulb Fruit, Flower Seeds and Selected Corn Seeds.

Full Assortments of all kinds of Agricultural Machinery and Spare Parts; sickles, scythes, garden tools, appliances and devices for diaries and bee-rearing, mill-plants; fertilisers and means for fighting the enemies of agriculture-field insects and animals. Hardware, Iron, Mails.

Sale of agricultural machinery on instalment terms.

Sale of Donetz mineral fuel.

Repair and manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements (repair-shops: Minsk, Okolnaya 3).

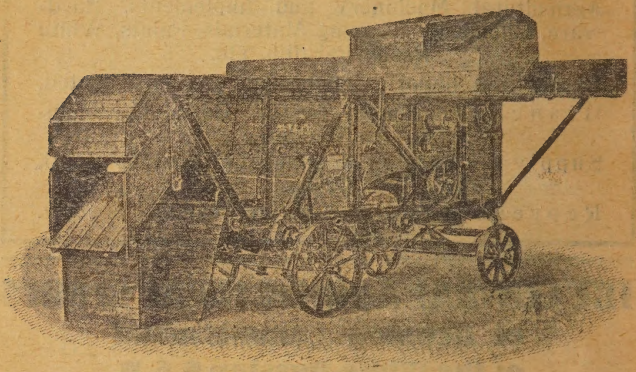
Sole Representatives for White Russia of the Mill-Construction Co., Ltd. "Melstroy": full equipments for flour mills, oil mills, yeast-alcohol distilleries, makhorka-tobacco factories, starch-molass mills, confectionery mills, and canning factories.

Branches: Borissov, Bobruisk, Mozyr, Kalininsk (Klimovitchi), Slutzk, Mohilev, Vitebsk, Orsha, Polotzk, Rogatchov.

Ukrainian State Trust for Machine Construction

„UKRTRUSTSELMACH"

KHARKOV, SVERDLOVSTREET 1



Unifies the following factories:

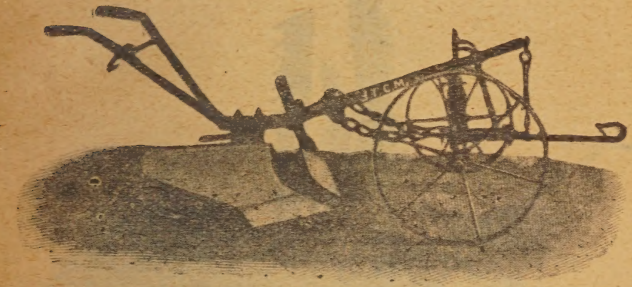
1. **„Sickle and Hammer"**, Kharkov (form. Helferich Saday). 2. **„Red Star"**, Zinovyevsk, Gov. Odessa (form. Elworthy, Elisavetgrad). 3. **„1st of May"**, Berdiansk (form. John Grieves). 4. **„October Revolution"**, Odessa (form. John Grieves). 5. **„Plough and Hammer"**, Nikolayev (form. Donsky, Bros.). 6. **„Communard"**, Zaporoje, (form. Kopp, Lepp, Wallmann & Kopp, Gelker). 7. **„Red Progress"** Bolshoy Tokmak (form. „Triumph"-Berger, Zagorelin & Kleiner-Fuchs).

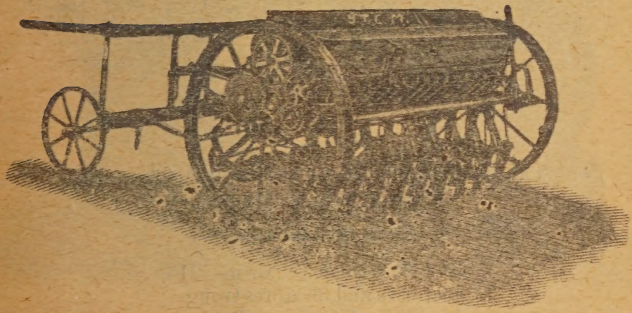
The tractor „Zaporojetz" and other products of the „U. T. S." have met the highest approval at the Allrussian Agricultural Show. At the Teheran Exhibition (Persia) the „U. T. S." has been awarded the gold medal.

Ukrainian State Trust for Machine Consruction

„UKRTRUSTSELMACH"

KHARKOV, SVERDLOVSTREET 1





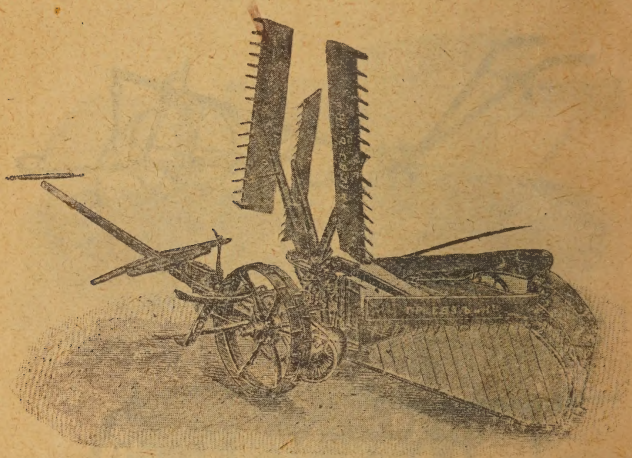
PRODUCTION

Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Spare parts.

Ukrainian State Trust for Machine Construction

„UKRTRUSTSELMACH“

KHARKOV, SVERDLOVSTREET 1



SALE

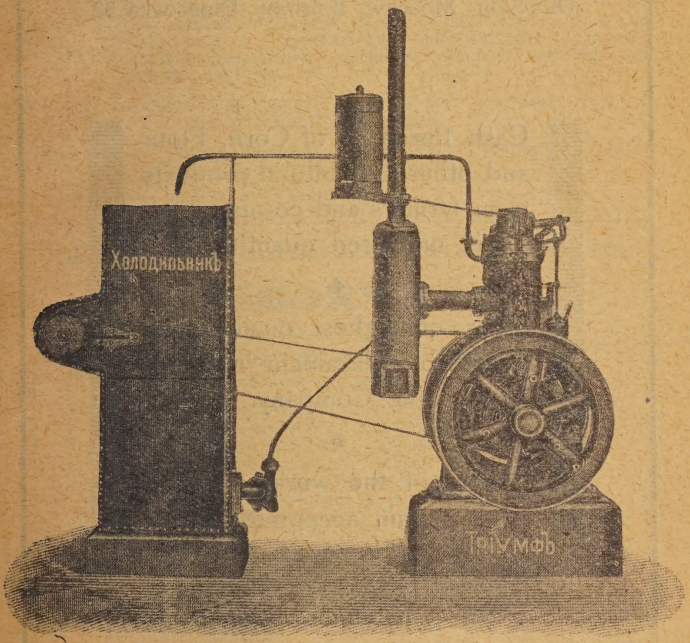
The entire cycle of Agricultural Machinery, from plough to tractor.

„U. T. Selmach“ owns 21 factories and 36 stores throughout the Ukraine. Representatives in Moscow and Simferopol.

Ukrainian State Trust
for Machine Construction

„UKRTRUSTSELMACH"

KHARKOV, SVERDLOVSTREET 1



PURCHASE

Raw materials, Semi-manufactured articles, Tools, Lathes, etc.

The S.S.S.R. Corn and Agricultural Trading Co. „KHLEBOPRODUCT", Ltd.

All-Ukrainian-Office
Kharkov, Dvoretz Truda 45
Direction: Moscow, Bolshaya Dmitrovka 32

Cash Purchase of Corn, Flour and other agricultural products from farmers and co-operatives in unlimited quantities.

◆

Flour of highest quality produced by Ukrainain mills of the Company.

◆

Orders of the working up of grain accepted.

Branches and Purchasing centres in all towns and at the railway stations of the Ukraine.
Offices: in Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Artemovsk, Poltava, Kiev, Vinnitza, Odessa.

GOSTORG U.S.S.R.

Offices: Kharkov, K. Liebknecht Street 64. Tel. 17-17, 10-16.

Ukrainian main exports:
bristler, horsehair, hemp, feathers, down, furs, tobacco, a sort of tobacco inferior quality (makhorka), line pegs, fish, mush-rooms, fabrications of industry: soda, bicarbonate soda, caustic soda, calcinated soda, flax-sunflower-seed oil, seed oil, tar products, kaolin, cereals, maize, beans, sunflower seeds etc.: eggs, live and killed poultry, timber: hammering, round, oaks blocs, plates, sleepers, and plank timber.

Ukrainian main Imports:
furnishing of Ukrainian industries with equipment and raw material, furnishing of commercial institutions of the Ukraine, with electrical and automatic fire apparatus; tractors, agricultural machines, chemical for industrial and domestic use.

We act as export and import commissioners for State and co-operative organisations.

Offices: Kiev, Odessa, Nicolaev, Ekaterinoslav, Mariupol, Poltava, Zaporozhe (Alexandrovsk).

We have agents and storehouses all over the Ukraine.

„Wsok" Ltd.

(Union of the Soviet Union Comunities)

Administration: Moscow, Nikolskaia 3 B

Foundation-stock 2 000 000 Rubel

Phone: 5—95—07, 2—87—11, 3—87—04.
Technical Offices in Moscow:
Nr. 1. Nikolskaia 3/b, Phone 3—83—01.
Nr. 2. Mjasnizkaia 22, Phone 4—97—27.
Moscow Settlements:
Nr. 1. Marosseika Kosmodamianovsky 5, Phone 2—72—17.
Nr. 2. Nishegorodsk, Tovarnaja 17.
Nr. 3. Pokrovka 4. Phone 2—72—17.
Branches in Kharkov, Baku, Tula.
Representations: in Leningrad, Kiev, Odessa, Volgacommune,
Production of small-iron-goods in Tula, of colours in Kiev.
Offers materials in great choice as follows:

1. Hydraulic and canalisation materials as tubes, hydrometers, faience armatures.
2. Remount and building materials, iron, nails, cements, asphaltan, colours.
3. electrotechnical materials: frames, material for insulation, tellers.
4. fireextinguishing material: machines, armatures, helms, hydropultes, fireextinguishers, pioneer-instruments a. s. o.

Complete outfit of Sprinkler. — Frames for all temperatures
Merchandise of foreign production.

State Moscow Cotton Trust

Moscow, Krasnaya Ploshchad, Verkhnye Torgovye Ryady 71—75.
Tel. 2-45-08, 3-38-25.

The Trust unifies the best factories of the state industry: the 1-st Calico-printing factory (form. Zindel), the Naro-Fominskaya Spinning and Weaving Mill (form. Voskresenskaya), the Voznesenskaya Spinning and Weaving Mill (form. Lepeshkin), and the factory bearing the name of the 5-th anniversary of the Red Army (form. Danilovskaya).

Manufacture

chintz, satin, cambric, cheviot, madepolam, etc. of highest pre-war quality.

At the First Alrussian Agricultural and Industrial Show the Trust has been awarded the

Diplome of 1-st Degree

for the high quality of its production.

North-Western Trading Co., Ltd.

"SEVZAPTORG"

Leningrad, 25-th October Prospect 30.

Tel.: 555—32, 555—35.

Capital 2.000.000 Gold Roubles.

Sole Representatives of the following concerns for the North-Western District:

The Southern Metallurgical Works "Yugostal".
The Ukraine Makhorka Tobacco-Factories "Ukrmakhtrust".
The Daghestan People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

Sale of: Metals and Metal Goods of every description, Lathes, Machinery, Plants, Chemicals of Russian Manufacture, Raw and finished Leather, Footwear, Textiles, Paper, Perfumes, Grocery Wares, Colonial Commodities.

Purchase of: Various Raw Materials and Imported Goods.

Branches: Moscow, Tashkent, Kokand, Samarkand, Omsk, Novo-Nikolayevsk, Irkutsk, Rostov o. D., Kharkov.

Agencies: Kiev, Saratov, Pskov, Vologda.

Representatives in London, Berlin, and in all countries through the Trade Delegations of the SSSR.

Administration of the

Moscow – Kazan Railway

Moscow, Krasnoprudnaya 20.

Commercial and Subsidiary Enterprises.

In Moscow: 1. Commercial Agency, Gavrikov per., Tovarnaya Stantzia. Tel. 4-46-02, 4-46-22. — 2. City-Station, Ilinka, Bolshoy Cherkassky per. Tel. 1-36-20.

Branches: 1. Myasnitzkaya 2/4. Tel. 4-87-51. 2. Taganka.

Commercial Agencies and City-Stations:

Kazan, Railway Station.
Nijny-Novgorod, Co-operative Str. 16.
Ulyanovsk, K. Marx Street 2/39.
Ryazan, Krasno-Armia Street: City-Station and Elevator.
Kolomna and Zaraisk: Corn Storing-Houses.

Operations transacted by the Agencies: Loans on freights; storing and insurance of same on the railway-stores; purchase and sale of goods on a commission basis.

Operations transacted by the City-Stations: Sale of ordinary tickets and numbered seats; all usual freight transactions, viz.: receiving and forwarding of luggage and freights; storing and insurance of same and delivery from and to stores of freight-owners.

The Chief Administration of the Health-Resorts of the Union SSR

The Caucasian Mineral Watering Places, Crimea, The Black-Sea Shore, Abkhasia (Sukhum, Gagry), *Ukraine* (Odessa, Slaviansk, Berdiansk).

Lipetzk, Staraya Russa, Sergyevsk, Distr. Samara, *Tinaky,* near *Astrakhan.*

Kumiss Health Resorts.

1. Shafranovsky, Ufa District. 2. Orenburg District. 3. Troitzk, Tcheliabinsk District. 4. Novo Uzensk, Saratov Distr. 5. Borovoye, Akmolinsk District.

Watering Places in Siberia, the Far East, and Turkestan.

All Kinds of General and Special Treatments Effected. Inquiries to be addressed to the following offices of the Administration of the Health Resorts in: Moscow, Maly Tcherkasky, 2-6; Leningrad, form. Nevsky, 22; Kharkov, form. Sumskaya, 15; Kazan. Administration of the Izhev Mineral Waters.

HEALTH-RESORTS OF WESTERN SIBERIA

Season: June 1-st to September 1-st.

Karatchi. District Omsk, at a distance of 1½ kilom. from the railroad on the Southern bank of the Lake Karatchi. The bank is covered by birch-groves and falls sharply down in terraces to the lake. — The country is elevated and dry. The number of beds available amounts to 150. — Cures applied: mud-baths and bitter-salty water. —Chemical composition of the latter: $M_{113} = \frac{Cl_{73}\ SO^4{}_{27}}{Na_{69}\ Mg_{31}}$

Diseases treated: rheumatism, rickets, scrofula, neuritis, women's diseases.

Shira. District Enissei, 12 kilom. from the railway station Shira of thethe new Atchinsk-Minussinsk Line. — At a distance of 12 kilom. the so-called "Siberian Switzerland" — a country of highest picturesqueness — commences. — The air of Shira is that of the steppe. — The number of beds available amounts to 250. — Cures applied: mud and water.

Chemical composition of the latter: $M_{21} = \frac{SO^4{}_{71}\ Cl_{22}}{Na_{58}\ Mg_{40}}$

Diseases treated: rheumatism, gout, articular and bone syphilis, diseases of the stomach, bowels, and liver, and bilious attacks.

Ussolye. District Irkutsk, lying by the riverside of the picturesque Angara in the midst of pine forests, 4 kilom. from the railway station Angara. — The climate of Ussolye is similar to that of the Caucasian mountain health-resorts and to that of many resorts of Western Europe. — The number of beds available is 150. — Cures applied: mineral and coniferous baths.

Chemical composition of the water $M_{72}\frac{Cl_{93}}{Na_{92}}$

Diseases treated: maladies of the bones and joints, women's and nervous diseases.

During the season of 1924 the watering places were frequented to the extent of up to 90% by workers and peasants.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF WAYS OF COMMUNICATION.

THE CENTRAL DIRECTION FOR SEA-NAVIGATION

Notice is hereby given that for the navigation period of 1924 the state of the Ports of the Union S. S. R. has been fixed to be the following:

	Depth of Onter Ports, Feet	Depth of Inner Ports, Feet
Murmansk	Free Approach	16—25
Archangel	22	14—25
Kem	22	20
Odessa	25 and 30	10—30
Nikolayev	28	11—28
Kherson	21	8—22
Sevastopol	Free Approach	21—24
Feodossia	„ „	15—24
Novorossisk	„ „	20—28
Tuapse	„ „	14—26
Poti	30	20—28
Batoum	Free Approach	20—24
Kertch-Enikale Channel	23	—
Berdiansk	16	16
Mariupol	23	20—24

Taganrog, Rostov, Yeisk } Owing to the small depth of the channels and harbours the loading of large vessels is effected on the road by means of especially adapted steam- and non-steam-driven barges.

NOTE. In the ports of Odessa and Nikolayev (equipped with ice-cutters), as well as in those of Sevastopol, Feodossia, Novorossisk, Tuapse, Poti and Batoum the navigation is maintained during the full year.

All ports are supplied with a sufficient number of docklabourers.

The following taxes are collected from vessels: ship-tax, freightage, pilotage, light-house taxes, as well as for services rendered, viz.: overtaking of the vessel to port and from it, mooring and unmooring, cranage, use of gang-boards and tarpaulins water supply, diver work.

The amounts of taxes collected from foreign vessels are as follows: ship taxes — the sixfold, pilotage and light-house taxes — the one-and-a-half old, as compared with taxes collected from vessels of the Union.

Vessels of countries which are on terms of treaty with the Union of SSR pay the same amount of taxes as Soviet vessels.

Russian - German Airship Company

„DERULUFT"

Regular Daily Passenger Service Between Moscow-Königsberg-(Berlin)-London in Comfortable Fokker III Six-Sitters with Rolls-Royce Motors of 360 HP

Time Table

Railways	Planes	Middle European Time		Middle European Time	Planes	Railways
	6.00	Air-Start	Moscow	Landing	4.45	
	3.15	Landing	Königsberg	Air-Start	7.30	
7.37		Departure	Königsberg	Arrival		5.52
6.48		Arrival	Berlin, Schl. Station	Departure		6.15
7.14		Arrival	Berlin Frdr. straße	Departure		5.49
	10.00	Air-Start	Berlin	Landing	4.30	
	11.30	Landing	Hannover	Air-Start	3.00	
	12.00	Air-Start	Hannover	Landing	2.30	
	1.35	Landing	Amsterdam	Air-Start	11.35	
	2.05	Air-Start	Amsterdam	Landing	11.05	
	4.30	Landing	London	Air-Start	8.00	

Inquiries: GERMANY: Hamburg-America Line, Berlin W 8, Unter den Linden 8, Deruluft, Berlin NW 7, Sommerstraße 4. SSSR.: Deruluft, Moscow, Neglinny proiezd 10, lodg. 8a, City office.

The Moscow — White-Russian — Baltic-Railway

Head Office: Moscow, Sretensky Boulevard 6.

The M.-Wh. R.-B. Railway is composed of two main lines: 1. *The White-Russian* (form. Alexandrovskaya), adjoining to the Polish frontier (station Negoreloye). 2. *The Baltic* (form. Vindavskaya), adjoining to the Latvian frontier (station Sebej). The given railway carries passengers, luggage, and freights to Poland (frontier station Stolzby) and Latvia (through Zilupe), to the latter country by through-trains.

Commercial Section: The Central Commercial Agency; Town Office; Custom Agency: Moscow, Ilinka 9.

Provincial Town Offices — in Minsk and Smolensk.

Provincial Custom Offices — at Negoreloye and Sebej.

The above Agencies and offices do all transactions as to luggage and freights, viz., forwarding of same from clients' stores, clearing of freights at intermediate stations; storing on favourable terms, insurance of and loans on freights on rail and in store; purchase and sale of goods on a commission basis; collection of documents; packing, tieing, and leading of goods.

Booking of tickets can be done 7 days before departure, with delivery of same to client's house.

DIRECTION OF THE OCTOBER RAILWAY LINE

FORM. NIKOLAIEVSKY

COMMERCIAL SUBDEPARTEMENT

Leningrad, Ploshchad Vostania (Insurrection Square).
Tel.: 129—13, 139—98, 152—56.

Town Offices.

Leningrad, Prospect of 25-th October, 60. Tel.: 135—68; 542—24; 586—83.

Moscow, Sophiyka 3. Tel.: 371—12; 478—02.

Nijni-Novgorod (During the Fair only), Moskatelny Riad 12. Tel.: 40—82.

Tver, Uritzky Street 27—30.

Cables: "Gorstok".

All Forwarding Transactions done; collection of Freights from clients' places and warehouses; loading and unleading; issue of Bills of Lading; forwarding on reimbursement terms; cashing of freights by instalments; collection of Bills of Lading; carrying of freights within town; deliveries at any place named by clients. Own Ware-houses. Storing of Goods on favourable terms. State Insurance of freights.

Commercial Agencies at each of the Town Offices of Leningrad, Moscow, and Nijni-Novgorod (during the Fair).
Purchase and Sale of Freights on Commission.
Loan Transactions.

Custom House Agencies in Leningrad (Novy Port, Tel.: 552—81) and in Moscow (Vnutrennaia Sukhoputnaia Tamojna, Tel. 570—16). Custom and Excise Clearance and Settling of Administrative and Transporting Formalities on goods arriving from abroad.

BOOKING AND LUGGAGE OFFICES.

The Central Office of the Leningrad railway-junction for the booking of tickets and the reception of luggage for all lines connected. Leningrad, Jeliabov Street 29. Cables: Centrogorst. Tel.: 148—91, 528—12, 574—51.

The Branch Offices in Moscow (Sophiyka 3) and Tver (Uritzky Street); booking of tickets and reception of luggage for the October Railway Line only.

Office hours: working days 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.; holidays 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Emergency hours: 3 p. m. to 6 p. m. on working days only.

The Northern Railways

Head Office: Moscow, Ryazanskaya 12

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The Northern Railways comprise the following lines: Moscow—Yaroslavl—Rybinsk—Ivanovo—Kineshma—Kostroma—Savelovo—Krasny Kholm—Vologda—Tikhvin—Viatka—Archangel

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Town Offices and Commercial Agencies in the following towns:

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Town Offices: Moscow, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, Archangel, Kimry, Vologda, Kostroma, Vyatka

Commercial Agencies: Moscow, Vologda, Archangel, Vyatka, Kimry

THE VOLGA STATE-RIVER-NAVIGATION CY

Direction: Nijny Novgorod, Ko-operativnaya 13

Disposes of 200 steamers with a total power of abt. 85 000 H. P. and a tonnage of 50 000 tons.

Mail-, Freight-, and Passenger Service for the Navigation Period of 1924.

1. Daily Service Rybinsk—Astrakhan on the Volga. 2. Daily Service Nijny Novgorod—Perm on the Kama. 3. Daily Service Nijny Novgorod-Riazan—Moscow on the Oka. 4. Passenger Service on the rivers Kostromka, Unja, Sura, Vetluga, Ufa, Viatka, Belaya.

Immediate Railway Connection in every place. 544 Steam-Tugs with a total power of 163.500 HP. 1190 Various non-Steam driven Cargo-Boats with a total tonnage of abt. 1.850.000 Tons.

Transportation of Cargoes from any Port or Railway-Station of the Union SSR. to any Place of the Volga River and the Caspian, Azov-, and Black Sea.

Storing of Cargoes. / Sea and Land Insurance. Wheel Transportation of Cargoes. / Goods Sold on a Commission Basis. / Loan Transactions and Goods Stored and Forwarded.

Russian
Commercial & Industrial Bank

Head Office: Moscow, Place Karuninskaya (formerly Stock Exchage Place) 2/7.

Tel. Adress: "Prombank".

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GUIDE TO THE SOVIET UNION

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GUIDE TO THE SOVIET UNION

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Produced by the
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Foreign Countries

MOSCOW 1925

STATE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT
OF THE RSFSR.

THE FIVE LARGEST TOWNS OF THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW

LENINGRAD

KHARKOV

KIEV

ODESSA

GUIDE

TO THE

FIVE LARGEST TOWNS

OF THE SOVIET UNION

MOSCOW

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KHARKOV

KIEV

ODESSA

MOSCOW 1925

STATE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT
OF THE RSFSR.

Preface.

Ever since the renewal of economic and political relations between the Soviet Union and foreign countries the lack of a Guide Book to the SSSR has been making itself more and more felt. The enormous change effected by the social revolution in substituting the free union of a number of Soviet Republics for the former Russian Empire calls for the production of a new Guide conforming to the new situation and acquainting the foreigner with a country differing widely from the rest of the world in its social and political institutions.

For this reason the *SSSR Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries* has considered it to be its first duty to bring out a Guide Book to the SSSR. — In this volume, compiled by *A. Radó* the five largest towns of the Soviet Union are described, with a short account of the means of communication between them; in the near future a complete travellers handbook to the SSSR will be produced.

The purpose of this Guide to the Worker's and Peasant's State is much wider than that of the usual Tourist's Guide for it is hoped that it will enable economists, men of learning and politicians, travelling in the country, to find and understand not only the valuable collections of works of art and science which have been so carefully preserved since the Revolution, but also the reforms and progress that the Soviet State can already shew as the natural results of the first few years of Revolution. It is also hoped that it will prove an efficient Guide to Workers and Peasants visiting the State of the Proletarian Dictatorship, — a guide through the historic places of the greatest Revolution that the world has ever seen.

Written as it is at a time when the terrible wounds inflicted by eight years of foreign and civil war are only beginning to heal and when the country is making most rapid progress it is inevitable that the book should contain some inconsistencies on account of the sweeping

changes that are taking place even as it is being written. The editors will be most grateful to have any imperfections pointed out to them.

The Society for Cultural Relations publish the book in the hope that it will prove not only a useful companion to travellers in the SSSR, but also that it will succeed in giving to other countries a true conception of the Soviet Republics by means of sober and objective description of the actual state of things at the present time in the Union.

Moscow, April 15th 1925.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

S. S. S. R.

The Land and the Population.

The *Union of Socialist Soviet Republics* (Russian abbreviation: SSSR, i. e. Soyus Sotzialistitcheskih Sovietskih Respublik) occupies a vast area of 21,3 million square kilometers stretching from the Baltic Sea in Europe to the Asiatic coast of the Pacific Ocean, and from the frigid shores of the Arctic to the torrid steppes of Turkestan. It is the largest continuous domain in the world, constituting 1/6 of the total surface of the earth, and even among colonial empires the size of its territory is surpassed only by that of the British Empire. The vastness of this territory and the position it occupies between Western Europe and Eastern Asia are the characteristic geographical features of the land, and these factors played their part in the history and culture of the former Russian Empire, to which the SSSR is the successor. The result has been a peculiar mixed culture, while the vastness of the territory has frequently exercised a deciding influence upon the fortunes of the country. Its natural boundaries on the shores of the Arctic and of the Pacific, and the mountainous chain of defences on the Asiatic frontier, reinforce the advantages of the vastness of the territory. The only open frontier is on the West, where the wide plains of Eastern Europe extend into Central Europe and where the Border States, which broke away from the SSSR in 1917—1920 form its boundary. Only at Leningrad does the Russian Soviet Federation border on a short strip of the Gulf of Finnland. Since the Baltic and the Black Sea are not directly connected with the Ocean, while the shores of the Pacific and of the Arctic are frozen for the greater part of the year, the SSSR is essentially a *continental* power.

The continental nature of the country is most prominently revealed in its climate. The ocean being too far

away to exercise any influence, the difference between the yearly maximum and minimum temperatures increases from the north southwards and from the west eastwards. The winter is extremely cold, and even at Odessa in the south the mean temperature in January drops to — 3,7 degrees Celsius, while towards Eastern Siberia it falls to — 30 degrees Celsius. The summer is, on the other hand, hot, the average July temperature reaches 17,7 degrees Celsius at Leningrad in the north and 40 degrees in the desert of Turkestan. Another consequence of remoteness from the sea is the comparatively low rainfall, the maximum in the north being 60 cm and in the south less than 30 cm annually. The rainfall in the north, which is regularly distributed throughout the whole year, preserves the largest *forest regions* of the earth which extend from the Baltic countries to the Pacific Ocean, over an area of 600 million hectares, forming one of the chief treasures of the SSSR. On the other hand, the lack of moisture in the south, consisting only of showers of rain in spring and summer, accounts for the vast *steppes* in the Ukraine and Western Siberia. The forest region coincides with the region of potash-soil (podzol), which is poor in humus and exhausted by continual moisture. In some of the regions of low fertility the population are compelled to supplement their income by domestic industries (kustari) and by the cultivation of industrial plants (e. g. flax, of which Russia before the war produced 80% of the world's output). The fertile soil of the south, the so called Black earth (tchernosem), rich with humus and the suitability of the climate for the cultivation of wheat, have made it one of the chief granaries of the world. The average area under cultivation in the SSSR (100 million hectares) forms nearly one third of the world's cultivated area. The entire arable area of the tchernosem and forest regions reaches 250 million hectares. The sub-tropical climate of the Crimea, the Caucasus and Turkestan, renders possible the cultivation of tobacco and wine, as well as tea growing near Batoum and cotton-growing in Aserbeydshan and Ferghana.

The developement of cattle breeding is in some respects on a level with the large area under cultivation. Thus, the number of horses in the SSSR (35 million) forms one third of the world's total.

The richness of the soil is fully matched by the vast

amount of wealth deposited beneath the soil. The famous deposits of magnetic and lignite ores in the Urals, at Krivoy Rog in the Ukraine and at Kerch in the Crimea, as well as in Central Russia, Siberia and Turkestan, are estimated at more than 2 billion tons, while the immense deposits lately discovered in the district of Kursk (magnetic anomaly) have not yet been calculated. The coal deposits of the Donetz, the Urals and the Asiatic part of the SSSR are estimated at something between 700 and 800 milliards tons (three times the deposits in Germany), more than one half of which is situated in the Kusnetzk district of Western Siberia. The manganese ores of the Caucasus are the richest in the world, the deposits being estimated at 65 million tons. Copper ores in the Urals, in the Caucasus and in the Asiatic part of USSR are estimated at about 24 million tons, gold in the Urals and in Siberia at about 8 million Kilograms, platinum in the Urals (95% of the world's deposits) up to 100,000 Kilograms. The oil fields of the Caucasus, North Russia, East Siberia and Turkestan occupy an important place in the natural wealth of the SSSR and would be able to supply one third of the world's output of oil products. Furthermore, the territory of the Soviet Union possesses in Siberia vast deposits of silver, precious stones, lead, zinc, nickel, mercury, asbestos, chromium, magnesite, phosphates, salts etc. To this should be added the great potential wealth of "white coal", the hydraulic forces of which are estimated at 30 million horse-power,

The exploitation of all these resources is however yet in its infancy. The continental situation of the country, the remoteness of many districts from the sea, the sparsity of the population due to its historical development and to climate (31 inhabitants to the sq. kilometre in the European part and 1,5 in the Asiatic part of the SSSR), the bad roads and the cultural backwardness of the population have militated against the establishment of a proper balance between industry and agriculture. The SSSR is essentially an agricultural country. 80 % of the population are engaged in the cultivation of the soil (chiefly under wheat and rye) and only 13% of the people (according to the census of 1920) are resident in the towns. The Agricultural Industry suffers through lack of organisation and equipement, both methods and implements being now out-of-date. But, compared with the possibilities offered by nature, other branches

of economy stand on a much lower level. Cattle breeding is even less developed than the agriculture, and only 7,5% of the population are engaged in manufacturing industries.

The working class, ever since it came into power, as a result of the revolution of 1917, has exerted all its efforts to create harmony between industry and agriculture and to stimulate village industry.

The national structure of the population is very complicated, as over 100 nationalities live in the SSSR.

Before the revolution the leading role belonged to the Russians (Great-Russians) who had for centuries inhabited the forest regions of Eastern Europe and colonised the South-east and Siberia. Other nationalities were culturally and politically oppressed. The present political arrangement of the former Russian Empire almost coincides with the ethnographical one. Wherever the people of a given race live as an independant whole and in considerable masses, constituting the majority of the population, an autonomous unit is formed (Federal republic, Autonomous republic or Autonomous Territory), in accordance with historical development and cultural standard.

The following short summary gives the distribution of the population according to nationalities.

The majority (about 2/3) of the population consists of the **Slav** nations, the Russians (Great-Russians), the Ukrainians and the White-Russians and their culture predominates in the greater part of the Soviet Union. Of these nationalities the *Russians (Great Russians)* (71,3 million) are spread over the whole Union, particularly in the Ukraine they form an important minority of 3.5 mill. inhabitants. Of the 23.6 mill. *Ukrainians* 19.3 mill. inhabit the Ukrainian Soviet Republic; 2.2 mill. are scattered in the various districts of European Russia, and 1.2 mill. dwell in the Northern Caucasus. The 3.3 mill. of *White-Russians* chiefly inhabit the territory of the White-Russian Federate Republic. The other Slav nationalities are chiefly represented by the Polish nation (500.000). Their abode is the Western part of the Ukraina.

The 1.1 mill. *Germans* are settled in large compact groups on the territory of the German Soviet Republic near the Volga. Moreover large colonies are situated in the Ukraine, the Caucasus and Siberia. The 2.7 mill. *Jews* are chiefly spread over the Western part of the Russian Soviet Union, in White Russia, and the Ukraine. The 200.000 *Greeks* dwell on the Northern coast of the Black Sea. 300.000 *Moldavians* on the frontiers of Bessarabia form an autonomous Republic within the limits of the Ukraine. The 1.6 mill. *Georgians* form the preponderant population of the Georgian Soviet Republic. The 1.3 mill. Armenians are distributed over the *Armenian* Republic, Azerbeidzhan, and Georgia, where they represent an important part of the population. (In Azerbeidzhan the Armenians have their own autonomous territory of Karabakh). The Iranians are represented

by the *Tadshiks* and the *Persians* numbering 1 mill.; the former inhabit the autonomous Republic of Tadshikistan situated on the declivities of the Hindookush; the Persians are chiefly in the Azerbeidzhan Republic.

The mountaineers of the Caucasus numbering 1.5 millions consist of *Ossetines, Ingushes, Kabardins, Circassians, Abkhasians, Chechenians,* and *Lesgians;* they inhabit a number of autonomous territories and Republics within the boundaries of the Russian and Transcaucasian Soviet Federation.

Of the **Finnish** race there have settled 500,000 *Votiaks,* 400,000 *Chuvashians* (Bolgars) and 400,000 *Cheremissians (Mary)* on the Middle-Volga as well as the 200,000 *Zyrians* in the north-eastern European Russia in autonomous territories, it has on the contrary, been impossible to accord autonomy to the *Mordvinians* (1,1 million) living scattered among the various nationalities and not representing a compact mass.

Of the **Turkish** race the 5,1 millions of *Tartars,* perhaps, play, after the Slavs, the most important part in the Soviet Union. On the Volga the 1,3 million of Kasan-Tartars take the lead in the autonomous Tartar Soviet Republic as well as the 1,2 million of Turco-Tartars in Azerbeydshan and of the Autonomous Republic Nakhichevan and the 200,000 Tartars of the Autonomous Republic of the Crimea; the rest of the Tartars are distributed in the European Russia and Siberia. The 1,8 million of *Bashkirs* constitute an autonomous republic on the slopes of the Ural. To the great Nomadic tribe of the *Kirghiz* counting about 5,6 millions all the immense territory of the Kirghiz steppes between the Volga and the Altay was yielded as an autonomous republic, in which particular autonomy was allowed the 300,000 *Kara-Kalpaks* on the mouth of the Amudarya in the Aral-Sea. The more than 500,000 *Turcomen* and the 3,5 millions *Usbekians (Sartes),* the inhabitants of the former Turkestan, Bukhara and Khiva, received the widest autonomy in 1924 as federal members of the Soviet Union. The 800,000 *Kara-Kirghizes* on the declivities of Tien-shan constitute an autonomous territory. In North-Asia independence has been secured to the 300,000 Turkish *Yakoots* and to the 200,000 Mongolic *Buriats* by Autonomous Republics. The 130,000 *Kalmucks,* east of the lower Volga kindred to the Buriats, constitute an autonomous territory.

In addition to the constitution of the National Territories the re-distribution has been undertaken of the whole gigantic empire into "regions" (Oblasty) forming coherent units from the point of view of traffic, geografical and economic considerations. These regions will replace the old "Governments" and render possible the full developement of the productive forces of the Union.

The first region thus created was the Ural region in 1923, followed by the formation of the North Caucasian region in 1924. In other parts of the country the reorganisation has not yet been completed and the old gubernias are still existing, although with great modifications.

The following table gives the administrative distribution of the country and population (after the state of the 1-st of April 1925).

Administrative Unit	Capital	Area in thousands qkm	Population in thousands
Union of Soc. Sov. Republics (SSSR)	**Moscow**	**21.309.5**	**136.490.4**
I. Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic (RSFSR)	**Moscow**	**19.741.2**	**95.574.9**
a) *Governments of the European Part:*		*2.245.3*	*54.904.3*
1. Arkhangelsk	Arkhangelsk	467.6	400.2
2. Astrakan	Astrakan	28.0	406.0
3. Bryansk	Bryansk	28.6	1.268.4
4. Gomel	Gomel	25.8	1.410.5
5. Ivanovo-Voznessensk	Ivanovo-Voznessensk	26.2	988.9
6. Kaluga	Kaluga	32.9	1.364.5
7. Kostroma	Kostroma	25.7	1.100.3
8. Kursk	Kursk	33.4	818.5
9. Leningrad	Leningrad	46.5	3.002.4
10. Moscow	Moscow	63.6	2.149.3
11. Murmansk	Murmansk	44.8	3.768.7
12. Nizhegorod	Nizhny-Novgorod	133.9	16.5
13. Novgorod	Novgorod	83.4	2.535.6

14. Orel	Orel	50.8	976.1
15. Penza	Penza	14.1	1.731.6
16. Pskov	Pskov	45.5	2.032.0
17. Ryasan	Ryasan	51.9	1.747.2
18. Samara	Samara	44.7	2.718.1
19. Saratov	Saratov	104.0	2.542.2
20. Severo-Dvinsk (North-Dvina)	Veliky-Ustug	90.6	2.864.2
21. Smolensk	Smolensk	96.3	663.2
22. Stalingrad	Stalingrad (fr. Tzaritzin)	54.9	2.310.6
23. Tambov	Tambov	101.3	1.382.9
24. Tcherepovetz	Tcherepovetz	43.1	2.777.2
25. Tula	Tula	62.4	632.8
26. Tver	Tver	28.5	1.816.5
27. Ulyanovsk	Ulyanovsk (fr. Simbirsk)	60.5	2.152.5
28. Vyatka	Vyatka	38.3	1.317.0
29. Vladimir	Vladimir	108.3	2.282.8
30. Vologda	Vologda	32.9	1.341.0
31. Voronezh	Voronezh	100.5	949.3
32. Yaroslavl	Yaroslavl	65.3	3.217.1
b) *North Caucasian Region*	*Rostov on Don*	*288.1*	*7.174.7*
Districts:		242.3	6.249.8
Autonomous Territory of the Tcherkess	Krasnodar (fr. Ekaterinodar)	3.0	111.7
Aut. Territory of the Ingush	Vladikavkaz	3.1	68.8

Administrative United	Capital	Area in thousands qkm	Population in thousands
Aut. Territ. of Kabardino-Balkars	Naltchik	12.2	148.8
„ „ Karatchay-Tcherkess	Batalpashinsk	10.7	148.3
„ „ North-Ossetins	Vladikavkaz	6.4	137.2
„ „ Tchetchentz	Grozny	10.4	310.1
c) *Ural Region*	Sverdlovsk (fr. Ekaterinburg)	*1.750.0*	*6.311.9*
d) *Siberia*	*Novo-Nikolayevsk*	*4.334.1*	*7.646.0*
Governments:			
1. Altay	Barnaul	127.1	1.596.6
2. Irkutsk	Irkutsk	844.8	750.4
3. Novo-Nikolayevsk	Novo-Nikolayevsk	2.550.7	1.239.7
4. Omsk	Omsk	144.0	1.309.1
5. Tomsk	Tomsk	250.1	1.599.4
6. Yenissey	Krasnoyarsk	411.4	1.130.8
e) *Far East (Dalniy Vostok)*	*Khabarovsk*	*2.548.9*	*1.593.8*
Governments:			
1. Amur	Blagoveshtchensk	410.0	392.2
2. Kamtchatka	Petropavlovsk-Kamtchatsky	1.256.4	32.1
3. Coast (Primorye)	Vladivostok	586.1	634.3
4. Transbaykal (Zabaykal)	Tchita	296.4	535.2

f) Autonomous Territories:			
Aut. Territory of Kalmucks	*Astrakhan*	*99.1*	*165.4*
„ „ *Kara-Kirghiz*	*Pyshpek*	*235.8*	*792.8*
„ „ *Komi (Syrians)*	*Ust-Sysolsk*	*430.6*	*209.3*
„ „ *Mari*	*Krasno-Kokshaisk* (fr. Tzarevo-Kokshaisk)	*18.9*	*398.2*
„ „ *Oyrats*	*Ulala*	*94.6*	*82.7*
„ „ *Votiaks*	*Izhevsk*	*28.9*	*710.2*
g) Autonomous Republics (Federative Parts of the RSFSR)			
1. Bashkirian Aut. Soc. Sov. Rep.	*Ufa*	*154.3*	*2.843.0*
2. Buriat-Mongolian Aut. Soc. Sov. Rep.	*Verkhneudinsk*	*395.5*	*449.4*
3. Autonomous SSR Crimea	*Symferopol*	*25.6*	*626.3*
4. Daghestan Aut. Soc. Sov. Rep.	*Makhatch-Kala* (fr. Petrovsk)	*58.9*	*806.1*
5. Karelian Aut. Soc. Sov. Rep.	*Petrozavodsk*	*118.2*	*232.0*
6. Kasak (Kirghiz) Aut. SSR	*Ak-Metchet* (fr. Perovsk)	*3.039.0*	*6.163.3*
District of Adai	Fort Alexandrovsky-Uritzky	291.8	100.2
Government Akmolinsk	Petropavlovsk	500.7	1.112.0
„ Aktubinsk	Aktubinsk	277.9	410.5
„ Bukei	Urda (fr. Khanskaya Stavka)	78.6	241.3
„ Kustanay	Kustanay	287.8	436.8
„ Orenburg	Orenburg	48.3	644.5

Administrative United	Capital	Area in thousands qkm	Population in thousands
Government Semipalatinsk	Semipalatinsk	542.4	1.074.5
„ Syr-darga	Tchimkent	689.4	1.414.1
„ Uralsk	Uralsk	181.2	455.4
Autonomous Territory of Kara-Kolpaks	*Turi-Kul (fr. Fort Petro-Alexandrovsk)*	*140.7*	*274.0*
7. Autonomous SSR of Tartars	*Kazan*	*66.1*	*626.3*
8. Tchuvash (Bolgar) Aut. SSR.	*Tcheboksary*	*15.4*	*2.818.0*
9. Volga-German SSR	*Pokrovsk*	*25.4*	*761.4*
10. Yakut „ „	*Yakutsk*	*3.768.5*	*520.0*
II. The Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic	**Kharkov**	**450.7**	**25.808.2**
Governments:			
1. Kharkov	Kharkov	38.9	2.563.2
2. Donyetz	Artemovsk (fr. Bakhmut)	54.9	2.120.4
3. Yekaterinoslav	Yekaterinoslav	84.5	3.391.7
4. Kiev	Kiev	59.6	4.552.1
5. Odessa	Odessa	61.1	2.777.5
6. Podolia	Vinnitza	34.3	2.839·9
7. Poltava	Poltava	45.8	3.143.3
8. Tchernigov	Tchernigov	32.8	1.915.1
9. Volyn	Zhitomir	31.1	1.959.0
Moldavian Auton. Socialist Sov. Rep.	*Balta*	*7.8*	*546.0*

III. Soc. Soviet Republic of White Russia	**Minsk**	**110.9**	**4.454.7**
IV. Transcaucasian Fed. Soc. Soviet Republic	**Tiflis**	**186.5**	**5.052.6**
a) *Soc. Sov. Republic Azerbaidzhan*	*Baku*	*84.5*	*2.005.0*
Districts:		74.3	1.797.0
Aut. Rep. Nakhitchevan	*Nakhitchevan*	6.0	77.0
Aut. Territory Mountain-Karabakh	*Stepankent (fr. Khan Kendy)*	4.2	131.0
b) *Armenian Soc. Sov. Republic*	*Erivan*	*36.0*	*908.0*
c) *Georgian (Grusian) SSR*	*Tiflis*	*66.0*	*2.139.6*
Abkhazian Soc. Sov. Rep.	*Sookhum*		
Adsharian Soc. Sov. Rep. (Adsharistan)	*Batum*		
South Ossetian Aut. Territory	*Tzhinvali*		
V. Socialist Soviet Rep. of Uzbeks (Usbekistan)	**Samarkand**	**364.5**	**4.750.0**
Territories:			
Fergana	Kokand		
Koshka-Daria	Begbudi (fr. Karshi)		
Seravshan	Staraya (Old) Bukhara		
Samarkand	Samarkand		
Soorakhan	Shirabad		
Tashkent	Tashkent		
Auton. Soc. Sov. Rep. of Tadshiks	*Dushambe*	*80 0*	*600.0*
VI. Socialist Sov. Rep. of Turkmens (Turkmenistan)	**Poltoratzk (fr. Askhaba[illegible])**	**455.7**	**850.0**

Sketch of Russian History.

Natural causes led to the division of Eastern Europe into "*forest*" and "*steppe*" *regions,* and this division finds expression in the history of the people occupying this country, now known to the world as the SSSR. During the course of centuries the nomadic tribes of the South worked their way across the steppes from the East towards the West, while the impenetrable forests of the North compelled the inhabitants, the *Slavs,* to live a sedentary life in clearings and on the banks of the rivers. Under these circumstances they adopted the usual primitive forms of social organization, forming tribes and clans which laid the foundations for the future states. The only means of communication through the forests were the rivers, and it was along the Volhov and Dnieper that the Northmen, or *Variags,* to whom the Finns gave the name of Russ, migrated Southwards in the 9-th century, thus creating the first Southern trade-route, the first trail for intercourse between the primitive dwellers of the forest regions and the Grecian culture on the shores of the Black Sea. The development of trade and commerce led to the formation of large settlements along these commercial highways (Novgorod, Polotzk, Smolensk, Kiev), which grew into cities and political centres of vast domains under the protection of the warriors of the Variags in the 10-th and 11-th centuries. Among these *Kiev,* situated on the border of the forest region on the road to Byzantium was the central trading point of the South. Together with Byzantian merchandise came Greek literature and the Christian religion. The growth of the cities led also to the differentiation of the urban population into classes, e. g., the city aristocracy (the warriors of the prince), the merchants, the artisans and the peasants and produced much social strife, as far back as the 11-th century.

In the 12-th century the importance of Byzantium began to wane, and its economic power to dwindle, and this caused a set-back to the development of Kiev and the other Southern cities which were dependent upon their commerce with Byzantium. The constant invasions of new nomadic tribes, forced westwards from Asia by the *Mongols* through the steppes of the Ukraine, and finally the appearance of the Mongols themselves (in the middle of the 13-th century), sealed the fate of these localities. The Mongolian hordes also destroyed the Finnish, Bulgarian, Khozar and other settlements on the Volga, re-

tarding the development of the South by many centuries.

On the other hand, the Mongolian aggression could not so much affect the inhabitants of the secluded forest regions. Moreover the commercial communities of those regions (e. g., *Novgorod*, Pskov, Vyatka and the *Muscovite* principality) were not affected by the fall of Byzantium, since the growing commerce with the Slavs of the East supplied them with new markets and new sources of raw materials. From the 13-th to the 15-th century however, these regions were also overrun by the Mongols, who imposed their yoke upon the inhabitants and made them pay tribute, thus retarding the development of mercantile capital in these regions. While the cities were developing, feudalism held unbridled sway in the country regions, and the feudal landlords (boyars) lived under the most primitive form of economy.

The Muscovite principality, owing to its central situation made more rapid commercial progress than any of the other principalities, and eventually the Muscovite princes subjected all the other Russian principalities to their rule. The longest to hold out in the struggle for the trade routes and markets was Novgorod, which only submitted to Moscow at the end of the 15-th century. A few decades later the Moscow merchants felt strong enough to refuse to continue to pay tribute to the Mongols. Moscow became the commercial centre of Eastern Europe and the heart of the growing *Muscovite Empire*.

The development of mercantile capitalism in the cities compelled the feudal landowners to adopt a money system, and this, by increasing their needs, led to the increased exploitation of the peasantry, and eventually to serfdom. The peasants did not submit tamely, and large numbers of them fled to the "free lands" on the borders of the Muscovite Empire. Thus arose the independant *Cossack* settlements in the Ukraine, on the Don and in the Urals, which although as great a menace to the Moscow State as to their other neighbours, nevertheless helped to spread Russian colonisation Southwards and Eastwards.

A fight for political supremacy ensued between the merchants and the feudal nobility, and in this fight the petty aristocracy sided with the merchants, who also took advantage of the revolts of Cossacks and peasants against the Boyars. After many political vicissitudes and a successful cossack revolt, the urban bourgeoisie and the petty aristocracy succeeded in 1613, in crowning

an aristocratic merchant named *Romanov* as the Tsar of Muscovy (the Muscovite rulers had been known as Tsars since 1547). This was a crushing blow to the feudal landlords. It meant the legalisation of the power of mercantile capital, which already in the 16-th century was the driving force in the Tsarist policy of expansion towards the Baltic, and down the Volga towards the Caspian Sea. The thirst for territorial expansion in the East led to the conquest (1580—1640) of *Siberia,* famed for its vast resources of raw material. The merchant Tsars, after their complete victory over the feudal landlords, established an absolute monarchy, which reached its zenith in the reign of *Peter I.* (1682—1725). With the help of the gentry the Tsars fought against the independent Aristocracy for the sake of their own absolutism through the 17-th and 18-th centuries, but the cost of the fight had to be paid by the peasants, whose total enslavement to the aristocracy was the price of the Tsarist autocracy. There were hundreds of revolts of peasants and cossacks, (the most important being those led by *Stenka Razin* in the 17-th and by *Pugatchov* in the 18-th century respectively), who vainly strove to throw off the yoke of the landlords; and every defeated revolt served to rivet the shackles of their serfdom more firmly.

Meanwhile the developement of the newly conquered territories of the so-called "black earth" by cheap serf labour, enabled Russia to appear in the world's markets as a grain-exporting country from the enormous quantities of wheat which were thus raised. Moreover beginning with the reign of Peter, attempts were made to organise Russia after the West European model, and the colossal empire of the Tsars became predominant among the small states of Central Europe, particularly after the victorious conflict with Napoleon. The outward expression of this superiority was the partition of Poland and the annexation of the northern coast of the Black Sea, which formerly belonged to Turkey.

The industrialisation of Western Europe in the 19-th century created a vast market for the exportation of grain from the "Black-earth" belt of Russia. The landowners in the South became more than ever interested in maintaining the system of serfdom which meant cheap labour. On the other hand, the process of industrialisation had set in also in Russia, which meant the exploitation of the immense natural wealth of the coun-

try. The Russian industries needed "free" labour and an internal market. Both of these were unobtainable under the system of serfdom, which did not permit the peasants to work in the factories, while at the same time it deprived them of any ability to purchase the products of industry. A great fight was waged by industrial capital against the landowners, under the slogan of the abolition of serfdom. On the side of industrial capital was ranged the progressive intellectual bourgeoisie, and the movement was backed also by some of the aristocratic landowners of Central Russia, who, owing to the smaller productivity of their more densely populated areas, could only hope to compete successfully against their rivals in the more fertile lands of the South, by intensified capitalistic methods of work.

Nevertheless, the revolt of a part of the army, led by revolting officers who strove after bourgeois progress and capitalistic power (the *Dekabrists,* Dec. 1825) was promptly crushed, and the Russian industries had to look for markets outside the country.

The road to foreign markets lay through war, and it was but natural for this quest of new markets to lead to excessive militarism and to a series of wars and military expeditions during the first half of the 19-th century. These resulted in the annexation of the *Caucasus, Turkestan and Far Eastern Siberia.* Economic development, however, urged with ever growing insistence the *abolition of serfdom* and this was eventually accomplished in 1861, but in a manner which brought no amelioration to the lot of the peasantry. Industrial capital at any rate was satisfied with this solution, which could now see its way to proceed to the merciless suppression of the revolutionary intellectuals who were agitating among the peasantry (Narodniki). The intellectuals, connected with bourgeois circles, and disappointed in their long-cherished hopes of bourgeois-democratic reforms, resorted to individual terrorism in reply to the Tsarist persecution. Thus the powerful illegal organisation *"Narodnaya Volya"* (The People's Freedom) was founded, which hoped to arouse the peasants to revolt by means of a series of terrorist acts, which culminated in the assasination of Alexander II. in 1881.

Nevertheless, this movement of the petty-bourgeoisie failed to gain any influence among the rural proletariat, as the leaders of the movement overlooked the growing

social antagonism between the rich and poor peasants. The movement was eventually crushed by the government. On the other hand, the Marxian labour movement grew rapidly among the masses who had migrated to the towns and got employment in industry. The influx of foreign capital and great industrial enterprises into a country which was entirely unprepared economically, caused the growth of highly concentrated industries with a relatively numerous working class, which, because of its deppression and misery became imbued with a strong revolutionary sentiment.

By the commencement of the 20-th cent. the Russian workers under the leadership of the *Social-Democratic Labour Party* (founded in 1898) were already beginning to fight against the government by means of the political mass strike. After the inglorious defeat of Russia in the war with *Japan* (1904—1905), which had for its object the expansion of Russian interests in the Far East, a wave of revolution broke out throughout the land. The starting point was the demonstration of the workers of Petrograd in front of the Winter Palace on *January 9-th* (old calendar), 1905. The soul of the revolution was the left wing of the Social-Democratic Party, known as the *Bolsheviks,* the Russian word for "majoritaires", (i. e. the fraction which gained the majority at the split of the party in 1903). A part was taken in this revolution by the petty-bourgeois intellegentsia, and in many places even by the peasantry as well as by the workers, who on that occasion created their first organs of political power, the workers' councils *(soviets)* in the large industrial centres. The petty-bourgeoisie were satisfied with the proclamation of a very limited constitution, thus aiding the suppression of the revolution, but the dimensons of the revolt showed that the radical-social movement had penetrated into the broad masses of the people who had never been reached by the propaganda of the former non-Marxian revolutionary parties.

Alarmed by the revolution, the Tsarist government attempted to gain support in the villages by means of the agrarian reforms of *Stolypin* (then chief minister in Russia). The problem of the land-hunger of the peasants, this constant source of agrarian disturbances, was to be solved in such a manner as to consolidate the position of the wealthy peasants the "kulaks", to proletarianise the small peasants, by the abolition of the agricultural

commune *(mir),* and to accelerate the transition of peasant economy to a capitalist basis. But the liberated peasant masses could not be absorbed quickly enough into the industries, by reason of their limited capacity, and thus the extent of the landhunger grew by leaps and bounds. Discontent reigned in the village as well as among the workers in cities, who were oppressed by strict measures after the abortive revolution, their political parties driven underground, and their leaders exiled.

In spite of the strained internal situation, the Tsarist government continued to take its full share in the rivalry among the Great Powers, and with the aid of French finance, it prepared for the Great War. This war was to realise the century-old aspirations of Russian mercantile capital: the capture of the trade-route through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and incidentally to relieve the social and national strain in the country by increasing the national wealth. But instead of this, the world war precipitated a world-wide revolutionary situation, in which the Russian Proletariat was foremost in striking a blow against capitalism and its own feudal aristocracy. The *February revolution of 1917* (new Calendar, 12-th of March), brought about the complete overthrow of Tsarism. The petty-bourgeoisie attempted to seize the power and to create a bourgeois republic by means of the reformist wing of the Social-Democratic Party, *the Mensheviks* (the Russian word for "minoritaires") and the *Social-revolutionaries.* This clashed with the Soviets, which were revived after the model of the 1905 revolution, and in which the Bolsheviks were steadily gaining influence, stimulated by *Vladimir Ilyich Lenin* who returned from exile. The president of the so-called "Provisional Government" was *Kerensky,* a Social-revolutionary. The war went on but when the agrarian reforms were put off, the slogans launched by the Bolsheviks: "All power to the Soviets", "Peace to the country", "Land to the peasants", "Workers' control over production", won the confidence of the war-weary soldiers, the starving workers, and the land-hungry peasants. Under the protection of the "Red Guard" of the workers of Petrograd, and of the Baltic Fleet, the Second Congress of Soviets, in which the Bolsheviks were in the majority, proclaimed the *dictatorship of the proletariat* on the *25-th of October* (new Calendar: 7-th of November), 1917, and established the Council of People's Commissars, headed by Lenin.

In March 1918, peace was signed with Germany at *Brest-Litovsk* on severe terms, still no respite was gained, as the overthrown bourgeoisie, with the aid of Germany and the Entente, undertook a series of wars of intervention in Russia. The pretext for foreign intervention was the welfare of the Baltic states and Poland, recognized by the Bolsheviki as independent, and the territory of the other border lands: the Ukraine, the Caucasus, Siberia and Northern Russia. Nevertheless, the Russian Soviet Republic sucsessfully repulsed all foreign imperialist attacks, thanks to the heroic efforts of the ruling Communist Party, (as the Bolsheviks have called themselves since 1918), and the *"Red Army"* which had been created in the course of the civil war. In 1918 the *Czekho-Slovak legions* (former prisoners of war), who had seized the Volga region and Siberia in the interests of the counter-revolution and the Entente, were finally expelled In 1919 came the end of the reign of *Koltchak* in Siberia and Ural, while at the same time General *Denikin* was chased out of South Russia and the Ukraine, and the Army of *Yudenitch* was smashed at the gates of Petrograd. In 1920 the Entente troops quitted their position in Northern Russia, and Poland and the Baltic blockade was pierced. At the end of the same year, the army of the last counter-revolutionary general, *Wrangel,* was driven out of the Crimea. In the course of these wars White Russia, the Ukraine, Azerbaidzhan, Armenia, and later Georgia became Soviet Republics. At the end of 1922 the Japanese withdrew from Vladivostok, and the existing buffer state of the *Far-Eastern Republic* decided to unite with the Russian Soviet Federation.

The several Soviet Republics, which had already been closely united with each other during the civil war, decided on December 30-th, 1922, to become also formally united, in the *Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.* Finally, in 1924, the successful reconstruction and the stability of the Soviet Government, coupled with the universal need for Russia as a market and a source of raw materials, prompted the Entente powers to recognise the Soviet Union and to accord to it its due place and importance in the ranks of the Great Powers. At the end of 1924 the independent Soviet Republics of *Bukhara* and *Khorezm* decided to *unite* with the Soviet Union, and together with the part of the dissolved Turkestan Soviet Republic they now constitute the Soviet Republics of *Usbekistan* and *Turkmenistan,* respectively, the fifth and sixth federal states of the Union.

Form of Government.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (SSSR) is so far the only State that is based not on bourgeois principles of private property, but on the principles of the socialist common-wealth; it is thus distinguished in its very nature from all other states in the world.

Any nation may join the Union, and similarly any of the allied nations may freely secede from the Union, for it is a union that is perfectly voluntary. This Soviet Union is a federation of different nations, differing from all the existing federal states, for the latter are only based on the federation of casual territorial units, mostly of one and the same nation.

The Soviet Union comprises at present the following six allied Republics: *The Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic, (RSFSR), the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic, the White-Russian Socialist Soviet Republic,* the *Trans-Caucasian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic,* the *Usbek Socialist Soviet Republic,* and the *Turcoman Socialist Soviet Republic.* The Trans-Caucasian Federation is itself a union of three distinct Republics: *Armenia, Azerbaidzhan,* and *Georgia.* The other nations have obtained their autonomy only through Soviet legislation. These were formed into *autonomous republics* within the Soviet Federation; while those which are only beginning their national development were granted a smaller measure of self-government. These were organised into *autonomous territories.* The majority of these autonomous units are within the Russian Soviet Federation, which is composed of 10 so-called *federal parts (autonomous republics)* and in addition 12 autonomous territories.

"The autonomy of the individual nations and the voluntary union of all", was the formula by which the national problem was solved in the Soviet Union. The system of Soviets insures the ruling power to the proletarian class of these united nationalities.

The fundamental nucleus of the Soviet power is the *Soviet* (Russian word for Council) of the productive unit, the village in the country and the factory, office etc., in the city. The soviets are elected annually by all working people. No electoral rights are enjoyed by persons who exploit other people's labour, or who trade and live on rents etc. The village and town soviets elect delegates to the district soviets, and the latter elect delegates to the provincial soviets. The representative bodies of the

Political Distribution of the Soviet Union

autonomous regions and republics are elected on the same system. The Soviet congresses of the various provinces and of the autonomous units elect delegates to the Union Congress. All the local elections take place immediately before the Union Congress, thus securing a constantly vital contact with the masses. The *Union Congress of Soviets,* composed of 1500 delegates, meets as a rule once a year, and the sessions last from 10 to 12 days. After the close of the Congress, the delegates surrender their mandates. The Union Congress of Soviets is the supreme organ of authority, having both legislative and administrative functions. The Soviet system knows of no rigid division between legislative and executive authority, such as exists under the parliamentary system of bourgeois democracy. Only, the Union Congress however can accept any amendment or modification of the Soviet Constitution. As a rule the Congress does not frame laws, it merely days down the basic principles of policy in the various domains of national life.

The actual work of legislation, on the basis of the principles laid down by the Union Congress, is carried out by the Central Executive Committee of the Union (Russian abbreviation *CIK*) and by the Presidium of that body, which promulgate the various laws and codes and carry out all measures of an administrative nature.

The Central Executive Committee is vested with the authority of the State during the intervals between the meetings of the Union Congress of Soviets and is responsible to the Union Congress. Similarly, the local authority is vested in the local executive committees (Russian abbreviation: *Ispolkom)* that are elected by the local congresses and are responsible to them. The executive committees of the autonomous regions have the same rights as the executive committees of the provincial soviets, and their autonomy is shown in the fact that the language of the respective nationality is officially employed in all branches of public life and that the measures of the central authorities are adapted to the peculiarities of the respective peoples.

The Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union is made up of two bodies: the *Union Council,* and the *Council of Nationalities.* The Union Council is composed of 400 members who are elected by the Union Congress from among the delegates of the allied Republics, in proportion to the number of the population of the re-

spective republics. The preponderance of the Russian Soviet Federation however, which comprises 74% of the total population of the Union, is counteracted by the composition of the Council of Nationalities, in which each autonomous and allied republic has five representatives, and each autonomous territory one representative (making a total of 131), so that the nationalities are overwhelmingly in the majority against the five Russian representatives. The national representatives are appointed by the supreme organs of the respective united republics, autonomous republics and regions, but the appointment must be approved by the Union Congress. Thus the Council of Nationalities is not elected in proportion to the population. It is mainly an organ for the representation of the interests of the several nationalities in the Soviet Union; on the other hand, the Union Council represents the interests of the population as a whole. These two bodies, unlike the two-chamber system of the bourgeois states, are not subordinate to each other, but are invested with equal powers. Every bill must have a majority in each of these two Councils, before it becomes law. Thus expressing the will of the Central Executive Committee as a whole.

The Central Executive Committee meets at least three times annually, holding brief sessions. The permanent body is the *Presidium of the CIK,* which is composed of 21 members and which transacts all of the current legislative, and part of the administrative work. It is elected by and is responsible to the CIK.

The equal rights of the members of the Soviet Union are further evidenced by the fact that the chairmen of the Central Executive Committees of the several allied Republics are at the same time the chairmen of the presidium of the CIK of the SSSR., fulfilling their office in rotation. They are the highest functionaries of the Soviet Union, and represent it before the world.

The work of the executive organ of the Council of People's Commissars of the SSSR is carried on within the limits prescribed by the CIK, which elects it. Unlike the ministerial cabinets of parliamentary countries, the Council of People's Commissars, within the sphere of its activities, possesses not only administrative, but also legislative authority. The Council of People's Commissars (Russian abbreviation *Sovnarkom)* is composed of the Chairman and his deputy and 10 Peoples Commissars responsible to the CIK for the different branches of the administration of the affairs of the State. Each People's

Commissar is assisted by an advisory collegium of several members. Some Commissariats discharge functions which are within the executive competence of the central authority. These are: the People's Commissariats for Foreign Affairs, for Army and Navy, for Foreign Trade, for Transport, and for Post and Telegraphs. These are known as the People's Commissariats of the Union. The other commissariats are known as the United Commissariats, discharging functions which are within the competence of the several republics. These are: the People's Commissariats for Labour, Finance, Workers and Peasants Inspection, Internal Trade, and also the Supreme Council of Public Economy. The last five commissariats exist therefore in all the allied and autonomous republics, discharging their functions independently in their respective spheres, but in accordance with the guiding principles and instructions of the United Commissariats of the Union.

In its structure the United State Political Administration (Russian abbreviation *OGPU)* is like the United Commissariats and leads the struggle against counter-revolution, spying and banditism. A great part of the social functions is left exclusively to the direction of the separate United and Autonomous Republics, i. e. those spheres in which the local cultural peculiarities of the country dominate. This means a great deal for the Soviet Union, as this vast complex of countries embraces regions with entirely different conditions of life. For these sections of legislation and administration the republics have their own People's Commissariats which have no parallel in the central administration of the Union. These are the People's Commissariats for Agriculture, Home Affairs, Justice, Education, Health and Social Welfare. This gives scope for the free national development of the several peoples belonging to the Union. These Commissariats of the autonomous and allied Republics are responsible solely to the Supreme organs of their own Soviet Republics, the Soviet Congress or CIK of the respective Republic, or the Presidium of that body.

The class nature of the Soviet State is emphasied also in the third branch of the State authority, the *Judiciary.* The People's courts, the basic units of the judicial system of the Soviet Union which dispose of 90% of all the cases tried by the courts, are frankly constituted on political principles, as the permanent chairmen of the People's courts are elected by the respective provincial

executive committees, while the two assessors of each court, who are changed every week, are chosen from the lists of the local Soviets, i. e., from the local wielders of political authority. The importance of the law courts as an instrument in the class struggle is shown also in the composition of the higher courts, such as the provincial courts and the Supreme Court, but correspondingly higher political and judical qualifications are exacted from the judges in these courts.

The undisguised and deliberate use of the State institutions as an instrument in the class struggle is fully in accord with the Marxian doctrine of the State, namely that it is a class organisation, in this case it is the organisation of the ruling proletarian class. This conception of the State permeates all forms of social and economic life in the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party.

The Dictatorship of the Proletariat presupposes the existence of an organisation which shall ensure the realisation of this form of government in public life. In the SSSR the *Russian Communist Party* (RKP) represents the driving force of working class rule, and the Soviet Union is its handiwork. It has grown out of the Left Wing of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party, the so-called *Bolsheviki* p. XXVI). From the first formation of the Bolshevist Party in 1903, its leaders, notably *Lenin,* were, (in the second International) the great protagonists of radical Marxism and of a consistent internationalism. As far back as 1905 the Bolsheviks were in the van of the revolutionary movement. The difficulties of illegal activities, persecution, and the fact of a part of the Central Committee living abroad in the following decade considerably hindered the further development of the party. On the other hand, the extensive period of underground activity enabled the Party to build up a strong body of members who were strictly disciplined and excellently organised and who, immediately after the outbreak of the *revolution of February 1917* came out into the open and began to wield a decisive influence over the proletariat, particularly over the workers and peasants in the army. For these reasons the *October Revolution* of 1917 was a comparatively easy victory for the Bolsheviks.

The revolution imposed upon the Party the task of guiding the destinies of an economically backward and

dilapidated State, of fighting against foreign intervention and internal counter-revolution and at the same time of approaching the masses by means of appropriate propaganda and creating the ground-work of a socialist society. In order to cope with these tremendous tasks, the Party during the period of civil war imposed upon its members a strict discipline of the military type, restricted the admission of new members and through purges *(tchistka)* expelled from its ranks all careerists. On the other hand, it created the *system of nuclei* which have enabled the Party, despite its relatively small membership to establish permanent contact with the great masses of the people. From a membership of 200,000 in the early days of the revolution, the Party gradually increased to 700,000; its present strength being 600,000 (the decrease being due to the purging process).

The foundation of the Party is the nucleus *(Yatcheyka),* in which are united the communists of a management (factory, office, authority, high-school, scientific establishment, body of the army and so on), and in the country districts those of a village.

These nuclei are united territorially into country and district organisations, the supreme organ being the Annual Party Congress, and during the intervals between the congresses, the permanent organ known as the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (CKRKP). This system of organisation founded on the production, enables the Party to launch its watchwords quickly among the masses, and also to respond promptly to the aspirations of the labouring population.

The Party making the most strenous efforts to secure the predominance of the industrial proletariat and the poor country-people in its ranks and to exclude outside elements has created a number of organizations depending on it but with much wider aims and purposes.

Thus, every branch of the Party has its *women's section,* charged with the task of drawing the working and peasant women into revolutionary activity. The number of nonparty women represented by delegates in these sections runs well into millions. Likewise, the *Young Communists League (Komsomol)* and its children's group *(Pioneers)* constitutes an extremely widespresd organisation which, particularly in the country, have a broader circle of activity than the Russian Communist Party. These juvenile organisations carry on a vigorous

agitation among the rising generation of "Soviet Youth", their task being to create a considerable and constantly renewed reserve-force for the Party.

Another important field of activity for the Russian C. P. are the *Trade Unions.* The majority of these, owing to the peculiar development of the Russian Labour movement, were created by the Party itself in the year 1905, and after ten years of enforced underground existence the Bolsheviks once again undertook to reconstruct them in 1917. The Trade-Unions, strongly centralized, unite the overwhelming majority of all hired labourers in their 6 millions of members. For this reason the Communist Party considers the work among the great mass of non-party workers in the Trade Unions as one of its most important tasks, particularly in view of the fact that the trade unions play a considerable part in the political and economic life of the country. Their representatives sit upon the Council of Peoples Commissars, upon the Supreme Council of Public Economy and upon various Government bodies.

Thanks to this wide contact of the Party with the masses, the Soviet State has succeeded in overcoming all difficulties by acting on a broad scale through appeals to such individual factors, as are difficult for a Government to control. Thus, during the period of economic dilapidation, the idea of *"communist subotniks" (voluntary Saturday afternoon labour)* had a tremendous effect. Another slogan of the Party, which was quickly adopted is the *"smitchka",* i. e. the fraternisation of workers and peasants through mutual aid. It takes the form of *"patronage" (shefstvo)* i. e. the workers of a given factory become the patrons of a certain village to which they pledge their material and cultural aid.

The work of the Communist Party in the country districts, which is strenuously carried on, hat without doubt an enormous influence on the developement of the country; it also gives the Communist Party the right to be the only true political party in the country by interesting millions of peasants in Communism.

The Red Army.

The establishment of the Soviet State was only accomplished by a fight against the rule of the bourgeoisie, so that the revolutionary forces were necessarily organised upon a military basis from the very first.

The *"Red Guard"* of the Russian workers which, organized by the Bolshevists during the Kerensky-Period in the course of 1917, fought the first battles of the Revolution, was the germ of the *"Read Army"*, organized in 1918, in the farther development of the Civil War.

By its very nature, the Red Army is an *army of the proletarian class.* The military service in the revolutionary army is considered as an honorable privilege of the toilers; persons not having the right to vote for the Soviets, i. e. non-workers are not allowed to serve. This serves as an efficent precaution against the possibility of any anti-Soviet agitation within the Army. On the other hand, the Red soldiers *(krasnoarmeytsy* as the soldiers of the Red Army are officially called) obtain a political and cultural education, which is considered to be as important as military training. As a matter of fact, the young recruits begin their training before being called into the service, since all boys during the last two years before they reach military age are given the advantage of a preliminary training. This preliminary course is devoted chiefly to physical culture, but illiterates are taught to read and write, so that in the Red Army itself there are no illiterates.

This cultural activity is continued by means of courses of lectures, clubs, and libraries. Thus, the Red Army constitutes a tremendous educational apparatus; it gives to the large masses of peasant recruits their first acquaintance with modern culture and it turns out during the two years of service hundreds of thousands of cultural missionaries for the villages, who through their political training have become supporters of the Soviet regime.

The political education in the Army, which makes the soldier into a conscious Soviet citizen, is carried out by an organisation known as the Political Department of the Red Army (Russian abbreviation: *PUR),* which has an instructor in every company, known as the *political commissar (politkom).* These were of particular importance in the period of civil war, when the Red Army was organised in a hurry and the Soviet Government was compelled to employ the services of officers of the old army as the only available military specialists. The political commissars safeguarded the loyalty of the military specialists, assisted them as well as administrators and organizers, simultaneously carrying on a ceaseless propaganda in order to raise the fighting

spirit and resisting power of the troops. At the same time steps were taken to train a body of *"Red Commanders"* from the ranks of the proletariat. At present the Red Army maintains a whole network of higher schools for the training of the commanding staffs, and the utmost attention is given to their political education and equipment.

The increasing number of trustworthy "Red Commanders" has made possible the introduction of the system of the *unitary command* under which all the military, administrative and economic direction of each section of the army is concentrated in the commander. Political leaders *(politruk)* have supplanted the political commissars. The plans for the future envisage the political and military direction being concentrated in the one personel.

Besides the regular army, there exist also *territorial divisions* organised in the shape of militia. These undergo a few weeks training without being removed from their homes thus forming a constantly changing force. Gradually the whole army is being reorganised on the *militia system*. (In the beginning of 1925, already the half of the army was composed of territorial divisions organized in the shape of militia.)

The present strength of the standing army (about 600,000 men) is comparatively small, but it is largely re-inforced by the millions of workers who are obtaining military training in the territorial organizations. The territorial system serves also as the basis for the organisation of the *national armies* of the several allied and autonomous Republics. In this manner the Red Army assumes the character of the armed force of a union of nations.

A system of *patronage (shefstvo)* is in vogue whereby the different public bodies, factories, trade unions, political organisations, etc., become the patrons of particular military companies and regiments to whom they render material and cultural aid. Similarly the different regiments assume the patronage of different villages, and in this manner cordial relations are established between the army and the population at large, based on their mutual interests and any estrangement between the army and the people is avoided.

So also the patronage of the Navy by the *League of Communist Youth* has contributed in the highest degree

to the rapid building up of the *Red Fleet,* upon which devolves the important task of defending two thirds of the frontiers of the SSSR. The very widely ramified associations of the *"Friends of the Air Fleet" (ODVF)* with over 3 million members and of the *"Chemical Defence of the Republic" (Dobrokhim)* with more than a million members, aim not only at encreasing the resources of the State in Aviation and Chemical Warfare, but also at the fraternisation of the Army and the civil population, the basis of which is that the peoples of the Union do not look on the army as an aggressive force but as the defender of the liberty gained by the revolution. The construction of hundreds of war-planes from the money collected by the ODVF and the improvement of passenger traffic by the conquests of aviation have already been effected; moreover the use of chemical methods in agriculture and industry have been widely propagated by the Dobrokhim. It is this iterest of the Red Army in peace work that in practice forms the chief union between the army and the population.

Culture and Education.

The realisation of socialism, the final goal of the Soviet regime, can be brought about only through the widest cultural and political education, based upon the rearing of the young generation in the spirit of collectivism. Thus the cultural activities in the SSSR follow two parallel courses: the raising of the cultural standard of the population, and the creating of a new cultural atmosphere opposed to that of capitalism. The central control over these activities is in the hands of the Peoples Commissariats of Education (Russian abbreviation: Narkompross) of the several republics.

The low cultural level of the people, the legacy of centuries of oppression, renders the *campaign against illiteracy* the most urgent task of the state. It was shown by a census taken throughout the Soviet Union in 1920 that 47% of the able-bodied population (between 15 and 50 years of age) did not know how to read and write. The abolition of illiteracy, together with all other educational work among adults, is in charge of the Central Board of Political Education (Russian abbreviation: *Glavpolitprosvet).* As a matter of fact, the teaching of the three R's is combined with a curse of political and cultural education, which imparts the rudiments of general know-

ledge as well as of the basic principles of the social order under the Soviets. The apparatus of the Glavpolitprosvet is one of the largest in the Soviet Union. Its task is to combine political propaganda with cultural education, disseminating them among the broad masses of the population. Thousands of reading-rooms and clubs. Peoples Homes and educational circles, permanent and itinerant libraries, training courses in the Trade Unions and in the organisations for youth, a special organisation in the Red Army, all these activities, embracing millions of the population, are thus broadening the basis of Soviet rule. Even the Soviet and Party schools, as well as the Communist Universities organised by the Russian Communist Party (RKP), are under the direct guidance of the Glavpolitprosvet, which wishes to raise the political and cultural level of the adult population.

Another branch of the activities of the Peoples Commissariat of Education, known as the Central Board of Social Education (Russian abbreviation: *Glavsotzvos),* is dedicated to the task of raising the young generation in the communist spirit — bringing up a "Soviet Generation". Kindergartens und crêches are maintained for the children between the ages of three and eight (i. e. before they reach school age) in which they pass their days and get food, also Childrens Homes where the children live and are brought up. These institutions are widespread and most of them have been created only since the Revolution.

The basic type of the Soviet school is the *combined school* composed of two stages. The first stage (calculated for 4 years and covering the ages from 8 to 12) has a uniform curriculum, while the second stage (for children between the ages of 12 and 17), particularly during the last two years, seeks to discover the individual inclinations and abilities of the pupils, and to prepare them for further studies. In the towns there are factory and industrial training schools for proletarian children. In the country there are agricultural schools for the children of the peasants. In the *single* type (elementary) school the children of both sexes are taught together. Private schools are not allowed. The programme of the single type school is worked out by the State Scholastic Council (Russian abbreviation: *GUS)* and is subjected to preliminary trials in the experimental schools before it is approved for universal adoption. The guiding principle of this programme is to combine

theoretical and practical work and bring up the pupils in the spirit of communism.

Physically and morally defective children are in charge of a special committee, which maintains special institutions for them and keeps them under constant observation.

In the meantime, while this system is being built up, the preparatory training for the higher schools, in which the highest value is attached to a proletarian atmosphere, is carried on by the so called *worker's faculties (Rabfak)*. These furnish a there years course of training, in preparation for the higher schools, and turn out every year as many as 8000 students fully equipped for study in the higher schools.

The Higher Schools fulfil a twofold purpose: the training of a new staff of teachers, and the creation of a new intelligentsia by raising a body of scholastic workers among the ranks of the class-concious proletariat. The form of instruction is that of collective class work. The new teachers for the higher schools complete their training in the so-called *Institute of Red Professors.*

Besides the institutions for political and social education there is yet a third type of school, which supplies technical education and is under the control of the Central Board of Technical Education (abbreviation: *Glavprofobr).* There exists a wide network of technical schools and craft schools, in connection with State-provided workshops, in which the rising generation is trained as a technical personnel for the various branches of industry.

During the first years of the Revolution thousands of new schools were brought into being, in order to raise the cultural level of the country as quickly as possible. Thus, during the educational year 1920—21, there were 70,000 elementary schools (as compared with 55,000 elementary schools of the pre-war period), 3,400 secondary schools (as compared with 1,500 secondary schools of the pre-war period) and also 400 new single type schools. However, amid the hardships of civil war and financial strain, the schools could not be developed to their full extent, and far-reaching measures of retrenchment in educational expenditure had to be carried out. The number of schools was curtailed but their quality was improved and the number of pupils increased. According to the latest statistics, the 53,000 elementary schools are teaching 4,400,000 children (as compared with 3,500,000

in the pre-war period), the 1,700 secondary schools, with seven classes, are teaching 560,000 pupils as compared with the former 450,000. To this should be added the new type of schools with 1,300 craft schools which give professional education to 100,000 pupils anually. The number of higher schools has increased continuously. Instead of seven Universities in the pre-war period, there are now twenty-four. Instead of the 71 other higher schools which previously existed, there are now 103. The number of higher school students has grown from 90,000 to 160,000.

In the former Russian Empire the only language of instruction was Russian. In the Union of Soviet Republics, the *national school* is an essential part of national autonomy. In many of the autonomous republics, whose national culture was on the point of extinction under Tsarism, the national school is the first step towards national culture. In six universities the instruction is already being given in the respective national languages.

With the growth of a new Education has come a new *art* — the art of the workers, carried on in studios, Clubs and Worker's Theatres. The Revolution brought into being a number of young Proletarian writers, artists, sculptors and painters.

In particular their has been a great developement of *proletarian literature* in the last two years. A number of proletarian writers from the ranks of the workers and the League of Communist Youth have come to the front; many of them reaching a very wide circle of readers. In 1925 the Congress of the Federation of Proletarian Authors laid down the principles of organisation and production to be followed by the associations and nuclei of proletarian literature.

Along with the raising of the general level of culture, there has also been a tremendous revival of scientific activity, which in the separate Republics of the Union is under the guidance of the Central Scientific Board *(Glavnauka)*, which made great progress in the course of the Revolution despite all difficulties. The official status of scientists and savants is far better, and their activities far more varied than under Tsarism. A great number of research institutes, experimental stations, laboratories and special scientific libraries have recently been founded.

The abolition of private property in valuable objects of art and culture and the nationalisation of all art

treasures has caused a transformation in the Russian *Museums* which might serve as a model to the rest of the world. In pre-revolutionary Russia, practically all the monuments of art, with the exception of a few museums, were hoarded in private collections in castles, mansions, monastries and churches. In order to protect these treasures which were scattered throughout the country, and to arrange them systematically, a central Bureau of Museums *(Glavmusey)* was created at the Peoples Commissariat of Education whose task it is to render all the art relics of the past accessible to the masses of the people. All the nationalised treasures of the Tsarist Palaces, important private collections, and, most valuable in reference to art, the aristocratic country homes, monasteries and churches — an enormous mass of museum material, were concentrated in the hands of the government and have formed the State Museum Fund. Out of this vast fund of art treasures, a whole series of new museums have been opened; instead of 30 museums of pre-revolutionary Russia, there are now over 476 museums in the SSSR. Moreover, all the private collections and church treasures of pre-revolutionary Russia are now open for public inspection, having been so re-arranged that the exhibits can be easily understood and appreciated by the masses.

The old *Tsarist Palaces,* containing valuable monuments of architecture and large quantities of art treasures, were subjected to artistic re-arrangement. All the trivial and casual objects accumulated during the decades before the Revolution, which were found to be in contradiction to good taste, were removed. In some palaces the original architecture was restored on the basis of historical research.

In many places there were found objects of great artistic worth — paintings and sculptures, bronze, vases, and armchairs which their ignorant owners had discarded and replaced by modern manufactured wares; these were now brought up from their banishment and restored to their former places. These palaces have thus been transferred into art museums. The more interesting aristocratic country homes, which had accumulated art treasures in the course of centuries, were also transformed into museums.

Particular attention was given to the *monasteries,* which, from time immemorial, were celebrated on account of their priceless art treasures. A Decree was

issued in 1922 calling for the nationalisation of these because the famine then ravaging the Volga districts rendered confiscation necessary. The Priests resisted this measure, but the monasteries were forcibly searched and disclosed a vast mass of rare specimens of ecclesiastical art, wrought in noble metals and precious stones, which had hitherto been unknown to the public in general and even to the experts. Monasteries which were considered to be of technical value and which contained art collections, were transformed into monastery-museums. Many ancient churches and chapels, which were found to be veritable mines of the old Russian ecclesiastical art, were also transformed into museums. Those which had not been kept in their original form but had been deformed by "benefactors" and incapable restorers were then restored to their old appearance by the removing of all these renovations. In this manner all the later overpaintings were removed from the old and valuable "Ikonostases" (walls of Icons) and the old pictures restored.

Furthermore, the central museums in Moscow and Leningrad were much enriched by a thorough reorganisation. The museums which had been owned by Tsars, Nobles and other private collectors bore the stamp of personal taste and individual fancy, which could not be justified from the broader standpoint of State museums. Special commissions of experts and museum specialists were appointed to work out plans for each museum in connection with the general plan envolved by the Glavmusei. Thus casual and chaotic materials were formed into model museums. A system of regular excursions was arranged on a large scale, so that the museums are now visited by large masses of the people.

The present *artistic life,* like the general cultured life in the Soviet Union has been strongly influenced by the new conception which considers art not as an end in itself, but as a form of expression of the life of society. This has given rise to new currents of thought in every branch of the arts; the old "academic" traditions are opposed by "Left-wing" artists whose art bears the stamp of collectivism and is dedicated to the service of communist ideas. Thus arose the proletarian organisation of art for the masses, known as "Proletcult". Particularly marked was the development in the production of artistic posters, in connection with their extensive use as a means of political and educational propoganda.

Special support has been given by the Soviet Govern-

ment to the development of the *theatre* and the *cinema*, as particularly efficient media of propaganda and education. Along with this movement of interpreting the new life, (directed by Meyerhold) there has been also a remarkable development of Revolutionary realism in the Soviet theatre which has indisputably raised it to unprecedented heights. A high level of artistic and technical achievment has also been reached by the cinema. Permanent contact between the artists and the public is maintained by regular workers correspondence in the press *(Rabkory)*, which reflect the views of the proletarian masses on these questions and make an analysis of the theatres and cinemas from the point of view of their class.

The workers and Peasants government naturally attaches paramount importance to the *printed word*, which provides a daily education for large masses of the people. Most of the newspapers are published either by the Communist Party, by the Trade Unions or by the Executive Committees of the Soviets. A distinctive feature of the Russian Communist press is the outspoken manner in which it deals with all defects that may come to light in the Party or in the country at large. It publishes scores of letters from *workers and peasant correspondents* from the factories *(Rabkor)* and from the villages *(Selkor)*, whose daily contributions to the press show its intimate connection with its proletarian readers. A large amount of space in the Soviet newspapers is given to the revolutionary movement in other lands, which is nowhere registered and observed so closely and widely as by the SSSR. press. An efficient service of Foreign information is maintained by the Russian Telegraph Agency (Rosta). Inside the country *"Rosta"* also maintains an extensive Radio service with all parts of the vast territory of the Soviet Union, so that all news is promptly received in the remotest districts. Owing to this the increase in the provincial press makes it already far in excess of pre-revolutionary figures.

A new type of newspaper has been created in those specially published for *peasants*, which are written in plain and simple language for the benefit of the rural population. The press of the different *nationalities*, which was entirely suppressed under Tsarism, is now developing at a rapid pace, already constituting 23% of the entire press of the Soviet Union.

An interesting feature are the handwritten *wall-newspapers* which are conducted by the various factories,

military companies, party nuclei, organisations of youth etc. They derive their name from the fact that they are usually posted on the walls of the places where the members of these organisations are in the habit of congregating. Thus these newspapers always appear in a single copy. In addition to the written matter they contain also illustrations and drawings. The aim and contents of these newspapers differs according to local conditions: they often serve as daily newspapers, sometimes they form a basis for discussions on Political and Cultural questions. In all cases they play an important part as a collective organizor and agitator among the masses of workers, red soldiers and peasants. The contributors are the workers in the factories, the employees in the offices, the soldiers in the army, etc. The number of these newspapers has grown into thousands and is still growing. The majority of them appear once or twice monthly. In some large factories, there are daily editions.

Publishing activity in the SSSR is conducted chiefly by the State Publishing Department of the RSFSR *(Gosizdat),* which is responsible for 75% of the entire literary output of the Soviet Union, and represents by far the largest publishing enterprise in the world. During the years of civil war, it was engaged almost exclusively in the publishing of books on social science, politics and propagandist literature, etc., but a present it also publishes many books of general literature and natural science, and in particular a series of standard text-books.

Publishing departments are also maintained by the several autonomous republics, as well as by local soviets, party committees, trade unions and co-operatives.

Efforts are now being made to find a wide market for popular literature in the village, which under Tsarism was entirely isolated from the progress and culture of the urban centres. Books are sold to the villagers at specially reduced rates. The literary connection with the village is not only of immediate political importance to the Soviet Union, but is also a fact of tremendous world-wide cultural importance, opening up new vistas for educational effort in the future.

In addition to mental culture the Soviet Government devotes the utmost attention to the physical culture of the masses. Sport and gymnastic exercises are fostered and encouraged in order to raise the stamina of the workers, young and old, whose health had been undermined

by years of war, starvation, and privation. The *Board of Physical Culture* has succeeded in a short space of time in organising throughout the country a vast network of sports leagues at workmens clubs, factories, trade-unions and schools, rendering the field of sport accessible to the masses instead of retaining it as the privilege of the few as it had been under Tsarism. Special schools and institutes have been founded for the training of gymnastic instructors. Soviet sport is particularly anxious to do away with the disease of "record breaking" and of individualism in the domain of sport, for it considers physical culture not as an aim in itself but as a means of raising the physical standard the masses.

Public Economy.

The Principles of Public Economy.

Even as late in history as the middle of the 19-th century, Russia was essentially an agricultural country in which primitive agriculture, handicraft industry and serfdom predominated. It was only during the last decades preceeding the Great War that the Russian industries developed at an extremely rapid rate, which was marked by a tremendous growth of big capitalist enterprises and by a rise in foreign trade, with the concomitant development of a working class and a labour movement.

Apart from the abolition of serfdom, this growth of capitalism was due also to the proximity of the sources of raw materials and the inexhaustible natural wealth of Russia, and also to the rapid spread of the railway system.

The influx of foreign capital was so large that it became considerably in excess of native capital accumulation, and it was only in the later years preceeding the war that foreign capital was outrivalled by native Russian capital. The attraction of foreign capital was due to the high protective tariffs, and cheap raw materials and labour power, and the possibility of gaining new markets in view of the prevailing natural forms of economy in the border regions of Russia.

The development of industry had its effect also upon the peasant economy. Slowly but steadily the patriarchal forms of economy disappeared. Part of the peasantry became proletarianised, while another section became transformed into wealthy peasants ("Kulaki").

Nevertheless, the rate of progress in agriculture was a good deal slower than in industry. While the deve-

lopment of the industries at St. Petersburg and Moscow reached the level of Western Europe, the break up of peasant economy was only beginning.

Thus in Russia, along with the *bourgeoisie* and the *working class,* there existed also a third social force: the *peasantry,* which was numerically stronger than both the above classes put together. It was the existence of this class which put its stamp upon the entire course of the Russian Revolution.

In the fight between the socialist proletariat and the capitalist bourgeoisie, the peasantry could either support the bourgeoisie, as was the case in the crushing of the Paris Commune, or fight side by side with the working class, as was the case in Russia. The part played by the peasantry was due, after all, to the circumstances which prevailed at the time of the Revolution.

The Russian peasants supported the industrial proletariat at the moment of the Revolution. They did so because they longed for an end to the war, and for a distribution of the landlords' estates. Hence there were two victors in the October Revolution: the industrial proletariat and the peasantry. Of course, the leadership in the revolutionary struggle was in the hands of the working class (i. e. the Proletariat), which was the most disciplined and active partner, but all the revolutionary victories of the Proletariat of Russia were won only by union with the peasantry. In Russia the proletariat constitutes a minority of the population and a breach between it and the peasantry would have been fatal to the Revolution.

The principal economic problems of the Revolution were the settling of the relations between the urban industries which were ripe for *socialisation,* and the small forms, of peasant ownership, with an extremely low standard of agricultural technique (the three-field system) in which there could be no talk of socialism, i. e. of collective production.

It is the aim of the Soviet Government to establish this intercourse *("smychka")* between urban industry and rural agriculture on the basis of the mutual exchange of products. The peasants supply the socialised urban industries with raw materials and food-stuffs, obtaining the necessary wares in exchange. In this exchange of commodities the peasants have no longer to deal with the private capitalist, but only with the State industries, which carry out the exchange. The difference between the private capitalists and the State industry is that the

latter does not take advantage either of its monopoly or of casual favourable circumstances for the extraction of excessive profits, i. e. it is not interested in the spoliation of the peasantry, but, on the contrary, in the utmost development and intensification of agriculture, because industrialised agriculture, the collective tilling of the soil by the aid of agricultural machinery (inaccessible to the individual peasant), can alone lead the peasant twowards socialism, the ultimate goal of the Soviet rule.

This basis of relationship between the two fundamental elements of the people's economy has been the primary principle of the economic policy of the Soviet Republic since the Revolution. Nevertheless, there was a temporary modification of this principle in the years 1919 and 1920 during the period of the so-called *"military communism"*.

At the beginning of 1919 the public economy of the country had to contend with tremendous difficulties. The industries were at a standstill, owing to the intervention and civil war which had cut off the supplies of petroleum from the Caucasus, of coal and metals from the Don and the Urals, and of cotton from Turkestan. No manufactured goods could be offered to the peasants in exchange for their products, and the delivery of foodstuffs to the towns was entirely discontinued.

These circumstances compelled the Soviet Government to nationalise not only the big industries, a principle which was in conformity with the social revolution, but also the smallest supplies held by individual producers; to confiscate the surplus stocks of grain from the peasants, and of raw materials and manufactured products from the domestic workers and artisans. In spite of the unparalleled determination with which the policy of requisition and confiscation was carried out, and in spite of the rigid centralisation and militarisation of industry, the auxiliary economic resources of the State remained as insignificant as before. All the existing supplies were distributed according to a systematic plan, in the shape of wages in kind *("payok")* and by the card system (adopted in several countries in Western Europe); but the supplies were far too meagre to satisfy the needs of the population.

This form of "communism", was not only a sad necessity, but a form of economic organisation which was to be a stage in the transition towards socialism. The peasants felt no stimulus for the raising of large crops, because they were not able to sell. Their surplus stocks were taken away from them by the *"Food Levy"*. In

reply, the peasants reduced their tillage to the smallest dimensions.

In the Spring of 1921 the so-called *"New Economic Policy" (NEP),* was inaugurated by *Lenin,* and this meant the abolition of "military communism" and in the main a return to the old policy of 1918, the "smytchka" between town and village (see above). As a matter of fact, there was nothing "new" in this policy except its novelty as distinguished from the preceding military communism.

The introduction of NEP meant a turning point in the economic development of the Union of SSR. At any rate, since that time, slowly and intermittently at first, but more rapidly and persistently since 1923, there has been a revival of the ruined economy of the country. The New Economic Policy restored the monetary relations and the exchange of commodities in the market, it relieved the peasants from the burdens of the Food Levy, it extended some latitude to private intiative, it guaranteed the circulation of private capital in commerce and industry, it adopted the principle of profit in the management of State industries and commerce. This economic system is based on *State capitalism,* which means that all the key industries and the largest factories are in the hands of the State.

The salutary effects of the New Economic Policy manifested themselves forthwith in industry and the entire economy of the country. Factories, hitherto idle, were quickly set into motion, the industrial output grew steadily, the circulation of commodities increased and gradually strenghthened the peasant's economic position and the markets. There was a general rise in the productive efforts and prosperity of the people. A considerable pause in the process of recovery was caused by the terrible famine in 1921 due to the catastrophic drought which greatly limited the peasant's market and considerably hindered the reconstruction of the people's economy as a whole.

The famine caused a rise in the prices of agricultural products, and a definite drop in the prices of industrial goods (the so-called *"scissors").* However, the blades of the scissors gradually closed, and even the opposite effect took place; the "dictatorship of agriculture" in 1922 was transformed into the "dictatorship of industry" in 1923 — the dictatorship of cotton, coal and iron. This change in the relations between agriculture and industry was expressed in the rise of industrial and fall of agri-

cultural prices. This tendency reached its culminating point in October, 1923, when a selling crisis set in. The selling crisis stimulated further measures for the regulation of industries, the increasing of their activity and their adaption to the requirements of the market. Considerable success was achieved in reducing the costs of manufacture, in increasing the productivity of labour by the concentration of production in the largest and best-equipped factories, in the economisation of fuel, decreasing of profits and decentralisation, and a considerable expansion in the trading apparatus, and in the improvement and better utilisation of the machinery of the co-operative organisations. All this resulted in a considerable reduction of prices, rendering the products more accessible to the consumers, which meant an increase in the capacity of the market and a firm foundation for the continued growth and strength of the State industries and of the entire economy of the country.

In spite of this relatively rapid development, the economy of Soviet Russia has not yet reached its pre-war level. Nevertheless, the production and income of the country are growing at an incomparably greater pace than in the West, bearing in mind the vast amount of destruction wrought in this country by the world war and civil war. By the end of 1924 the reconstruction of agriculture was nearly complete. The industries had brought up their output to 30—40% of the pre-war level, as compared with 2—3% in 1920. On the other hand, transport was reconstructed to the extent of 60—70%.

The national income of the country has dropped since 1913 from 14 to 8½ billions of pre-war roubles, and of course, it was a great deal lower in the years 1920 and 1921. The future bids fair for the rapid growth of agricultural production and for considerable export of grain; but the lack of capital hinders a similar rapid reconstruction of industry, in spite of its splendid prospects.

The fundamental socialistic principle of the economy of the Soviet Union is based upon a well thought out *plan.* Competition, the characteristic feature of capitalism, has been almost entirely banished in Russia. There can be no thought of any competition among the individual factories and branches of a State industry.

A special body, known as the *"Council of Labour and Defence"* (Russian abbreviation: *STO),* through a subsidiary body known as the *Commission of Economic*

Planning ("Gosplan"), co-ordinates the different branches of economy, approves their plans of production, regulates their selling prices, and so on. The conduct of industry as a whole is concentrated in a single central body, known as the *Supreme Council of Public Economy.*

Agriculture.

Like the former Russian Empire, the present SSSR is essentially an agricultural country. The great majority of the population are settled in country districts, (p. XIII) engaged chiefly in agriculture; the total value of the agricultural output of the Union exceeding by many times that of the industrial output.

In pre-war times Russia used to export very large quantities of agricultural products to the world markets. Russia held the record of 28% of the world's export of five of the principal kinds of grain, 21% of the world's export of butter, 34% of the export of eggs, nearly 100% of the world's export of flax, and so on. More than ¾ of the total export of Russia before the war, amounting to 1½ billion gold roubles annually, consited of agricultural products.

In spite of the paramount importance of agriculture to the country at large, it was always at a very low level of culture. It was characterised by primitive methods of cultivation, the little use made of agricultural machinery, the almost total lack of artificial fertilisers, scanty harvests which diminished year by year, primitive methods of cattle-breeding and low quality of cattle, all of which sharply distinguished Russian agriculture from that of Western Europe, and particularly of America. To this should be added that in most regions agriculture was back-ward in its forms of organisation, as shown by the one-sided cultivation of a few species of grain. The insufficiency of cattle which resulted in a lack of manure and draught power, (both oxen and horses being used for this purpose) the extremely small part played by cultivated grasses, root crops, non grain-bearing field-plants, and finally the persistent use of one and the same kind of grain: all these causes led to a rapid exhaustion and reduced fertility of the soil. In this way but scanty use could be made of the enormous natural resources of the country.

The cause of the backward state of Russian agriculture should be looked for in the social conditions which prevailed in the Russian village before the Revo-

lution. Until the year 1861, the system of serfdom reigned in Russia. But even after the liberation of the serfs, when the peasants had become legally free, they were actually in a condition which unavoidably gave the land owners mastery over them. The system of farm tenancy in vogue in Russia before the war was the outward expression of the heritage of serfdom. To this should be added that the village was placed, entirely at the mercy of trade capital, and that the Tsarist government conducted a deliberate policy of benefiting the large agrarian interests. Social and political life was carried on under abnormal conditions, and in consequence of all these circumstances Russian agriculture was developing very slowly.

The October-Revolution of 1917, above all, completely abolished the landed aristocracy. A small part of the former estates was used for the establishment of model State farms, the so-called Soviet estates *("Sovhoz")*, but the greater part was distributed among the peasants. The abolition of landlordism and the political disfranchisment of the landowners did away with the landlord's domination over the peasants.

But the importance of the agrarian revolution did not hend here. A radical social regrouping took place within the peasantry as a result of the Revolution. A considerable part of the soil, and a certain portion of the live-stock and implements, were taken away from the rich and wealthy farmers (kulaki) and distributed among the poor peasants and communes.

The agrarian revolution abolished all the anomalies of the Russian agrarian laws which hindered the development of Russian agriculture. Nevertheless the positive results of the Revolution could not become fully revealed in the first few years. The imperialist war had already stripped the villages of their qualified able-bodied manhood and for their stocks of cattle, hindered the replacement of agriculture implements, and thus undermined the organism of peasant agriculture, which had been very weak from the start. The general ruin of economy in Russia, and particularly of agriculture, was further intensified by the civil war which raged on many fronts over the vast expanses of the country, compelling nearly the whole of the population to take up arms, and encouraging the spread of banditism. On top of all this came the calamity of the crop-failure of

1921, which affected the most important agricultural section of the country.

As a result of all these causes, the *area under cultivation,* which was about 100 million dessiatins (109 million hectares) in 1913, within the present boundaries of the Union of SSSR, shrank to 67,9 million dessiatins (74 million hectares) in 1922. The harvest decreased considerably owing to backward methods of cultivation. The number of horses fell from 31,9 million in 1916 to 19 million in 1922, that of large cattle from 50,4 to 33,1 million, that of small cattle from 84,5 to 41,6, and that of pigs from 15,5 to 7,7 millions.

Combined with this decrease in agriculture was also deterioration. The peasant supported only those branches of his economy which he needed, and produced only for his own consumption. Production for the market was reduced to a minimum. Thus, the cultivation of cotton and tobacco was reduced tenfold, that of sugar-beets fourfold, and that of flax twofold. Among grains, there was the greatest reduction in the cultivation of wheat and barley.

The termination of the civil war and the introduction of the New Economic Policy enabled the Soviet Government to refrain from requisitioning the surplus of the peasants products, and to establish the free exchange of commodities. The good harvest of 1922 enabled the peasants to heal their deepest wounds and to start upon the reconstruction of agriculture.

Since 1923, there has been steadly and all-round improvement in the agricultural situation. The area under cultivation was increased from 67,9 million dessiatins (74 million hectares) in 1922 to 88 million dessiatins (96 million hectares) in 1924, while there was a particularly rapid increase of the area producing the most important industrial crops. Thus, the area under sugar beets was doubled in the course of two years, and that under cotton and tobacco was multiplied by six. The stocks of horses and large and small cattle were also greatly increased.

Somewhat slower was the process of replenishing the depleted stocks of working horses and dairy cattle and yet the stocks of working horses were incraased by 7%, and of dairy cows by 15%, in these two years. The improvement in the agricultural situation was accompanied by a restoration of the home and foreign agricultural markets, by the progressive growth of agricultural co-operation, and by a rise in the standard of

cultivation and technical methods among the peasantry. With each succeeding year the desire to raise the standards of their economy is noticed among the peasants. The village developes ever growing demands for tractors and improved implements, for agronomic specialists and for agricultural literature. This improvement in agriculture, aided by the conquests of the Revolution, is sure to progress more and more.

Industry.

The World War dealt a heavy blow to Russian industry. Large amounts of capital, invested in various industries before the war, were diverted entirely to the development of war industries, whilst in the remaining industries scarcely any of the original capital was replaced. Owing to the mobilisation for war, stocks of fuel and raw materials became depleted and industry had to struggle with many difficulties, such as dislocated transportation, dilapidated machinery, and lack of skilled workers.

When the February Revolution broke out in 1917, the machinery in the factories was out of date, and naturally in a worse condition than at the outbreak of the World War. The capital investments had been increased due to the storage of raw materials and fuel in some of the branches of Industry and due to great profits in others, but their actual value was much diminished on account of the depreciation of currency (the purchasing power of the rouble had already decreased tenfold by the Autumn of 1917). Matters were complicated by a considerable rise in wages, by rapid depreciation of the rouble, and by a tremendous decrease in the productivity of labour on account of the intensification of the class struggle.

Thus, when the Soviet Government took over the industries, they were in an extremely dilapidated state. The originally intended *control over production,* by the workers was followed by the *nationalisation* of all the factories, as the manufacturers and the directors, resenting such control as an attack on the principles of private property and individual initiative, deserted their factories en masse. On the other hand, in the political situation which followed immediately after the October Revolution, it was hardly possible to carry out the principle of workers control over production, amid the bitter class struggle raging at that time.

The subsequent march of events, and the civil war which ensued, did not enable the Soviet Government to carry out its industrial policy on the basis of the exchange of commodities with the peasants, as it had intended immediately after the October Revolution. The entire industrial and agricultural organism of the country had to be adapted and used for civil war purposes, in an unproductive fashion, as is the case in every war. The forms and the methods of utilisation and adaptation of the industries to the civil war resulted in a militarisation and centralisation of industry; this system of military communism reached its climax in 1920, the time of the greatest dilapidation of the entire economic life and of the greatest strain on the forces engaged in the civil war. The principal features of this system were as follows: the entire public economy, including the industries, was controlled by the *Supreme Council of Public Economy* (Russian abbreviation: VSNH), which was composed of main Departments *(Glavki)* and Central Administrations uniting the enterprises of the various branches of industry (e. g., Department of Chemical Industries, Central Administration of the Paper Industry, and so on). The entire output of the industries, after subtracting the products required for the workers themselves, and for the payment of wages in kind, was handed over to the State, which furnished the industries with the raw materials, fuel, and food stuffs, as well as with paper money for the payment of the monetary part of wages. Necessary articles and commodities were distributed by ration-cards and orders and without money. Accounts between factories and administrative offices were settled without any cash payments and discounted through the People's Bank, which existed merely as the Bookkeeping and Accountancy apparatus of the Supreme Council of Public Economy. Since there was no circulation of commodities or of money, and trading was done by direct exchange of commodities, there was no market, and selling and buying were officially forbidden.

The system of military communism, under the then existing circumstances, was detrimental in its effect upon the whole People's economy, especially industry, but it was the only economic means to the prosecution of the civil war, and, from this standpoint it was fully justified.

The following figures are characteristic of the industrial situation during this period, when the industries

were cut off from the sources of raw materials, fuel and foodstuffs:

	1913	1920
	In million poods, (in brackets, in million tons)	
Output of coal mines	1,773 (29)	466 (7,6)
Output of pig iron	256 (4,2)	7 (0,1)
Output of petroleum	553 (9,1)	232 (3,8)

As compared with the year 1913, the total output of industry was reduced 5-6 times. The decay of industry, transportation and agriculture, reached its lowest point in the year 1920, the last year of the civil war and of armed foreign intervention.

The new Economic Policy of 1921 effected a transformation in the managment of industry, — based on the results of past experiences, — in the shape of industrial state trusts and syndicates. The *Trust* under the Soviet system is a legal holder of property, organised on the commercial principle of profits; it is not a separate entity in itself, but one of the forms of management of the State industries, a form which allows a given factory the utmost independence, the maximum use of its own means, the development of initiative and the free disposal of its resources. The property rights and the right of general control are retained by the State, which is nevertheless not responsible for the debts and obligations incurred by the Trust. The Trusts are the organs of State economy (not of State authority) and enjoy no special privileges, i. e., they are organised and they function according to the principles of common civil law. The difference between the Trusts and private enterprises consists in the fact that the former assume certain responsibilities before the State, from which the private enterprises are free. The trading activities of the Trusts, the regulation of prices, and the supply of raw materials, are carried out chiefly through the State *Syndicates* which act as intermediaries between the Trusts and the market. The Syndicates, moreover, exercise a number of regulating functions, e. g., rationalisation of the trading activities of the Trusts, organisation and regulation of sales, observation of trade condition, and so on. The Syndicates comprise all the big industries, but not all the Trusts; small trusts, of merely local importance, do not belong to the Syndicates.

The mangement of the whole of the State industries of the Soviet Union is vested in the Supreme Council of Public Economy of the Union, to which is attached the

Central Administration of the State Industries, which is subdivided into Directorates (the Textile, the Chemical, and other industries). The regulation and co-ordination of industry is carried on by the *Central Economic Department.* The same scheme exists in the several Allied Republics of the Union, and the State industries as a whole are therefore divided into those belonging to the whole Union (the big industries), those belonging to the individual Republics (medium sized industries), and local industries belonging to governments or regions (small enterprises) directed by the organs of local administration.

Altogether there are in the whole Union about 166,000 industrial enterprises, of which 147,000 (88,5%) belong to private persons, 4600 (3,1%) to co-operators and 13,697 (8,8%) to the State. Of the factories belonging to the State, one-third are leased, one-third are idle, and only one-third are run directly by the State.

Although in point of number the State industries occupy only a very moderate place, quite a different picture is obtained by looking at the respective number of workers employed in the three categories enumerated above. The total number of workers employed in industry is divided as follows:

Private enterprises	12,4 %
Co-operative enterprises	3,5 %
State enterprises	81,1 %

There are on the average, 155 workers employed in a State factory to 2 employed in a private factory. Furthermore, the private factories produce only 6,8% of the total value of the industrial output (the data relate to the fiscal year 1922—1923). These figures show that the State has in its possession the most productive and the best-equipped factories. On the other hand, the private and leased factories are of small size, and of hardly any importance to the general economic situation.

During the period of military communism, the industries belonged entirely to the State with all their gross incomes and gross expenses i. e., they handed over their entire production to the State, obtaining in exchange the raw materials necessary for their industries: fuel and foodstuffs, in accordance with their expenditure. In the years 1919—1921, the industries rendered considerable support to the State Budget, thanks chiefly to the old stocks. The New Economic Policy brought a radical

change into these mutual relations. The industries were reorganised upon commercial principles and detached entirely from the State Budget, having to obtain their necessary means from other sources, namely, in the shape of bank credits, or in exceptional cases, by short or long credits from the State Treasury. State subsidies are granted only to particularly essential industries, which are run directly at the expense of the State, and in which the commercial principle has not been adopted (the heavy industries and the war industries). The trustified industries figure in the Budget only by their net profits. The growing productivity and rentability of the industries, and the expansion and rationalisation of the turnover of commodities, have exercised a wholesome effect upon the financial relations between the industries and the State. The basic tendency in these mutual relations was the steady decrease of financing from the State Budget, and the corresponding increase of credits granted to the industries by the banks.

A burning question for the State industries is the condition of the invested capital (plants, machinery and equippment) which had not been renewed from 1914—15 to 1922—23 and was becoming very old and worn out. The depreciation of machinery and equippment has reached the extent of 60%, which constitutes a great obstacle to the organisation of production, to the reduction of prices, to the increased productivity of labour, and so on. There is also a great lack of working capital, since the leading commercial organisations, the syndicates and the co-operatives, are working chiefly with the capital belonging to the industries.

A further actual problem for the industries is the question of increasing the productivity of labour, which progresses at a considerably slower pace than the rise in wages. The low productivity of labour is due to the methods of production which have not yet been sufficiently organised, to the excessive number of lower over higher grade employees, to interruptions in the supply of raw materials, fuel, etc. An appreciable increase in the productivity of labour would be of far-reaching importance to the State industry, since a happy solution of this question would make it possible to carry out a further reduction of prices, to increase the sale of products, and consequently also to accelerate the reconstruction and development of the industries.

The enormous natural resources of the country afford

unlimited opportunities for the development of industrial activity. Nevertheless, considerable capital is required, which cannot be furnished by the public and State economy of a country severely shaken by the Imperialist and the Civil Wars, the blockade and intervention. Such capital can come only from abroad, where there are considerable amounts of free capital looking for investments. But upto now, the owners of such capital have demanded entirely unacceptable terms, and the progress of such negotiations has been rather slow. Although the Soviet government was prepared on principle to grant *concessions* under certain conditions, the number and importance of such foreign concessions are still insignificant.

Another extremely valuable advantage to the State industries of the SSSR is the moral and practical support given by the working class through the *Trade Unions*. The trade unions take an active part in the management and organisation of production. From the individual factories to the Supreme Council of Public Economy, the trade union organisations of the proletariat take a most vital interest in the solution of all the fundamental and everyday problems with which the industries are confronted, devoting a large share of their strength and energy to the extension and organisation of the industries.

Internal Trade.

Under the existing circumstances of the Soviet Union, internal trade is a factor of quite particular importance. The fundamental problem of the Russian Revolution, the establishment of close intercourse between the working class and the peasantry, between urban industry and agriculture, can be solved only by the exchange of products between city and village. Hence a well-regulated and efficient trading apparatus is absolutely indispensable to the very existence of the Soviet State.

The far-reaching importance of the question of regulation of trade led to the creation of a special ministry, known as the People's Commissariat for Internal Trade, which co-ordinates and guides the activities of the trading organisations.

Thanks to its powerful position in the economy of the country, the Soviet State exercises a tremendous influence in the fixing of prices; quite frequently this influence does away entirely with those unaccountable,

elemental factors, which play an important part in capitalist society.

The introduction of NEP (New Economic Policy) had the same effect on trade as it had on industry and agriculture. As a matter of fact, the revival of trade was even more rapid than that of the Soviet Economy.

This is explained by the fact that together with the reconstruction of the People's Economy was also developed it's "denaturalisation" i. e., the natural economy (in the country) passed to the form of barter to the money system.

An idea of the growth of the trade turnover may be gleaned from the following figures: The turnower of the Moscow Commodity Exchange, which amounted to 30 million roubles at the beginning of 1922, rose to 150 millions at the end of 1924. During the same period the gross income of the Textile Syndicate rose from 2½ to 30 millions, and that of Centrosoyus (the Russian Central Co-operative Union) from 5½ to 14 millions.

At the beginning of the NEP period, in the years 1921—22, the state was too poor to be able to supply the necessary capital for the commercial turnover; whatever free funds there were, had to be used in fighting the famine and in restoring the industries. For this reason the State was compelled to permit a large share of the trading operations to fall into the hands of private enterprise.

As soon as the industries were put on their feet, State Syndicates began to be formed, which engaged also in trade. A number of Trusts created their own trading departments for the independent sale of their products. A number of special trading companies were created in which the shareholders consisted exclusively of State institutions and enterprises. The result of all these measures was to oust private enterprise from the market as a competitor to State trading.

In the retail trade where the State trading organisations mostly failed to penetrate, the private merchant was put out of business by the *Co-operative Societies*, which have reached a very high stage of development in Soviet Russia. The turnover of these Societies exceeded recently even the turnover of the State trading enterprises.

By the end of 1924, the State economy of the Soviet Republic (jointly with the co-operatives) had gained the position of supremacy in the internal trade market. This,

of course, was achieved not by "prohibition" of private trade, but rather by a series of economic measures. Private enterprise failed in the race against State enterprise for the simple reason that the organised State enterprises proved more than a match for the unorganised private enterprises.

Foreign Trade.

Foreign trade in the Soviet Union constitues a State *Monopoly.* To allow free foreign trade would have meant to exclude any possibility of socialist re-construction and to undermine they very existance of the State industries which were disabled by the great destruction caused by the war and handicapped by worn out machinery, so that they could not compete with the foreign industries that are able to produce more cheaply. On the other hand, the export possibilities of the Soviet Union are rather limited, while the currency reform and the establishment of a stable currency absolutely require a favourable balance of trade; hence the influx of foreign currency was attainable only through centralised management and control of foreign trade.

Thus the Soviet Union was compelled to restrain artificially the flow of commodities from abroad, and to check in every way exports. The articles of export are the same as before the war: corn, flax, hemp, timber. The imports consisted chiefly of machinery, chemical products and cotton. Moreover, in the famine year of 1921, considerable quantities of food-stuffs were imported.

The foreign trade monopoly is carried on by the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Trade *(Narkomvneshtorg)* and its auxiliary organs, the Central State Trading Office *(Gostorg)* and the Trade Delegations in foreign countries. In the solution of all the problems connected with the monopoly, and with its practical execution, numerous interested trusts and syndicates take part, as well as the co-operative Societies. All these bodies handle the export and import of the neccessary raw materials and machinery as well as of the products of Russian industry in full co-ordination with, and under the guidance of the Peoples' Commissariat for Foreign Trade.

Foreign capital is attracted into the business of foreign trade by the formation of *joint stock companies,* incorporating Russian State capital and private foreign

capital, which are known under the name of "mixed" companies.

The turnover of the foreign trade is, relatively, not large. During the fiscal year 1921—22 it amounted to only about 10%, and in 1924 it reached to about 20 to 25% of pre-war turnover.

A balance of exports over imports was reached only in the year 1923. Until that time, the trade balance of the Soviet Union had been adverse.

Thanks to the good harvest of 1923, the favourable balance of trade was very considerable. In 1924, owing to the restriction of the export of grain, the favourable balance amounted only to 5—7% of the turnover: but with the continued growth and development of the economic forces of the country, its steady increase is practically assured.

Transport.

In such a vast country as the Soviet Union transport plays a part of extraordinary importance. The transport of raw materials from the outlying districts, of cotton from Turkestan, of petroleum from Baku and of coal from the Donetz Basin, to the industrial centres over distances of thousands of kilometres, requires an extensive and efficient net of railways. Under these circumstances, the economic life of the country was much handicapped by the state of the railways, to which the former Tsarist government had given but scanty attention. Particularly in Siberia and Turkestan there were tremendous stretches of arable land lying idle because of the lack of transport facilities, and even in European Russia, the railway system was far behind that of Western Europe. These circumstances aggravated the terrible wounds inflicted by the imperialist and, especially, the civil wars upon transport, thus influencing the entire economy of the country. The destruction during the three years of civil war alone, amounted to 21,250 Kilometres of railway track, 7,762 bridges, 175,000 telephone and telegraph equipments and upwards of 10,000 telegraph posts. Locomotives and railway waggons were not repaired but used in most wasteful fashion. Fully 85% of the locomotives were badly in need of repairs, and about 65% of the locomotives were unfit for service.

By straining all its resources, the Soviet Government succeeded not only in repairing all this damage, but in

some respects, even in taking a step forward. The total length of the Russian railways was actually increased as compared with 1913 (68,000 kilometres in 1924 instead of 63,000 in 1913). The railways are functioning with an efficiency which at times surpasses the pre-war standard. The average freighting of a railway truck is now 710 puds (11,6 tons) as compared with 650 puds (10,6 tons) in pre-war times, while the average daily mileage of a locomotive is fully as great as in 1913.

But there is considerably more difficulty in restoring the wrecked rolling stock. The number of fully repaired locomotives was brought up in 1919 to 4,800, and at present it is over 8,400, but even this number constitutes only 60% of the pre-war figure.

The restoration of the railways required an enormous outlay of money, which naturally could not be realised from the revenues of the railways. In the course of recent years, the State has given considerable subsidies to Transport. Even in the early part of 1923 these subsidies amounted to nearly half of the total revenue of transport. But in 1924 the Transport was put on its feet to such an extent that there was no further need for State subsidies, and since the beginning of 1925 it has become self-supporting.

Simultaniously with the railway service, a good deal of progress was made in restoring the means of river and sea transportation. The relative size of the maritime fleet has even been increased as compared with pre-war times. Thus, before the war, the share of the Russian mercantile fleet in the world's sea transport amounted to 7,5%, whereas now it has reached 8,5%. However, if measured by absolute figures, the pre-war level of sea transport has not yet been reached.

Aircraft as a means of transport made their appearance in Eastern Europe only after the Revolution. Air transport is of particular importance to the Soviet Union, where there are places separated by weeks of railway travel.

Finances.

Circulation of money.

Before the Revolution, Russia was a country of chronic deficits, restrained circulation of money, and colossal indebtedness. The gold currency was introduced only in 1897, and even then it was achieved by reckless taxation

of the already ruined peasantry, by the aid of foreign loans, and finally by means of the Vodka monopoly, which was a great source of revenue because of the wide spread addiction to alcohol among the population. During the world-war the weak and backward economy of Russia proved unable to withstand the new and tremendous burdens imposed by the war. The impoverished peasantry could neither continue to bear the burden of taxation nor subscribe to the internal loans. At the same time, the war had brought the prohibition of the sale of liquor, which meant the abolition of the Vodka monopoly revenues, and the Tsarist government was confronted with the task of finding means not only to cover the war expenses, but also the deficits in the ordinary Budget. In no one of the war-countries was such extensive use made of the emission of paper money as in Russia. Already by the time of the first (February) Revolution, the depreciation of currency had made considerable progress. The total amount of currency in circulation had gone up from 1,664 million roubles in 1914 to 11,300 millions on February 1-st, 1917, which meant an increase of more than 7 times, and the prices of commodities had increased nearly at the same rate.

The Provisional Government of Lvov and Kerensky was compelled to continue the policy of inflation. During its short existence, the Provisional Government doubled the amount of currency in circulation, which was brought up to 22 billions on November 1-st, 1917. During the same period the prices of commodities were more than trebled. Apart from increased *inflation,* the cost of living rose also on account of the general economic decay and the loss of confidence in paper money.

For six years the Soviet Government was compelled to continue the policy of inflation, which finally reached such "astronomic" figures, as were surpassed only by the currency figures of the German paper mark in 1923.

The greater the amount of paper money in circulation, the lower sank its real value. The shrinking of the circulation of commodities, particularly during the period of military communism, the temporary loss of large regions of the country and the adoption of natural barter, caused a sinking of the real value of the currency, which amounted to 60 million roubles in 1921.

However, in 1919 and 1920 the paper currency played a very insignificant part in the country. The products of the State industries were not sold, but distributed among the population. The State revenues were mostly

in the form of contributions in kind (the food levy). Wages were also paid out in kind. Paper currency circulated only in those places where there was any private trading, and almost exclusively in the cities. In the rural districts the population accepted the depreciated currency only with reluctance, and began to calculate the value of agricultural produce in terms of grain, salt, cotton fabrics and so on.

With the inauguration of the New Economic Policy, the question of currency restoration came into the foreground. Already, immediately after the October Revolution, the Soviet Government had endeavoured in its first year to regulate the amount of currency in the country and to curtail inflation. An emergency tax of 10 billions was raised, and the preliminary measures were taken towards deflation. These salutary measures were set at nought by the advent of the period of military communism, the ousting of the paper rouble by commodities as the standard of value, the catastrophic downfall of the rouble, the economic crisis and a series of other causes. When the New Economic Policy was introduced, with the rise in the turnover of goods, the development of credits and banking, and calculation of profits on a commercial basis, a stable currency became absolutely indispensable. In order to eliminate the deficit and to attain a balance in the Budget, which was an essential preliminary condition to the stabilisation of the currency, it was necessary to increase the revenues. To this end a whole series of taxes were introduced (during the period of military communism taxes had been entirely abolished), and measures were taken to curtail the deficit in the Budget. Nevertheless, the rapid reconstruction of the war-ruined industry and transportation required constant subsidies from the State.

The normal revenues (taxes, and income from State enterprises) steadily increased, but they could not cover all the needs of the State.

It was impossible to regulate the circulation of commodities while there was no stable unit of currency. The great jumps in prices encouraged speculation and profiteering, while mercantile credits were absolutely impossible under the constant depreciation of the currency. In order to relieve the tense situation, it became necessary, as a temporary measure, to introduce the simultaneous circulation of two currencies: a stable one and an unstable one. The stable currency was introduced in December 1922, in the shape of *Banknotes* of the *State*

Bank, which were secured by gold, stable foreign currency and first class securities. On purely technical grounds (to prevent any confusion of the new currency with the old), the banknotes were issued not in the Rouble denomination, but in the *Tchervonetz* (an ancient 10 Rouble gold coin). The Tchervontzi (which have since become the basic unit of the currency System) are not yet exchangeable for gold; nevertheless they enjoy absolute stability as compared with foreign currency and are even quoted above par. This stability is due chiefly to careful issue, (which does not reach even one third of the pre-war issue), to the active currency policy of the State Bank, and to the favourable balance of foreign trade, which causes a steady stream of foreign currency into the State Bank. The exchange of the Banknotes for gold will be announced as soon as the economy of the country has been sufficiently strengthened.

The banknotes of the State Bank steadily pushed out of circulation the depreciating paper currency. The latter existed for some time for purposes of small change, since the banknotes were not issued in smaller denominations than one Tchervonetz. At the beginning of 1924, when it was possible to balance up the State revenues and expenditures without resorting to emission, the transition to stable currency was smoothly accomplished. Instead of the depreciated Soviet paper money, stable change in the shape of treasury notes and silver coins were put in circulation, which together with the Tchervonetz, constitute an uniform system of stable currency.

An outstanding feature of the state of the currency is the small volume of money still in circulation. Although the total value of the money in circulation in the country (at the end of 1924) amounted to 600 million roubles, exceeding tenfold the volume of money in circulation in 1921, it was still only one-third of the pre-war circulation. The continued consolidation and expansion of the currency circulation is closely connected with the development of industry and of the circulation of commodities.

Credits and Banking

One of the first measures of the Soviet Government was the *Nationalisation of the Banks* and the *Annuling of the State Debts.* Both these acts were dictated by the politico-economic situation as a means of counteracting the economic power of the enemies of the Revolution.

The repudiation of the Tsarist loans, which had served at the time (when they were raised) for the suppression of the popular movement and for the maintenance of the Tsarist police and army etc., naturally constitutes one of the basic principles of Soviet policy. Nevertheless the Soviet Government, while retaining its right as a revolutionary country to repudiate old debts, repeatedly offered to purchase peace at the price of paying the foreign loans. Such unanswered proposals were made in 1918 and 1919, in order to ward off the intervention by Russia's creditors, the states of Western Europe, and the consequent civil war. However, after the total failure of the policy of intervention in Russian affairs, on the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Union and West-European countries, the question of settling the loans was discussed purely from the business standpoint.

The Banks, after their nationalisation, were amalgamated into one institution — the *People's Bank,* which at first developed a large amount of business, but was stopped by the advent of military communism.

The introduction of the New Economic Policy brought with it the need for a banking institution which might concentrate the free funds of the State industries and extend credits to the State enterprises. Credits were also largely needed by the peasantry. For these reasons the *State Bank (Gosbank)* was founded in 1921, and its capital reached 100 million roubles in 1924. Its function is to regulate the issue of banknotes and to take charge of the banking of the free fiscal funds of the State. Apart from the State Bank, there are also the so-called "special" banks, which serve individual branches of the people's economy. Such are: the Commercial and Industrial Bank *(Prombank)* with a capital of 40 million roubles; *Bank for Foreign Trade* (25 million roubles); the Central Agrarian Bank (capital: 25 millions), the Co-operative Bank etc., and a number of other district and communal banks.

All these credit institutions are essentially joint stock companies, but the shares are mostly, in the hands of the State industries, with the exception of the Bank for Foreign Trade, in which private capital is invested to the extent of 40%. Thanks to its priviledged position, the State Bank gives the lead to the activities of all these banks. Since the different banks cater for the different branches of economy, there is no competition among them.

The banks attend to State and private clients alike, but the importance of the latter in the economy of the country is slight, constituting only from 1 to 2%. Apart from the banks, there are also quite a number of mutual credit societies, and also of agricultural credit associations, which were formed to help peasant co-operators as well as individual peasants.

The call for capital is very large, which accounts for the high discount rate (12 to 18%). Interest on internal State loans is about 8%. The loans are mostly short term ones and their total amount is *in the neighbourhood* of 200 million roubles, a small sum for such a country, nevertheless quite substantial in view of the scarcity of capital.

State Revenue and Expenditure

One of the first measures of the Russian Revolution was the abolition of the old taxes, whose burden weighed chiefly on the shoulders of the toiling elements of the population. At the same time an emergency property- and income-tax was levied to the amount of 10 billion roubles. Later on, particularly during the period of military communism, only a very small part was played by taxation; the only resources of the State, apart from the emission of paper money, consisted of forcible requisition of Surplus, foodstuffs from the peasants, the "food levy", or in Russian: *"Prodrazviorstka"*.

The first act of the New Economic Policy was the abolition of the food levy and its substitution by a food tax suggested by Lenin. This did not take away all the surplus products from the peasant, but left him a substantial margin for his own use and for disposal in the open market. At first the food tax was collected in kind, but after the establishment of a stable currency it was converted into the universal income and property tax. Owing to the severe crisis in industry, the decrease of production and a variety of other phenomena which interfered with economic development in the years 1920—1922, the taxes in kind played a dominant part in the revenues of the State. On the other hand, after the revival of industry and the reconstruction of transport, they retired into the background, while the role of the taxes collected from the urban population, (under the form of income-tax) and particularly the revenues collected from the State industries and estates, forests etc., grew steadily in importance. The bulk of the revenue is derived from the income-tax and from the net profits

of the State enterprises. The indirect taxes, which are felt most by the toiling population, are relatively an unimportant source of revenue.

The principal item of State expenditure in the Budget of the Soviet Union is the People's Economy. About half of the expenditure goes to the reconstruction of industry, agriculture and transportation; the next items in rotation are the expenditures on the administration, the army, and the cultural needs of the population (popular education, sanitation etc.) The Army and Navy expenses constitute only one-fifth of the total. As the People's Economy grows and develops, the State subsidies are gradually withdrawn. Thus, the subsidies to the industries in 1925 amounted only to 60 million roubles as compared with 82 millions in 1924. Subsidies for building and electrification in 1925 amounted only to 40 millions as compared with 47 millions in 1924. On the other hand, the expenses on popular education were increased from 80 millions in 1924 to 100 millions in 1925. There was also an increase in the credits granted to agriculture, which amounted to 88 millions in 1925 as compared with 50 millions in 1924.

The gross total of the State revenue and expenditure grows uninterruptedly. The 1922 Budget amounted to abount 1 million gold roubles in 1923 — 1.300 millions, in 1924 it rose to about 1.700 millions, and in 1925 to 2.100 millions. Thus the Budget was doubled in the course of four years. However, this increase was due in large measure to the increase of territory and to the transformation of the Budget of the Russian Soviet Federation into that of the Union of Soviet Republics.

During the first seven years of the Revolution there were no real annual budgets. The funds were spent by the Government in accordance with emergencies as they arose. The budgets were compiled at the end of each fiscal year on the basis of the annual accounts. It was only after the establishment of a stable currency, with the consequent stabilisation of prices and wages, that it became possible to put the State finances on a firm basis. The State Budget of the fiscal year 1924—1925 (from October to October) is the first one of its kind. It covers the expenditures of the whole Union as well as of the individual Republics. It speaks volumes for the economic consolidation of the Soviet Union that in the first stable Budget the revenue and expenditure are balanced without the aid of inflation.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

The Russian Alphabet

The Russian alphabet is also the alphabet of the Ukrainians and the White Russians, as well as of several of the Finnish and Caucasian peoples of the Soviet Union with few difference.

The letters i, ъ, ѣ, ѳ, v have been abolished by the Soviet Government and thus the spelling is considerably simplified.

Transcription of the Russian Alphabet.

А	а	a	Л	л	l	Х	х	kh (if initial sometimes h)
Б	б	b	М	м	m	Ц	ц	ts, tz
В	в	v	Н	н	n	Ч	ч	ch
Г	г	g	О	о	o	Ш	ш	sh
Д	д	d	П	п	p	Щ	щ	shch
Е	е	e or ye	Р	р	r	Ы	ы	y
Ж	ж	zh	С	с	s	Ь	ь	(softening sign)
З	з	z	Т	т	t	Э	э	e
И	и	i	У	у	u	Ю	ю	yu
К	к	k	Ф	ф	f	Я	я	ya

Weights and Measures

By 1926 the Metric System will have been gradually adopted by the Soviet Union.

Units of length:

1 verst (500 Sazhen) = 1,0668 km. = 2/3 of a mile.
1 Sazhen (3 arshines or 7 feet) = 2,1336 m. = 7 feet.
1 Arshin (16 vershoks or 28 duymi) = 0,7112 m. = 28 in.
1 Foot (12 duymi) = 0,3048 m. = 1 ft.
1 Vershok = 4,445 cm.
1 Duym = 2,54 cm. = 1 in.

Measures of Surface:

1 Dessiatina (2400 sq. Sazhen) = 1,0925 hectare = 2,86 acres.
1 Square Sazhen (9 sq. Arshins or 29 sq. Feet) = 4,5522 m^2.
1 sq. Arshin (256 sq. vershoks or 785 sq. Duymi) = 0,5058 m^2.
1 sq. Foot (144 sq., Duymi) = 0,0929 m^2.
1 sq. Duym = 6,4516 cm^2.

Measures of Capacity:

1 cub. Sazhen (27 cub. arshins or 343 cub. Feet) = 9,7126 m^3.
1 cub. Arshin (4096 cub. Vershoks or 21925 cub. Duym.) = 0,3579 m^3.
1 cub. Foot (1728 cub. Duym) = 0,0283 m^3.
1 Chetvert (8 Chetveriks) = 209,91 Litres.
1 Chetverik (8 Garntzi) = 26,239 Litres.
1 Garnetz (200 cub. duymi) = 3,2798 Litres.
1 Vedro (20 butylki) or 750 cub. Duymi) = 12,299 Litres.
1 Butylka = 0,6149 Litres.

Measures of Weight:

1 Pud (40 Pounds) = 16,3805 kg = 36 lbs av.
1 Pound (22 Lots or 96 Zolotniks) = 0,4095 kg = 14 oz.
1 Lot (3 Zolotniks) = 12,7973 gr.
1 Zolotnik = 4,2657 gr.
1 Dolya = 44,43 mgr.

The Calendar

The Julian Calendar, which is 13 days behind the Gregorian one, was abolished by the Soviet Government in 1918 and the *Gregorian calendar,* which is accepted by the whole civilized world, introduced in its stead.

The official holidays are the following: January 1 — the New Year; Jan. 22 — Memorial day of the 9-th Jan. 1905 (Demonstration in front of the Winter Palace in Petersburg) and of the death of Lenin; March 12. — The fall of the autocracy (Revolution of February 1917); March 18. — Day of the Paris Commune; Holy Saturday; Easter Day and Easter Monday; May 1 — Day of the International; The Ascension; Whitsunday and Whitmonday; July 5, Day of the Constitution of the SSSR; August 6, the Transfiguration; August 15, the Assumption; November 7, Day of the Proletarian Revolution (October Revolution 1917); Dec. 25 and 26, Christmas.

The Difference of Time

In 1924 the international reckoning of time according to zones was adopted by the Soviet Union, and the country divided into 11 Zones of 15 Meridians each. The time (hour) of the international zone (the *so-called East-European time)* which is also the standard for Bulgaria, Roumania, Turkey, Finland, Esthonia and Lithuania is the standard time for Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev and Odessa. It is one hour in advance of the Central European time. For each of the zones further towards the East another hour is added.

Monetary Units

The foundation of the monetary system of the Soviet Union, since the stabilizing of the currency is the *Chervonetz,* corresponding to 10 gold roubles of 100 kopeks each. The Chervonetz is at present current in paper-money only, in 1, 3, 5, 10 and 25 Chervonetz bank-notes. As smaller denominations there are exchange bills of 1,3 and 5 roubles, silver coins of 10, 15, 20, 50 kop. and 1 rouble, and copper coins of 1, 2, 3 and 5 kopeks.

Rate of Exchange. — 1 gold rouble corresponds (reckoning in gold values): to 2,16 German marks, 2,54 Austrian crowns, 0,106 English pounds, 2,67 gold francs (Lira, Lei, Peseta, Drahma, and Scandinavian crowns), 11,28 Dutch guldens, 0,515 U. S. A. dollars, 0,117 Turkish lires, 1,03 Japanese yens.

1 U. S. A. Dollar corresponds to 1,94 Russian roubles.
1 Pound sterling corresponds to 9,5476 Russians roubles.
1 Austrian gold crown corresponds to 0,39 Russian roubles.
1 German gold mark corresponds to 0,46 Russians roubles.
1 Gold franc corresponds to 0,37 Russian roubles.
1 Dutch gulden corresponds to 1,78 Russian roubles.
1 Turkish lire correspondends to 8,544 Russian roubles.
1 Japanese Yen corresponds to 0,97 Russian roubles.

Entrance into the SSSR, Sojourn Permit and Leave to depart

For *Admission* the following official regulations have to be fulfilled.

Every one who wishes for *admission* to the Soviet Union must present a written request to the plenipotentiary Representation or Consulate of the SSSR in his place of residence or country. In this request the aim and object of the journey should be stated. Besides this a questionnaire which is to be had in the plenipotentiary Representation or Consulate must be filled in and presented in three copies with three photographs. Children under 16 years of age do not need to fill in the questionnaire, but they must be entered in the questionnaire for adults. Such persons as have already been in the SSSR or in the former Russian Empire have a supplementary list of questions to answer, likewise in three copies. Admission is granted by the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs (Narkomindel) of the SSSR in Moscow. In case of consent the plenipotentiary Representative or the Consul of the Soviet Union affixes the Visa in the National passport of the petitioner. The applicant must himself call at the Consulate for this visa. The duration of his sojourn in the SSSR, as well as the place where he is to cross the frontier, are notified in the Visa.

Every foreigner who enters Russia, with the exception of those who possess a diplomatic Pass or Visa, must have himself registered in the provincial *Administrative Section of the Soviet of the Province.* For this registration a questionnaire must be filled in and two photographs appended. The administrative section gives a *permit of residence* (vid na zhitelstvo inostrantsa) which is attached to the National Passport and serves as a proof of identity. The permit for residence must be shown to the local Section of the Militsia by the administration of the house, or hotel, in which the foreigner is staying.

The rules for *leaving* the country are as follows:

Foreigners who wish to leave the Soviet Union for foreign lands should apply to the local Administrative Section of the District Soviet with a written request for a permit of departure. The national passport and a photograph should be appended to this petition. If the national passport is kept by the Administrative Section, the permit of residence which is attached to the passport is once more detached and returned to the applicant with

a notice in it to the effect that the national passport is retained with the view of granting a visa for departure. The visa of departure on the national passport constitutes a permission to depart. Only one visa is stamped on the passport, irrespective of the ages of the various members of the family entered on the passport, but the names of all the members of the family, to whom a permit of departure has been granted, are entered in the passport. When the foreigner's national passport is returned with a visa affixed the permit of residence within the limits of the SSSR is retained. The national passport with visa of departure affixed stands good as permit of residence within the limits of SSSR for the term mentioned in the visa.

Customs Regulations

Importation. The following articles may be brought inter the SSSR: for each traveller: Articles for personal use: a) outer-garments, headgear, travelling and toilet articles, one fur article per person, goloshes — two pairs; b) ¼ of a Russian pound of tobacco, 250 cigarettes, or 50 cigars, one cake of soap; c) Provisions; d) platinum and gold articles not exceeding one Russian pound in weight, silver not exceeding 3 Russian pounds (for each person over 16 years of age); in the above named articles watchcases, ornaments on walking-sticks, and on toilet articles are not included; e) instruments and articles indispensable for doctors, artists and the like, if the quantity does not suggest their being imported for sale; the profession should be certified by a document; f) trunks containing the traveller's luggage. Any articles not above mentioned, in so far as the duty does not exceed 5 roubles, pass duty free. If the duty for the articles of one traveller, or for a family exceeds the amount of 150 rubles, a permit is necessary from the corresponding foreign Representation of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade (Torgpredstvo). Books and manuscripts are examined at the frontier, and if necessary sent to the censor.

Subject to the same regulations, articles are allowed to pass duty free, if proof is produced that they are destined for persons already arrived from abroad into the Soviet Union.

Importation of valuables. There is no restriction on the importation of valuables, but the Commissariat for Finance has the right to introduce the limitation of

the importation of some kinds of valuables. Russian silver coins in the old coinage must be exchanged at the custom-house according to the rate of exchange of the day.

Exportation. Each person is allowed to take: a) 3 outer-garments, including a fur-coat, headgear, including a fur-cap, 3 men's suits and three Russian blouses i. e., Russian shirts or three lady's dresses, and 3 skirts and 3 blouses, 6 sets of underwear, one dozen pocket-handkerchiefs, one dozen socks or stockings, 6 pairs of shoes, one dozen collars, 3 neckties, 6 towels; and 3 sets of bed-sheeting, 2 knitted jerseys, ¼ of a Russian pound of tobacco or 250 cigarettes, or 50 cigars (for one adult person) and a cake of soap; toilet and travelling articles, provisions and trunks the same as for importation. Doctors, artists and the like are allowed the same articles as for importation; they must however produce a permit from the corresponding People's Commissariat (for instance: for artists from the People's Commissariats for Public Instruction) endorsed by the Custom-Department. Articles exceeding the above-mentioned quantity may only be exported with a permit from the Custom-Department or from a local section empowered by the latter to give one.

Antique objects and articles of art are allowed to be taken out of the country upon payment of a duty equivalent to 35% of the article's value; a permit from the People's Commissariat for Public Instruction with a statement of the value and a visa from the Custom-House are also required. If it is proved that articles are destined for someone already gone abroad, they are let through according to the same regulations. Things retained are restored to their owner or to someone empowered to receive them with permission to use them on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Exportation of valuables. A traveller going abroad has the right to take with him valuables in whatever form they may be (foreign currency, letters of credit, precious metals in bars or manufactured, or precious stones) to the value of 200 roubles per person; everyone named in the passport of the head of the family has the right to 100 roubles. Any higher sum may be transported or transferred, if a guarantee is given that an equivalent sum will be imported, or that valuables exceeding the norm are necessary for the fulfilling of official commissions or meeting trade expenses. Persons who have

arrived for a temporary sojourn and have imported or transferred valuables into the country have the right to export an equivalent sum in the course of two months from the day that they crossed the frontier.

Railways

Railway tickets should be bought, as well as heavy luggage booked, at the *town office* (gorodskaya kassa) of the respective railroad, thus avoiding the crowd usual to railway stations.

The departure of trains from the stations is signalised by a bell ringing once (perviy zvonok) — 15 minutes before the train is to start; twice (vtoroy zvonok) — 5 minutes before departure; three times (tretiy zvonok), when the train is about to move.

The speed of the trains varies from 30 to 40 klm per hour for passenger trains (pochtoviy poyezd); from 40 to 50 klm for accelerated trains (uskorenniy poyezd); from 50 to 60 klm for express trains (skoriy poyezd). The cars are of two kinds: cars with soft seats (myahkiy vagon — soft carriage — formerly I. and II. class), and cars with hard seats (zhostkiy vagon — hard carriage — formerly III. class). The cars, well heated in winter, are generally (always in express trains) divided into compartments for either two or four passengers. The upholstered backs of the seats are contrived to form the upper berths when lifted. Change from a hard carriage to a soft one can be made only by consent of the chief of the train (nachalnik poyezda) or of the guard of the carriage (provodnik). Additional fare is charged according to the tariff.

The tariff for tickets in a hard carriage of the passenger trains can be calculated according to the following tabulation:

From 1—6 klm 0 Rbls. 0,9 kop.;
from 7—160 „ 1,5 kop. per klm;
from 161—300 „ 2 Rbls. 40 kop. and 1 kop. per klm;
from 301—400 „ 3 Rbls. 80 kop. and 25 kop. per Zone division (see below);
from 401—3010 „ 4 Rbls. 80 kop. and 20 kop. per Zone division;
for 3011 and farther 17 Rbls. 80 kop. and 40 kop. per Zone division.

Division of Zones:

Zone 301—500 klms consists of 8 zone divisions of 25 klms each;
Zone 501—700 klms consists of 8 zone divisions of 30 klms each;
Zone 711—990 klms consists of 8 zone divisions of 35 klms each;
Zone 991—1510 klms consists of 13 zone divisions of 40 klms each;
Zone 1511—2810 klms consists of 30 zone divisions of 45 klms each;
Zone 2861—3010 klms consists of 3 zone divisions of 50 klms each;
Zone 3010 further consists of each zone divisions of 70 klms each.

A fraction of a zone is considered as an entire zone. To the price thus obtained, additional charges must be added: 5 per cent of the original sum for educational work among the transport workers,

and 15 kop. for the Red Cross, for every ticket the price of which exceeds 2 Rbls. 50 kop. in the soft carriage or 7 Rbls. 50 kop. in the hard carriage. *Tickets for travelling in cars with soft seats are charged double the price of those for hard carriages.* For tickets on express trains 25 per cent of the original price is added. For the seat cards (platzkarta, to be bought with the railway tickets) 10% is added for sitting (dla sidenya) 25% for lying down (dla lezhanya). For bedding (provided, if desired, by provodnik) 1 Rbl. 50 kop. is charged per night. Hand luggage under 20 Russian pounds is free of charge. Baggage Charges for any 5 kilos: 1—6 km 0,35 kop., 7—300 kop. 0,0575 kop. per km, 301—325 km 17,25 kop., 326 km and farther 17,25 kop. and 1,5 kop. per Zone division (see above).

Insurance rate is 0,3 cop. for every 100 kmls, and 10 Rbls. of value declared. Fractions of 100 klms and 10 Rbls. are reckoned as units.

Sleeping cars (spalniy vagon). Two classes. Tickets are to be obtained at the town offices of the Sleeping Car Company. The cost of the sleeping car tickets is added to the price charged for the *soft-car tickets.*

Dining cars on every express.

At the more important railway-stations good food is to be had.

Post — Telegraph — Telephone

The metric system is already adopted for the post and telegraph systems. Post, telegraph, radio and telephone are under control of the People's Commissariat for Post and Telegraph (Narkompochtel) of the Soviet Union. The number of post and telegraph offices has greatly increased, as compared to pre-war times. In the whole of Russia 5568 minor offices were functioning in 1913; whereas in 1923 there were 9670 such offices on the territory of the SSSR and the number is continually increasing.

The radio-stations, in particular, show a rapid increase; 315 stations were in operation in 1923.

Postal Tarif

Character of correspondence.	Local postage	in kopeks Inland	Abroad
Post-cards (otkrytoye pismo)	3	3	12
Ordinary letter (prostoye pismo) up to 20 gr.	5	7	20
per every additional 20 gr.	3	4	10
Printed matter under cover (pechatnyi material pod banderolyu) for every 30 gr.	1	2	4
Business circulars under cover (banderols delovymi bumagami) for first 50 gr.	3	5	20
for every additional 50 gr. (see below).			
Samples of goods (obraztzy tovara) for first 50 gr. (for every additional 50 gr. see below)	2	4	8
Samples and business circulars	2	4	4
Cost of insurance	7	7	20
Aerial post charges 20 kop. for every 20 gr.			
Express letter (speshnaya pochta) addressed for abroad: "exprés".	35	70	80

The express post is limited to 4 klgr. within the Soviet Union and to 2 klgr. for abroad; in addition to the original payment of 70

kop. minimum charge, 20 kop. are charged for every 20 gr. Printed matter, Business circulars, etc. are charged with a minimum charge of 70 kop. at the rate of 10 kop. for every 20 gr.

Inquiries for lost foreign correspondence cost 40 kop. For re-direction or change of address 40 kop. more must be paid.

Money Remittances (only within the Soviet Union) are charged at 0,2 percent of the sum sent for a distance of up to 500 klm., at 0,4 percent for a distance from 501 to 1000 klm.; at 0,6 percent from 1001 to 2000 klm.; at 0,8 percent from 2001 to 3000 klm. Over 3000 klm. 1 percent minimum charge 15 kopeks.

If money orders are to be sent by telegraph for a sum not exceeding 500 Rbls., the telegraph rate should be paid as per 20 words, if exceeding this sum — as per 25 words. Foreign postal orders are temporarily suspended — money may be sent through banks.

Money letters (denezhnoye pismo). Tariff of weight as for ordinary letters, besides which the following insurance duties are charged: up to 500 klm. — 0,4%, from 500—1000 klm. — 0,8%, 1001—2000 klm. — 1,2%; 2001—3000 klm. — 1,6%; over 3000 klm. and up to the maximum figure of 50,000 Rbls. — 2% . Money letters should be handed in open envelopes to the post-office clerk, who verifies (checks) the sum enclosed in the presence of the sender and then seals it. A tax of 5—60 kop. must be paid on delivery of the letter.

Parcel Post. Rate from 4 kop. (for a distance not exceeding 500 klm.) to 21 kop. (for a distance over 6000 klm.). Taxes for insurance of parcels with declaration of value are taken in percentages similar to those of money letters. For delivery at addressee's residence 20—60 kop. must be paid.

Telegraph. In the larger towns all languages using the Russian and Latin alphabet are accepted.

In those localities where no telegraph-office is available, further transmission of telegrams is effected by post.

Telegraph-rates per word within town (or suburb) limits — 3 kop., urgent — 18 kop. Inland — 6 kop., urgent — 18 kop. Other classes of telegrams — 15 kop. Telegraphic letters (exclusively inland) up to 500 words — 3 kop. per word (50 words minimum). Austria 20 kop.; Belgium 19 kop.; Czekho-Slovakia 16 kop.; Dantzig 15 kop.; Denmark 18 kop.; Finland 13 kop.; France 20 kop.; Germany 16 kop.; Great-Britain 21 kop.; Holland 19 kop.; Hungary 20 kop.; Italy 20 kop.; Latvia 13 kop.; Norway 18 kop.; Poland 11 kop.; Turkey 25 kop.; China 76 kop.; India 75 kop.; United States 63—84 kop.

Information on rates for other countries is supplied by the information clerk at telegraph-offices.

Telephones: How to use it. Name number required; this number being repeated by telephone-girl, say "da" (yes) or "niet" (no); if the line is free, the telephone girl says: "pozvonila" (connected). If it is engaged the girl says — "zaniato", whereupon you say "spassibo" (thank you). Information bureau — spravotchny stol; bureau of complaints — "Buro povrezhdeniy". Automatic telephones are to be found at all railway-stations, post-offices, public and State institutions and theatres in Moscow. When using automatic telephones do no drop the coin into the slit before the telephone girl has said: "opustitie monetu" (drop the coin).

Remarks

It should be noted that the expressions "Sir" and "Madam" (gospodin and gospozha) as a mode of address have totally disappeared from current speech. The mode of address now in general

use is "citizen" ("grazhdanin" when addressing a man and "grazhdanka" when adressing a woman), but the expression "tovarishch" (comrade) as a form of address is quite as frequently used.

When making purchases in private shops or in the streets, 20 to 30% below the price asked should as a rule be offered; in State, municipal and co-operative stores the prices are fixed. To the drozhki-drivers (izvoztchik) only 30—50% of the price asked should be given.

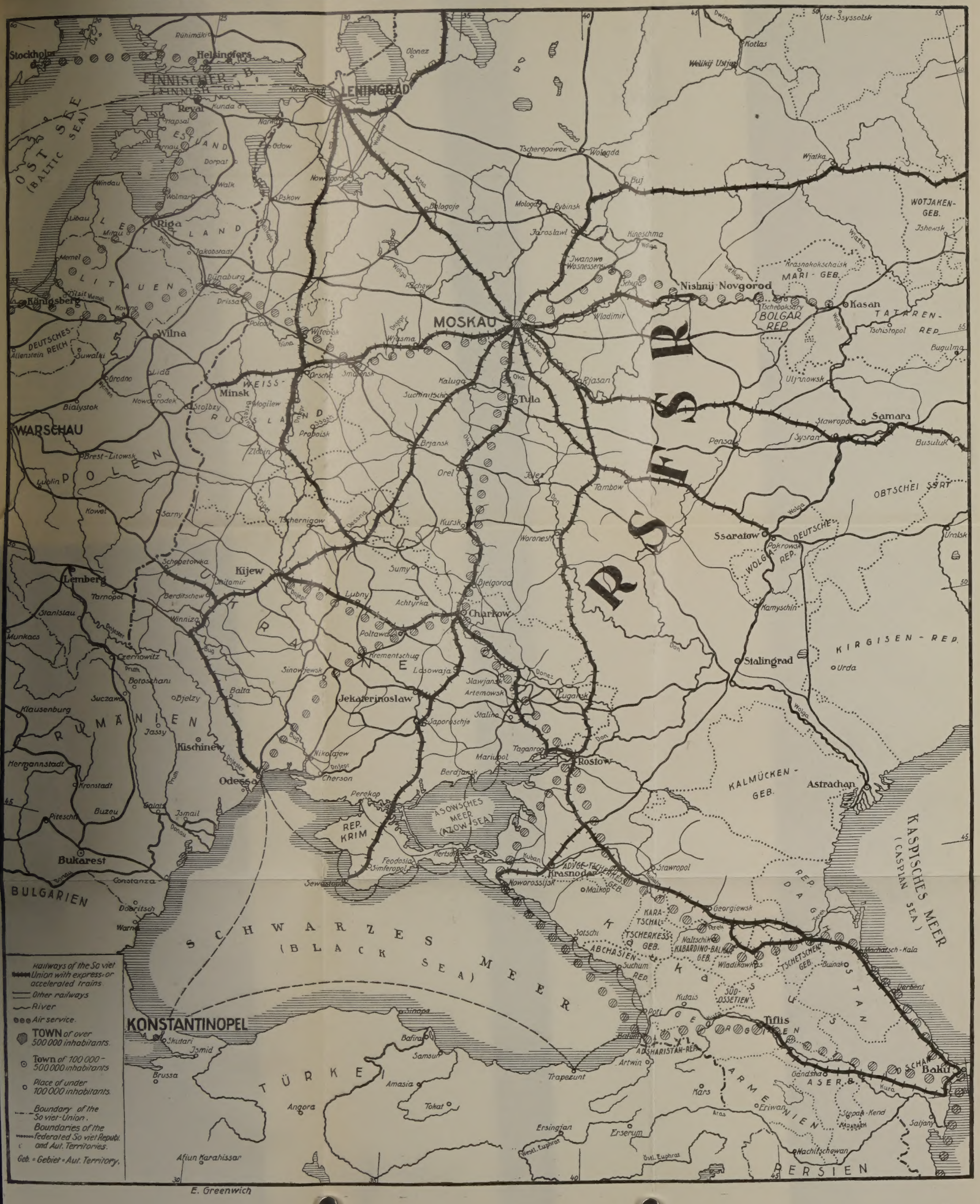
The drinking of unboiled water should be avoided whenever possible.

Abbreviations:

SSSR = Soyus (Union) of Socialist Soviet Republics.
RSFSR = Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.
pl. = ploshchad = square.
ul. = ulitza = street.
per. = pereulok = lane.
pr. = prospect.
s. p. = see page.
fr. = former.
*, ** = especially worthy of notice.

At the Fares of the railway-routes the first figures refer to the hard class, the second figures to the soft class.

MAIN WAYS OF COMMUNICATION (Scale 1:8000000)


Stockholm
Helsingfors
FINNISCHER BUSEN
GULF OF FINLAND
OST SEE (BALTIC SEA)
LENINGRAD
Reval
ESTLAND
Dorpat
Pskow
Riga
LETTLAND
Libau
Memel
LITAUEN
Königsberg
DEUTSCHES REICH
Wilna
Suwalki
Grodno
Bialystok
WARSCHAU
POLEN
Brest-Litowsk
Lublin
Kowel
Lemberg
Tarnopol
Stanislau
Munkacs
Czernowitz
Botoschani
Suczawa
Klausenburg
RUMÄNIEN
Jassy
Kischinew
Hermannstadt
Kronstadt
Piteschti
Buzeu
Bukarest
Galatz
Ismail
Donau
Odessa
BULGARIEN
Constanza
Dobritsch
Warna
Minsk
WEISSRUSSLAND
Mogilew
Orscha
Smolensk
Witebsk
Polotsk
Drissa
Dünaburg
Jakobstadt
Mitau
Windau
Libau
Wolmar
Walk
Odow
Narwa
Kunda
Baltischport
Hapsal
Arensburg
Nowgorod
Wolchow
Olonez
Wytegra
Tscherepowez
Wologda
Bologoje
Mologa
Rybinsk
Jaroslawl
Kineschma
Iwanowo Wosnessensk
Schuja
Wolga
Pschew
Moskwa
MOSKAU
Wladimir
Rjasan
Kaluga
Suchinitschi
Tula
Oka
Briansk
Orel
Jelez
Tambow
Don
Kursk
Woronesh
Tschernigow
Desna
Sewsk
Kiew
Schepetowka
Shitomir
Berditschew
Winniza
Bug
Dnjestr
Pruth
Balta
Sinowjewsk
Lubny
Poltawa
Krementschug
Achtyrka
Sumy
Bjelgorod
Charkow
Lasowaja
Slawjansk
Artemowsk
Donez
Lugansk
Jekaterinoslaw
Saporoschje
Stalino
Nikolajew
Cherson
Mariupol
Taganrog
Rostow
Berdjansk
Perekop
REP. KRIM
ASOWSCHES MEER (AZOW SEA)
Kertsch
Feodosia
Simferopol
Sewastopol
Kuban
Noworossijsk
Krasnodar
ADYGE-TSCHERKESSEN GEB.
Maikop
Stawropol
Georgiewsk
KARA-TSCHAI-TSCHERKESSEN GEB.
Sotschi
ABCHASIEN-Suchum RED.
Naltschik
KABARDINO-BALKAR GEB.
Wladikawkas
TSCHETSCHENIEN GEB.
Grosny
Machatsch-Kala
Derbent
Kutais
SÜD-OSSETIEN
Poti
GEORGIEN
Batum
ADSHARISTAN-REP.
Tiflis
Artwin
Trapezunt
Samsun
Sinope
Bafra
Amasia
Tokat
Angora
Brussa
Skutari
Ismid
KONSTANTINOPEL
TÜRKEI
SCHWARZES MEER (BLACK SEA)
Ersingjan
Erserum
Westl. Euphrat
Östl. Euphrat
Afiun Karahissar
ARMENIEN
Mars
Eriwan
Aras
Nachitschewan
PERSIEN
Gandscha
ASERB.
Kura
Baku
Lenkoran
Stepan-Kend
KARABACH
Saljany
Uralsk
Ssaratow
Pokrowsk
WOLGA-DEUTSCHE REP.
Kamyschin
Stalingrad
KIRGISEN-REP.
Urda
Astrachan
KALMÜCKEN-GEB.
KASPISCHES MEER (CASPIAN SEA)
Samara
Stawropol
Pensa
Sysran
Busuluk
Ufa
OBTSCHEI SYRT
Ufimowsk
Bugulma
Tschistopol
TATAREN-REP.
Kasan
Tscheboksary
BOLGAR REP.
Nishnij Novgorod
Krasnokokschaisk
MARI-GEB.
Wjatka
WOTJAKEN-GEB.
Jshewsk
Buj
Wjatka
Wolga
Kama
Wetluga
Schuja
Wolga
Kineschma
Jaroslawl
Mologa
Rybinsk
Bologoje
Pskow
Nowgorod
Wolchow
Wytegra
Olonez
Wologda
Tscherepowez
Wytegra
Dwina
Ust-Ssyssolsk
Kotlas
Welikij Ustjug
Wjatka
Wolga
Kama
Don
Donez
Bug
Dnjestr
Pruth
Donau
Weichsel
Memel
Düna
Narwa
Pripjet
Dnjepr
Beresina
Sosch
Oka
Don
Wolga
Kama
Wjatka

MOSCOW

From the Western Frontier of the SSSR to Moscow.

Riga-Moscow.

Pasenger-train in 34—35 hours. Through-car. Fare: 13 or 26 roubl., incl. seatcard.

Silupe (Rosanovka) station on the Latvian frontier. **Sebezh** (Station restaurant) station on the SSSR frontier. District town in the government of Pskov with 5000 inhabitants.

29 km. from Sebezh *Idritza* (Station restaurant). Junction for the Pskov-Polotzk line. 60 km. *Pustoshki.* 111 km. *Novo-Sokolniki* (Station restaurant). Junction of the Leningrad—Vitebsk—Kiev railway and of the Smolensk—Pskov line (in process of construction). A little farther on the line crosses the Lovat.

140 km. *Velikie Luki* (Station restaurant) a district town in the Pskov government with 16,000 inhabitants, junction for the Bologoe—(p. 4)Polotzk—Oriekhovno line (Poland). Beyond the *Zapadnaya Dvina* 239 km. (Station restaurant) the railway crosses the Dvina. 284 km. *Nelidovo* (Station restaurant). 329 km. *Olenino* (Station restaurant). 381 km. *Rzhev* (Station Re[illegible] rant) district town of the government of Tver wi[illegible] inhabitants; situated on the Volga which [illegible] from here; junction of the Viasma—(p[illegible] line, it has a Historico - Arche[illegible] 399 km. *Subtzov* (Station resta[illegible] the Tver govern. with 3000 i[illegible] Volga. 424 km. *Pogore[illegible]* staurant). 445 km. [illegible] The line now runs [illegible] *Volokolamsk* [illegible] *railway st[illegible]*

must pass the night in Minsk); change in Minsk, Niegoreloye and Baranovichi. Fare: Stolzby—Moscow: express-train: 12,24 or 24,33 roubl. incl. seatcard; passenger-train 8,34 or 16,53 roubl. incl. seatcard; supplementary fare for reserved places: for lying 1,95 or 3,90 roubl., for sitting 0,78 or 1,56 roubl.

Stolbtzi, the Polish frontier station. (Central European time).

48 km. *Niegoreloye,* station of the SSSR. frontier (Eastern European time).

75 km **Minsk** (Station restaurant) capital of the White Russian Socialist Soviet Republic with 110.000 inhabitants (1923). It has a White-Russian University and an Exchange. A branch line runs from Minsk, through the frontier station Alekhnovitchi, to Vilna; the line from Minsk to Bakhmatch unites White-Russia with the Ukraine and the South of the Soviet Union.

156 km *Borissov* (Station restaurant) a White-Russian district town with 18,000 inhabitants. The line runs over the Beresina. Napoleon's Grand Army was completely destroyed, not far from here, on its return from Moscow on the 13-th of Nov. 1812. 221 km *Slavnoie.*

288 km. *Orsha* (Station restaurant) district town in White Russia with 20,000 inhabitants (1923), situated on the navigable Dnieper; junction for the Leningrad—Vitebsk—Kiev line; branch line to Unecha (on the line Briansk—Gomel).

339 km *Krassnoye* on the Dnieper (Station restaurant). Here the railway leaves White Russia and enters the territory of the Russian Soviet Federation.

408 km. **Smolensk** (Station restaurant) on the Dnieper, the capitel of a government of the RSFSR bearing the same name, with 71,000 inhabitants (1923); this is the most important town of Western Russia; there is a State University and an Exchange. An important railway junction for the Orel—Vitebsk—Latvia line. From this station the line to Bogoyavlensk (government of Tambov) begins as well as the railway to Pskov which is in course of construction (p. 1). Station of the air-line Königsberg—Moscow. Steamboat communication with Bovshevo on the Dnieper.

469 km. *Iartzevo* (Station restaurant), a town in the government of Smolensk, with 15,000 inhabitants. — 508 km *Dorogobuzh* (Station restaurant) district town in the government of Smolensk, 25 km away, on the Dnieper, with 7600 inhabitants. — 517 km *Durovo,* branch-line to Nikitinka in the North of the Smolensk

government. Over the upper Dnieper. 525 km *Isdeshkovo* (Station restaurant).

583 km *Viasma* (Station restaurant) district town in the Smolensk government, with 22,000 inhabitants (1923); branch-line through Rzhev (p. 1) to Likhoslavl (p. 4) and through Kaluga to Tula; a railway-line to Orel and Novgorod—Leningrad is in course of construction.

646 km. *Gzhatzk* (Station restaurant) district town of the government of Smolensk with 8000 inhabitants. The railway crosses the boundary of the Moscow government. 704 km *Borodino* (p. 117); from Borodino to **Moscow** White-Russian -Baltic station p. 116.

Air-Service Königsberg-Moscow

Air service of the *„Deruluft"* with stations in *Kovno* and *Smolensk* in 10½ hours for 50 dollars.

(Western Frontier)—Leningrad—Moscow *October* (formerly Nicholas)-Railway

Express-train with sleeping-car in 14½ hours, accelerated train in 15½ hours, passenger-train in 18½ hours. Fare: express-train: 10,54 oder 21,23 roubl., incl. seatcard; passenger-train: 7,14 or 14,43 roubl.; supplementary fare for reserved places for lying 1,70 or 3,40 roubl., for sitting 0,68 or 1,36 roubl.; sleeping-car-supplement: 7,72 or 9,33 roubl. Through-cars at the express trains from Leningrad to Sebastopol, to Kharkov, Rostov, Tiflis; at the accelerated-trains from Reval to Moscow.

From the frontier to Leningrad p. 130.

From **Leningrad**, October railway station to 83 km *Lyuban* (p. 286).

118 km. *Chudovo* (Station restaurant) branch-line leading to Novgorod—Shimsk (on Lake Ilmen) and to Zvanka.

126 km. *Volkhovo* (Station restaurant). Steamboat connection by the Volkhov with Novgorod upstream and with Volkhov (former Gostinopolie) downstream. The railway here crosses the Volkhov.

162 km. *Malaya Vishera* (Station restaurant) district town of the government of Novgorod. Crossing the Msta, to the right the Valdai Hights are visible. 246 km *Okulovka* (Station restaurant), branch line to Liubytino on the Msta.

269 km. *Uglovka* (Station restaurant) a branch line runs from here to the district town Borovitchi on the Msta, which is the centre of a brown coal district.

320 km. *Bologoie* (Station restaurant), an important junction. Terminus of the line from Oriekhovno (Poland)—Polotzk, from Pskov (p. 1) and from Rybinsk on the Volga.

365 km *Vishny Volochek* (Station restaurant), district town of the Tver government with 22,000 inhabitants. 398 km. *Spirovo* (Station restaurant). 442 km. *Likhoslavl* (Station restaurant). Line to Rzhev—Viasma (p. 3).

The line crosses the Tvertza and then the Volga.

483 km. **Tver** (Station restaurant) capital of the government bearing the same name, with 86,000 (1923) inhabitants, lies at the mouth of the Tvertza where it flows into the Volga; most important textile industry; there is a Pedagogical Institute, a Historico-Archaelogical Museum and an Exchange. In the Middle ages Tver was the seat of an independent principalty. Steamboats to Rybinsk downstream and to Staritsa upstream.

531 km *Savidovo* (Station restaurant) on the boundary of the Moscow government. 561 km. *Klin* (p. 129).

651 km. **Moscow,** October station (p. 129).

MOSCOW

Moscow (Russian: Moskva), the Capital of the Soviet Union (SSSR) and of the Russian Federation (RSFSR) lies practically in the centre of the East European plane, (55° 45' N. Lat., 37° 37' E. Long. from Greenwich) on the river *Moskva,* which begins to be navigable from here, and forms part of the Volga's river system. *Moscow,* with its 1,543,000 inhabitants (1923) (two millions in 1924)is the largest town of the Soviet Union, as well as the heart of its culture, industry and trade. The chief industries are: — the textile, the metallurgical, and those connected with food supply. This town, thanks to its situation, is the most important commercial centre of the country. A seventh part of the Union's commerce passes through Moscow, and 11 railway branches connect the city with foreign countries and all the other parts of the Union. Quite a special character is added to the town by the fact of its being the seat of the 3-rd (Communist) International, the central body of the world's revolutionary movement.

After the Revolution the town was re-divided into sections. *Moscow* now consists of six sections instead of

17 wards as before. Each of these sections connects the centre of the town with a Worker's Region. In this way, the sections stretching out on the left bank of the *Moskva,* viz: — *Khamovniki* (with the suburb Dorogomilovo on the other side of Moskva) on the S. W., *Krasnaya Presnya* on the N. W., *Sokolniki* on the N. E., *Baumansky* on the E,- and *Rogojsko-Simonovsky* on the *S. E.,* embrace three absolutely different parts: — 1. The *Bely Gorod,* surrounded by a circle of boulevards and adjoining immediately to the most ancient parts of the town — the *Kremlin* and *Kitai Gorod.* 2. The *Zemlyanoy Gorod,* which lies between the boulevards and the circle of the Sadovaya. 3. The industrial suburbs, which long ago spread over the bounderies of the "Kammer Koleshsky Vall". The sixth Section *(Samoskvoretchye)* comprises all the Southern part of the town, situated on the right bank of the river, as well as the Kremlin and Kitai Gorod.

Externally, Moscow presents a mixture of an old aristocratic town with a modern Metropolis. The low built aristocratic houses with characteristic pillar-porticos jutting out in front, and the hundreds of church steeples glittering with gold and different colours, are dominated by giant houses of 6 or 7 stories. On the other hand, the suburbs of Moscow, with their wooden houses, have the characteristics of a village. The houses, frequently repainted in light and parti-colours give the city an unusual appearance. The great number of different nationalities in their native costumes, among whom especially the Asiatic tribes strike the eye, give the city an oriental aspect. The frequent congresses and conferences, whose place of meeting is Moscow, bring a continually changing stream of foreigners into the City which apart from this is very animated and has much traffic. The Congresses of Soviets and the Sessions of the Russian Communist Party, (representative of all the regions and nationalities of the enormous SSSR), as also the sessions of the Communist International (which assembles representatives from the revolutionary Proletariat of all the World), take place in Moscow.

Often the city resounds with the singing of the colossal demonstrations of the workers, or of the columns of the children pioneers. It has a particular charm on the Revolutionary celebration days (November the 7-th, January 21-st and May 1-st), when the majority of the buildings are splendidly decorated and illuminated.

The combining of the Russian spirit and that of the Orient, with socialist international traits, give to the city an inimitable individuality and a new aspect.

History. Moscow is mentioned for the first time in the Annals about the year 1147. Several years later- in 1156, the Grand Duke of Vladimir Jury Dolgoruky surrounded the town with a wooden rampart and a moat. This little fortress which was defended by the rivers Moskva and Neglinka was under the rule of the Princes of Vladimir till the beginning of the 14. century. It was burned to ashes by the Tartars in 1238. The developing transit-trade along the river Moskva from Novgorod to Ryasan and to the Volga led to an increase of economic importance towards the end of the 13. Century. This found its political expression in the fact that Moscow became the seat of a regional principality in 1272. The first Prince of Moscow was Daniel, son of Alexander Nevsky, the Grand Duke of Vladimir. The economic growth of the feudal principality, which was small, at first led to the increase of its territory through victorious wars with the neighbouring principalities and to the adoption of the tittle of "Grand Duke" by Ivan Danilovitch Kalita in the year 1328. The successes of the Novgorod, the greatest and wealthiest Russian City Republic, were also advantageous to the capital. Under Ivan III. (1462—1505) numerous buildings were constructed by Italian masters, and the Kremlin, the Citadel and Residence of the "Ruler of all the Russians" (as the Moscow Grand Dukes called themselves from the time of Ivan III.— was surrounded with stone walls. The opening of the new trade route through the White Sea to Western Europe, and of the route to Central Asia and Persia by the conquest of Kazan and Astrakhan, made Moscow under Ivan the Terrible (1533—1584) the chief Economic Centre of Eeastern Europe. Fires and Tartar raids (1571—1581) retarded its development in the 16-th century, and civil wars and social insurrections caused serious damage to the city, in the 17-th century. The Poles who made the false Dmitri Tsar, occupied Moscow in 1610—12, and the city was often plundered in the course of following revolts. In the second half of the 17-th century after the consolidation of the power of the city burgesses and the smaller nobility, the city grew and developed, inside the Sadovaya, the concentric arterial plan which it still retains. In the centre is the Kremlin, enclosed by walls. To the East of it, on a hill over the Moskva river is the Kitai Gorod, whose white walls, erected in 1534—38, are still standing. The next line of fortifications were the horseshoe shaped walls of the belt of the "Bely Gorod" (White City) to which the "Zemlianoy Gorod" (Earther City) adjoins, surrounded by an earthen rampart. This fortress of the first rank was surrounded on all sides by fortified monasteries, and dominated the trade routes spreading radially in all directions, as well as the navigation of the Moscow river. The great mass of the serf artizans and servants who were settled in the city gave a special character to this fortified commercial city. In spite of the fact that Peter the Great transferred the residence of the Tsars from Moscow to Petersburg in 1713, the city kept its position as the commercial centre of Eastern Europe owing to its geographical position. The economic power and the political influence of the nobility in the 18-th century changed the appearance of Moscow more and more into a city of the nobility. At the beginning of the 19-th century out of 250,000 inhabitants 3,000 were noblemen, the number of whose servants reached 70,000. Nine Tenths of the remaining population were considered serfs of the nobility and were employed in handicrafts, industry and trade. During the Napoleonic wars the French occupied the city from September 14-th to October 23-rd 1812, but a four days fire de-

stroyed the greater part of the houses. In the course of a few years however, Moscow was rebuilt in the Russian "Empire" style. After the stagnation of the first half of the 19-th century a rapid growth followed upon the abolition of serfdom and the development of industries and the railroads. The town burgers grew in number and influence, the nobility lost caste and became poorer while the greater part of the freed serfs became factory workers and thuk created a new class. After a few decades this new industrial proletariat began to play a deciding part in the life of the city and the whole state. In 1905 the Moscow general strike extorted the Tsars manifesto for the calling of a constitutional assembly (Duma). The Bolshevik party was predominent in the workers Soviet which was first formed at that time, and led the armed revolt of the proletariat, which was only suppressed after a fortnight's hard fighting, by the Guard Regiments and the Artillery. After the February revolution in 1917 the Moscow Soviet was again called back to life and the Bolsheviks soon gained an overwhelming majority. In October of the same year the Soviet set up a Red Guard with which the greater part of the garrison was in sympathy. When the news of the debacle in Petrograd arrived, the officer troops (Yunkers) occupied the Kremlin and the centre of the city, while the revolutionary War Council depended upon the workers of the suburbs and upon the Soldiers masses. After a seven days struggle interrupted by a truce, the bombardment of the Kremlin by the Bolshevik artillery decided the issue, the "Yunkers" surrendering on condition of a free retreat, which was granted them. The population was exposed in the first years after the revolution to great privations in consequence of the civil war which was raging on all sides. Owing to this the number of the inhabitants diminished from two millions in the year 1917 to 800,000 in the year 1920, in spite of the fact that the seat of the Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow in 1918. The revolt of the left social-revolutionary party and the anarchist "putsch" (both in 1918) caused serious damage to some parts of the city. Since the conclusion of the civil war the city has recovered very rapidly.

Guide.

Offices for foreigners: Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; inquiry-office for foreigners, pl. Sverdlova, 2nd Soviet House. — Bürobin (Central-office for foreign service) Kusnetzki Most 5/15. (People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs). 5-th entry, room 60.

Traveller-Offices: German-Russian Transport-Company (Derutra), Petrovka 5. — Russian-Canadian-American Passenger-Agency (Ruscapa), Teatralny proyesd, 3. — Oceanic Traveller-Office, corner pl. Sverdlova and pl. Revolutsy, 1—3. — Central-Office for Emigrants ("Russflot"), Tverskaya, 15. — Chief-administration of the health-resort, Maly Tcherkassky per. 2-6; Health-Resort Office, Teatralny proyesd, 2-nd Soviet House.

Stations: (Cabs from the stations to the City — 1 to 3 roubles —). Advance-sale for all lines of Moscow's net-work of raillway's lines. Central town office, pl. Sverdlova. 2-nd Soviet House. Advance sale for sleeping-tickets at the same place.

White-Russian-Baltic-Station: Belorussko-Baltiysky voksal, former: Alexander-Station) on the Tverskaya Sastava, end of the 1-st Tverskaya-Jamskaya. Trains to Smolensk, Minsk, Warsaw. Tram, No. 6, 8, 13, 16; bus No. 1. — Advance sale of tickets: Ilyinka 9.

Baltic-Station: (Baltiysky voksal, former Vindavsky), 1-st Grashdanskaya, on the Severnaya Sastava. Trains to Sebesh-Riga-

Berlin. Tram, No.: 9, 17, 19; bus, No. 3. Advance-sale of tickets: Ilyinka 9.

October-Station: (Oktyabrsky voksal, former Nicholas), Kalantchevskaya pl. Trains to: Leningrad-Reval and Helsingfors. Trams, No.: 4, 6, 8, 10, 21, 34, B; bus, No. 1. — Advance-sale of tickets Pushechnaya (Sofiyka) 3.

Yaroslav-Station: (Yaroslavsky voksal), Kalantchevskaya pl. by the side of the October-Station. Trains to Yaroslav-Archangelsk; Ural-Siberia. Tram, No.: 4, 6, 8, 10, 34, B; bus No. 1. Advance-sale of tickets; Nikolskaya 3.

Kasan-Station: (Kasansky voksal) Kalantchevskaya pl. opposite the October-Station. Trains to: Kasan-Ural; Samara-Orenburg-Turkestan; Tchelyabinsk-Siberia; Saratov; Voronyezh-Rostov upon Don, Caucasia. Tram, No.: 4, 6, 8, 10, 21, 34, B; Advance-sale of tickets: Ilyinka, Rudny per. 2, Starogostinny Dvor, shop 52—54; to the North-Caucasus: Nikolskaya 8; to Transcaucasia: pl. Sverdlova 7; to Central-Asia: Tretyakovsky proyesd 11; to the Far East: Pushechnaya (Sofiyka), Lubyansky passage, shop 50.

Kursk-Nishny-Novgorod-Station: (Kursk-Nishegorodsky voksal) Zemlyanoy Vall. Trains to: Kursk-Kharkov-Krim and Caucasia; to Nishny Novgorod. Tram, No.: 1, 31 and B; bus, No.: 2. — Advance-sale of tickets: to Kursk and Nishny Novgorod: Tretyakovsky proyesd 11, shop 14; to Kharkov and Donetz-railway: Pushechnaya (Sofiyka) 3; to the North-Caucasus: Nikolskaya 8; to Transcaucasia: pl. Sverdlova 7.

Lenin-(Saratov-)**Station:** (Leninsky voksal, former Saratovsky) Satsepa 1. Trains to Saratov-Astrakhan. Tram, No.: 25 and B; bus, No.: 3. — Advance-sale of tickets: Myassnitzkaya, corner Lubyanskaya pl.

Savelovo-Station: (Savelovsky voksal), on the Butyrskaya sastava. Trains to: Savelovo, Krassny Kholm. Tram, No.: 12, 18, 27.

Aerodrome: Trotzky Aerodrome on the Khodynka-Field. Trams, No.: 6, 13. Air-Service: "Dobrolet" to Nishny-Novgorod-Kasan. Advance-sale: Ilyinka, Bogoyavlenski per. 2; town-office of the railways, pl. Sverdlova, 2-nd Soviet House; at the aerodrome. — "Deruluft" to Smolensk-Kovno-Königsberg. Advance-sale: Neglinni proyesd 10, room 3. — "Yunkers" to Kharkov-Caucasus and Persia. Advance-sale: Nikolskaya 7.

Steam-ships: Of the State Volga-Steam-Navigation-Company on the Moskva and Oka to Kolomna-Ryasan with junction to Nishny Novgorod, and to the Volga-Navigation. Landing-stage: Comissariatskaya Naberezhnaya 35; tram No. 19, A; tickets at the same place. Local steam-ships: Bolotnaya pl. — Krymsky-Bridge—Lenin Hills—Dorogomilovo.

Tram: 1 zone 8 kop., 1½ zones 11 kop., 2 zones 14 kop. Entrance in rear, exit in front.

1. *Tverskaya-Zastava* — Tverskaya — Strastnaya pl. — Bolshaya Dmitrovka — pl. Sverdlova (Teatralnaya) — Teatralny pr. — Lubyanskaya pl. — Myasnitzkaya — Krassnyie Vorota — Semlyanoy Val — *Kursk-Nishegorod-Station.*

2. *Maryina Roshcha* — Bakhmetyevskaya — Alexandrovskaya pl. — N. Boshedomka — Yekaterinskaya pl. — 3nd Grasdanskaya (Meshchanskaya) — Sukharevskaya pl. — Sretyenka — Bolshaya Lubyanka — Lubyanskaya pl. — Kitaysky proyesd — pl. Nogina (Varvarskaya) — Solyanka — Ulyanovskaya (Nikolayamskaya) — Tulinskaya (Voronya) — *Zastava Ilyicha (Rogoshskaya).*

3. *Semyenovskaya Zastava* — Bolshaya Semyenovskaya — ul. Bakunina (Pokrovskaya) — Spartakovskaya (Yelokhovskaya) — Rasgulyay — ul. Karla Marxa (St. Basmannaya) — Semlyanoy

Vall — Pokrovka — Maroseyka — Lubyanskaya pl. — Teatralny pr. — pl. Sverdlova (Teatralnaya) — pl. Revolutzy (Voskresenskaya) — Maneshnaya (Neglinnaya) — Mokhovaya — Volkhonka — Bolshoy Kameny most — Sovietskaya — Bolshaya Serpukhovskaya — *Danilovsky rynok.*

4. *Sokolnicheskaya sastava* — Russakovskaya (Sokolnicheskoe Chaussee) — Krasnoprudnaya — Kalanchevskaya pl. — Krasnye Vorota — Myasnitskaya — Lubyanskaya pl. — Teatralny pr. — pl. Sverdlova (Teatralnaya) — Okhotny Ryad — Mokhovaya — Vozdvizhenka — Arbatskaya pl. — Arbat — Smolensky rynok — Borodinsky most — Bolshaya Dorogomilovskaya — *Dorogomilovskaya zastava.*

5. *Preobrashenskaya Zastava* — Lavrentyevskaya — ul. Bakunina (Pokrovskaya) — Spartakovskaya (Yelokhovskaya) — Rasgulyay — ul. Kommuny (N. Basmannaya) — Krassnye vorota — Sadovaya Spaskaya — Sukharevskaya — Samotechnaya — Karetnaya — Triumfalnaya — Bolshaya-Sadovaya — pl. Vostaniya — Novinsky Boulevard — *Smolensky Rynok.*

6. *Park III. Internationale (Petrovsky park)* — Leningradskoye Chaussee — Tverskaya Zastava — 1. Tverskaya Yamskaya — Tverskaya — Strastnaya pl. — Bolshaya Dmitrovka — pl. Sverdlova — Teatralny pr. — Lubyanskaya pl. — Myasnitskaya — Krasnye Vorota — Kalanchevskaya pl. — Krasnoprudnaya — Russakovskaya (Sokolnicheskoye Chausee) — Stromynka — *Preobrashenskaya zastava.*

7. *Kalushskaya zastava* — Kalushkoye Chaussee — Lenin Hills — *International Red Stadium.*

8. *Tverskaya zastava* — Lesnaya — Palikha — Alexandrovskaya pl. — N. Boshedomka — St. Boshedomka — 3rd Grashdanskaya — Sukharevskaya pl. — Sadovaya Spaskaya — Krasnye Vorota — *Kalanchevskaya pl.*

9. *Village of Ostankino* — village of Alexeyevskoye — Severnaya zastava — 1. Grashdanskaya — Sukharevskaya pl. — Sretyenka — Bolshaya Lubyanka — *Lubyanskaya pl.*

10. *Oktyabrskaya* (former Kalushskaya) pl. — Korovy Vall — Dobryninskaya pl. (former Serpukhovskaya) — Bolshaya Polyanka — Bolshoy Kamenny most — Volkhonka — Maneshnaya (former Neglinnaya) — pl. Revolutzy (former Voskressenskaya) — pl. Sverdlova (former Teatralnaya) — Pushechnaya (Sofiyka) — Bolshaya Lubyanka — Sretenskye Vorota — Sretyenka — Sukharevskaya pl. — Sadovaya Spaskaya — Krasnye vorota — Kalanchevskaya ul. — Kalanchevskaya pl. — Krasnoprudnaya — Rusakovskaya (former Sokolnicheskoye Chaussee) — Stromynka — Preobrashenskaya — *Preobrashenskaya zastava.*

11. *Maryina Roshcha* — Bakhmetevskaya — Alexandrovskaya pl. — N. Boshedomska — Yekaterininskaya pl. — Samotechnaya — Samotechnaya pl. — Tsvetnoy Boulevard — Trubnaya pl. — Neglinnaya — pl. Sverdlova (former: Teatralnaya) — Maneshnaya (former Neglinnaya) — Kremlevskaya nabereshnaya — Moskvoretsky most — Balchuk — Pyatnitskaya — Dobryninskaya pl. (former Serpukhovskaya) — Korovy Vall — Oktyabrskaya pl. (former Kalushskaya) — Bolshaya Kalushskaya — *Kalushskaya zastava.*

12. *Strastnaya pl.* — Tverskaya — Triumfalnaya pl. — Kalyayevskaya (former Dolgorukovskaya) — Novoslobodskaya — Butyrskaya zastava — Butyrskaya — Dmitrovskoye Chausee — Tchuvikin Prospekt (former Dachny or Ivanovsky) — Novoye Chaussee — Petrovsko-Rasumovskoye — Mikhalkovskoye Chaussee — *Village of Mikhalkovo.*

13. *Strastnaya pl.* — Tverskaya — Staro-Triumfalnaya pl. — 1-st Tverskaya Yamskaya — Tverskaya zastava — Leningradskoye Chaussee — Petrovsky Park — Village of Vsekhsvyatskoye — *Pokrovskoye-Streshnyevo.*

14. *Maryina Roshcha* — Bakhemetyevskaya — Alexandrovskaya pl. — N. Boshedomka — Yekaterininskaya pl. — Samotechnaya — Samotechnaya pl. — Tsvetnoy Boulevard — Trubnaya pl. — Neglinnaya — Pushechnaya (former Sofiyka) — Lubyanskaya pl. — pl. Semlyanogo Vala — ul. Karla Marxa (former St. Basmannaya) — Rasgulyay — *Baumanovskaya pl.* (former Yelokhovskaya).

15. *Smolensky rynok* — Arbat — Arbatskie vorota — Nikitsky Boulevard — Nikitskie vorota — Tverskoy Boulevard — Strastnaya pl. — Petrovsky Boulevard — Petrovskie vorota — Trubnaya pl. — Neglinnaya — Pushechnaya (former Sofiyka) — Lubyanskaya pl. — Ilyinskiye vorota — Kitaysky pr. — pl. Nogina (former Varvarskaya) — Yauskaya — Internatsionalnaya (former Tagannaya) — Taganka — *Taganskaya pl.*

16. *Krestyanskaya zastava* (former Spaskaya) — Vorontsovskaya — Internatsionalnaya (former Tagannaya) — Yauskaya — pl. Nogina (former Varvarskaya) — Ilyinskiye vorota — Lubyanskaya pl. — Teatralny pr. — pl. Sverdlova (former Teatralnaya) — pl. Revolutsy (former Voskressenskaya) — Maneshnaya (former Neglinnaya) — ul. Gertsena (former Bolshaya Nikitskaya) — Nikitskie vorota — pl. Vostaniya (former Kudrinskaya) — Barrikadnaya (former Kudrinskaya) — Zoological Garden — Bolshaya Grusinskaya — *Tverskaya zastava.*

17. *Novodyevichy Monastyr* — Pirogovskaya (former Bolshaya Tsaritsynskaya) — Klinicheskaya — Plushchikha — Smolensky rynok — Arbat — Arbatskie vorota — Vosdvizhenka — Mokhovaya — Okhotny Ryad — pl. Sverdlova (former Teatralnaya) — Teatralny pr. — Lubyanskaya pl. — Bolshaya Lubyanka — Sretenskie vorota — Sretenka — Bolshaya Sukharevskaya pl. — 1-st Grashdanskaya — *Baltic (Vindavsky) Station.*

18. *Butyrskaya zastava* — Novoslobodskaya — Kalyaevskaya (former Dolgorukovskaya) — Malaya Dmitrovka — Strastnaya pl. — Bolshaya Dmitrovka — Okhotny Ryad — Mokhovaya — Volkhonka — Bolshoy Kamenny most — Sovietskaya — *Dobryninskaya (Serpukhovskaya) pl.*

19. *Baltic Station* — 1-st Grashdanskaya — Bolshaya Sukharevskaya — Sretenka — Sretenskie vorota — Bolshaya Lubyanka — Lubyanskaya pl. — Ilyinskie vorota — pl. Nogina (former Varvarskaya) — Kitaysky pr. — Moskvoretskaya nabereshnaya — Ustinsky most — Tolkuchy rynok — Sadovnicheskaya — Satsepsky Vall — Dobryninskaya pl. (former Serpukhovskaya) — Bolshaya Serpukhovskaya — Danilovsky rynok — Serpukhovskaya sastava — Bolshaya Tulskaya — *Danilovskaya Sloboda.*

20. *Sokolnicheskaya zastava* — Sokolnichesky prospekt — Bogorodskoye Chaussee — *Village of Bogorodskoye.*

21. *Kalanchevskaya pl.* — Kalanchevskaya — Orlikov per. — Myasnitskaya — Myasnitskie vorota — Lubyanskaya pl. — Ilyinskie vorota — Jauskaya ul. — Internatsionalnaya (former Tagannaya) — Taganskaya pl. — Taganskaya ul. (former Semyenovskaya) — *Abelmanovskaya zastava* (former Pokrovskaya).

22. *Semyenovskaya zastava* — Bolshaya Semyenovskaya ul. — ul. Bakunina (former Pokrovskaya) — Spartakovskaya (former Yelokhovskaya) — Rasgulay — N. Basmannaya — Krasniye vorota Myasnitskaya — Lubyanskaya pl. — Pushechnaya (former Sofiyka) — pl. Sverdlova (former Teatralnaya) — pl. Revolutsy (former Voskressenskaya) — Maneshnaya (former Neglinnaya) — ul. Gertsena (former Bolshaya Nikitskaya) — Nikitskiye vorota — pl. Vostaniya (former Kudrinskaya) — Barrikadnaya (former Kudrinskaya) — Zoological Garden — Krasnaya Presnya (former Bolshaya Presnya) — *Presnyenskaya zastava.*

24. *Sinichkin Prud* — Soldatskaya (former Petropavlovskaya) — Gospitalny per. — Pochtovaya — Lefortovsky Place — Kirochny

per. — Aptekarsky per. — Dobroslobodsky per. — Rasgulyay — ul. Karla Marxa (former St. Basmannaya) — Pokrovka — Maroseyka — Lubyanskaya pl. — pl. Sverdlova (former Teatralnaya) — Okhotny Ryad — Mokhovaya — Volkhonka — Ostozhenka — Trudovka — Teply per. — *Khamovnicheskaya nabereshnaya.*

25. *Presnyenskaya zastava* — Krasnaya Presnya (former Bolshaya Presnya) — Zoological Garden — Bolshaya Grusinskaya — 1-st Tverskaya Jamskaya — Tverskaya — Strastnaya pl. — Bolshaya Dmitrovka — pl. Revolutsy (former Voskressenskaya) — Maneshnaya (former Neglinnaya) Kremlevskaya nabereshnaya — Moskvoretsky most — Balchuk — Chugunny most — Piatnitskaya — Novo-Kusnetskaya (former Kusnetskaya) — *Lenin (Saratov) Station.*

27. *Butyrskaya zastava* — Novo-Slobodskaya — Kalyaevskaya (former Dolgorukovskaya) — Malaya Dmitrovka — Strastnaya pl. — Petrovsky Boulevard — Trubnaya pl. — Neglinnaya (former Neglinny proyesd) — Pushechnaya (former Sofiyka) — Lubyanskaya pl. — Ilyinskiye vorota — Kitaysky proyesd — pl. Nogina (former Varvarskaya) — Solyanka — Yauskiye vorota — Yausky most — Ulyanovskaya (former Nicholo-Yamskaya) — Tulinskaya (former Voronya) — zastava Ilyicha (former Rogoshskaya) — *Gorbaty most.*

28. *Krestyanskaya zastava* (former Spaskaya) — Krutitsky Vall (former Krutitsky Kammer-Kolleshsky) — *Leninskaya Sloboda* (former Simonovskaya).

31. *Kursk - Nishegorod Station* — Sadovo - Semlanoy Vall — Pokrovka — Marosseyka — Lubyanskaya pl. — Teatralny pr. — pl. Sverdlova (former Teatralnaya) — Okhotny Ryad — Mokhovaya — Vosdvizhenka — Arbatskaya pl. — Arbat — *Smolensky rynok.*

33. *Village of Cherkisovo* — Preobrashenskaya zastava — Generalnaya — Lavrentyevskaya — ul. Bakunina (former Pokrovskaya) — Kpartakovskaya (former Yelokhovskaya) — Rasgulyay — ul. Karla Marxa (former St. Basmannaya) — Zemlyanovy Val — Pokrovka — Pokrovskiye vorota — Maroseyka — pl. Nogina (former Varvarskaya) — Moskvoretskaya nabereshnaya — Moskvoretsky most — Balchuk — Pyatnitskaya — *Dobryninskaya pl.* (former Serpukhovskaya).

34. *Kalanchevskaya pl.* — Krasnye vorota — Myasnitskaya — Lubyanskaya pl. — Teatralny pr. — pl. Sverdlova (former Teatralnaya) — Okhotny Ryad — Mokhovaya — Volkhonka — ul. Kropotkina (former Prechistenka) — Subovskaya pl. — Pirogovskaya (former B. Tsaritsynskaya) — *Klinicheskaya pl.* (former Tsaritsynskaya).

A. *Arbatskaya pl.* — Nikitsky Boulevard — Nikitskie vorota — Tverskoy Boulevard — Strastnoy Monastyr — Petrovsky Boulevard — Sretenskie vorota — Sretensky Boulevard — Myasnitskie vorota — Chistoprudny Boulevard — Pokrovskie vorota — Yauskie vorota — Ustinsky most — Moskvoretskaya nabereshnaya — Moskvoretsky most — Kremlevskaya nabereshnaya — Bolshoy Kamenny most — Kropotkinskie (former Prechistenskie) vorota — Khram Christa Spasitelya — Gogolyevsky Boulevard (former Prechistensky) — *Arbatskaya pl.*

Б. *Smolensky Rynok* — Novinsky Boulevard — pl. Vosstaniya (former Kudrinskaya) — Sadovo-Kudrinskaya — Bolshaya Sadovaya — Staro Triumfalnaya pl. — Sadovo - Triumfalnaya — Sadovo-Karetnaya — Sadovaya Samotyechnaya — Sadovaya Sukharevskaya — Sukharevskaya pl. — Sadovaya Spaskaya — Krasnie vorota — Sadovaya Chernogryazhkaya — pl. Semlyanogo Vala — Kursk-Nishegorod Station — Sadovo-Semlyanoy Val — Verkhnye Taganskaya pl. — Nishne Taganskaya pl. — Narodnaya (former Krassnokholmskaya) — Krassnokholmsky most — Nishnye Krassnokholmskaya — Satsepsky Val — Dobryninskaya pl. (former

Serpukhovskaya — Korovy Vall — Oktyabrskaya pl. (former Kalushkaya) — Krymsky Vall — Krymsky most — Subovskaya pl. — Subovsky Boulevard — Smolensky Boulevard — *Smolensky rynok.*

B. *Krestyanskaya zastava* (former Spaskaya) — Koshevnicheskaya — Novospaski most — Lenin (Saratov) Station — Novo Kusnietskaya (former Kusnietskaya) — Piatnitskaya — pl. Nogina (former Varvarskaya) — Lubyanskaya pl. — Myasnitskaya — Myasnitskie vorota — Orlikov pr. — Kalanchevskaya — Kalanchevskaya pl. — Krasnoprudnaya — Nishne Krasnoselskaya — ul. Baumana (former Nemetskaya) — Vosnesenskaya — Bukharinskaya (former Solotoroshskaya) — Pl. Pryamikova (former Andronievskaya) — Abelmanovskaya zastava (former Pokrovskaya) — Pokrovsky Val — *Krestyanskaya zastava* (former Spaskaya).

Suburban-Busses: From the Railway Bridge behind the Serpukhovskaya zastava as far as the centre of the village of Verkhnye Kotli. — Krasnaya Presnya as far as Khoroshevsky Serebryany Bor (only in summer).

Bus: (4 zones for 10 kop.) 1. *Kalanchevskaya pl.* — Orlikov per. — Myasnitskaya — Sretyensky Boulevard — Bolshaya Lubyanka — Kuznetsky most — Petrovka — pl. Sverdlova — Okhotny Ryad — Tverskaya — 1. Tverskaya Yamskaya — *Tverskaya zastava.*

2. *Kursk-Nishegorod-Station* — Zemlyanoy Vall — Pokrovka — Marosseyka — Kitaysky pr. — Nikolskaya — pl. Revolutsy — ul. Gertsena — Nikitsky Boulevard — Arbat — Borodinsky most — Dorogomilovskaya — *Briansky Station.*

3. *Lenin (Saratov) Station* — Satsepa — Dobryninskaya (former Serpukhovskaya) pl. — Pyatnitskaya — Moskvorestsky most — Krasnaya pl. — pl. Sverdlova — Teatralny pr. — Lubyanskaya pl. — B. Lubyanka — Sretenka — 1. Grazhdanskaya — *Baltic Station* (former Vindavsky).

Cabs: (Isvoschik), in winter: sledge (Sanki); no table of fares; for short journeys (10—15 min.) 50—75 kop.; ones proportionally more. — Motor-cabs: no table of fares, nearly three time as dear as the cabs.

Hotels: Savoy, Sofiyka 4 (300 rooms, 7—22 roubles); Yevropeyskaya, Maly Znamensky per. (60 rooms, 7—20 roubles); Passage, Tverskaya, corner Znamensky per. (79 rooms, 5—15 roubles); Eremitage, Trubnaya pl. 4 (50 rooms, 4—12 roubles); Mezhdunarodnaya, Okhotny ryad 1 (100 rooms, 5—12 roubl.); Bolshaya Moskovskaya Gostinnitsa, pl. Revolutsy (130 rooms, 4—15 roubl.); Luxe, Tverskaya 36 (Entry to the division not reserved to the delegates of the Communist International, from the Glinishchevsky per., 5—10 roubl.); Novaya Bavariya, Staraya pl. 10 (90 rooms, 4—10 roubl.); Mininskoye Podvorye, Krassnaya pl. opposite the Vasily Blazhenny-Cathedral (81 rooms; 4—9 roubl.); Grenada, Tverskaya 57 (36 rooms, 4—6 roubles); Tirol, Sadovaya-Triumfalnaya 7 (50 rooms, 3—6 roubl.); Spartak, Bolshaya Dmitrovka 23 (42 roooms, 4—7 roubl.); Balchug, corner Balchug and Sadovnicheskaya nabereshnaya (79 rooms, 3—9 roubl.); Staro-Varvarinskaya (76 rooms, 6—15 roubl.); Varvarka (7—14 roubl.); Novo-Moskovskaya, Balchug 1 (63 rooms, 6—15 roubl.).

Restaurants: at the greater part of the hotels; besides there are: Eremitage, Trubnaya pl.; Pompei, Tverskaya 4; Stary Bar, Teatralny pr. 2; Luxe, Tverskaya 36; Continental, Okhotny Ryad; Praga, Arbatskaya pl.; Automobile-Club, pl. Sverdlova, 2-nd Soviet House.

Baths: Sandunovsky Bani, Neglinny pr. 2; Centralnye bani, Teatralny pr. 3 (open from 2 to 9, Wednesday excepted).

Militia (Pasport-office): Administrative Division of the Moscow Soviet, Petrovka 28.

Diplomatic Representatives and Consulates: Afghanistan, ul. Vorovskogo 42. — Arabia (hashimit), Hotel Savoy, Roshdestvenka. — Austria, Sadovaya Kudrinskaya 13. — Czechoslovakia, Maly Kharitonevsky, per. 20. — China, Krapotkinsky per. 13. — Denmark, Staro-Konyushenny per. 23. — Estland, Maly Kislovsky per 5. — Finnland, ul. Stankevicha 8. — France, Troitsky per. — Germany, Leontyevsky per. 10. — Great Britain, ul. Vorovskogo 46. — Greece, 1-st Grashdanskaya 24. — Italy, Deneshny per. 5. — Latvia, Mashkov per. 9. — Lithuania, ul. Vorovskogo 24. — Mexico, Hotel Savoy, Roshdestvenska . — Mongolia, Maly Gnesdnikovsky 9. — Norway, Mertvy per. 9. — Persia, Pokrovsky Boulevard 3. — Poland, 3rd Grashdanskaya 32—34. — Sweden, ul. Vorovskogo 44. — Turkey, ul. Gertsena 43.

Post and Telegraph: General Post-Office, Myasnitskaya 26 (open: on week-days from 8—9; on holidays: 10—8). Window 20 (opposite the entry); Inquiries in German, French and English language. Subsidiary-offices: (open: on weekdays: 9—7; Sunday: 10 to 12); pl. Sverdlova 3, ul. Vorovskogo 6, Tverskaya 22, Ilyinka 6, in all offices of the Gosbank, GUM, Exchange.

Banks: *Gosbank,* Nyeglinny pr. 12; Kusnyetsky most 10; Ilyinka, corner Vetoshny per., GUM, Krassnaya pl., Nikolskaya 17—19; Myasnitskaya 21, Sretenka 38. — Bank for Foreign Trade, Petrovka 3. — Prombank, Karuninskaya pl. 2, Kusnetsky most 3, Myasnitskaya 24, Sretenka 30, Arbat 58. — Vsekobank, Ilynka 3, Tverskaya 33.

Shops: The largest and best ones in the Petrovka, Kusnetsky most and Tverskaya. — *Stores:* Mostorg, Petrovka 2; Gum, Krasnaya pl. — *Book-Seller's:* on the Kusnetsky most, Petrovka, Tverskaya; foreign literature: in the book-shop of People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs (Foreign Office), Kusnetsky most 5/15; Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, Kusnetsky most 12; Kniga Tverskaya 38. — *Chemist's-Shops:* Tverskaya 18, 34, 66, Petrovka 19, Roshdestvenka 12, Nikolskaya 11, Mokhovaya 2, ul. Vorovskogo 1, Sretenka 12, Arbat 25.

Theatres: *Great Academic State Theatre,* pl. Sverdlova (classical opera; famous symphony-orchestra, 4100 seats).

Academic Experimental Theatre, Bolshaya Dmitrovka 6 (light opera, the Company of the Great Theatre), 2200 seats.

Little Academic State Theatre, pl. Sverdlova (classical and realistic dramas), 1000 seats.

Academic Art-Theatre (MHAT), proyesd Khudozhestvenogo teatra 3 (Drama. Company consisting of the most accomplished players, also celebrated in foreign countries, directed by Stanislavsky, the founder of the naturalist-realist school in performance and scenery. 1000 seats.)

II-nd Moscow Art-Theatre, Sverdlov pl. (Drama; the former 1-st studio, i. e. experimental-stage of the Art-Theatre, where actors are tried and instructed). 1300 seats.

Studio of the Art-Theatre (former 2-nd studio), Tverskaya 22, (Drama and Comedy), 600 seats.

Vakhtangov-Theatre (former 3-rd studio), Arbat 26 (Drama, origional management and methods of performance; good players), 600 seats.

4-st studio, 1-st Tverskaya-Yamskaya 4 (Drama), 1000 seats.

Theatre, named after W. Meyerhold, Sadovaya Triumfalnaya 20 (Revolutionary drama). This theatre, directed by W. Meyerhold, forms the theatrical centre of the Soviet State on account of its new methods of production and management. There are no wings, no scenery, no foo-ligths, no drop scene. Revolutionary Art is presented by word and gesture only assisted by wooden screens and the simplest mechanical contrivances.

Revolution Theatre, ul. Gertsena 19. (Revolutionary drama, also directed by W. Meyerhold).

State Small Theatre (Kamerny Theatre), Tverskoy Boulevard 23. (Drama, pantomime, operetta; accomplished players, directed by Tairoff; by performing various kinds of artistic work, the theatre endeavors to train highclass players), 400 seats.

Jewish Small Theatre, Malaya Bronnaya 2. (Comedy, comic poetry; good players, artistic scenery; it was this theatre which introduced the custom of the freely editing plays produced in the Soviet State since the Revolution.

Semperante (Theatre of Extempore Poetry), Granatny per. 1, (satire, farcical plays; extempore poetry changing by day with co-operation between player and spectator).

Theatre MGSPS (of the Moscow Trade Union's-Council), Karetny Ryad 3, (drama and comedy from the life of the proletariat); this theatre introduced the "Living Newspaper" now, wide-spread in all parts of the Soviet Union.

Gabima, Armyansky per. 2 (dramas from the life of the Jewish people; famous Jewish Company) .

Theatre of Political Satire, Tverskaya, Bolshaya Gnnesdnikovsky per. (Humorous, realistic plays).

Kommissarshevskaya-Theatre, Tverskaya 37 (Drama, Comedy).

Comedy (former Korsh) Theatre, Petrovka, Bogoslovsky per. 3.

Moscow Operetta Theatre, Bolshaya Dmitrovka 17.

1-st Worker's Theatre of the Moscow Proletkult, Vosdvizhenka 16. (Proletarian art combined with extempore poetry; amphitheatre-stage.)

1-st Public Circus, Tzvetnoy Boulevard 13.

2-nd Public Circus, Sadovaya 18.

Concerts, Lectures and Public Debates: in the Great Hall of the School of Music, ul. Gertsena; in the festival-hall of the Trade-Union's-House (dom soyusov) corner Bolshaya Dmitrovka and Okhotny Ryad; in the hall of the Polytechnic Museum, proyesd Politechnicheskogo Museya 3—4.

Cinemas: 1-st Goskino, Arbatskaya pl. — 2-nd Goskino, pl. Sverdlova, 2-nd Soviet House. — Ars, Tverskaya 61. — Koloss, ul. Gertsena 13 (School of Music). — Spartak, Sovetskaya pl. — Chatnoir, corner Strastnaya pl. and Tverskaya.

Athletic Grounds: International Red Stadium, Lenin-Hills. — Vsevobuch Sokolniky, 4-th Luchevoy Prosek. — Station of the Agricultural Exhibition, on the Krymsky-Bridge. — Dynamo, 1-st Grashdanskaya, corner Orlovo-Davydovsky per. — Race-Course, Leningradskoye-Chausee.

Museums: In the great Museums and galleries guides speaking German, French or English language if desire.

Russian Historical State Museum, Krasnaya pl. 2 (open every day from 11 to 3 o'clock; Wednesday and Sunday except. Admission 20 kop.) p. 44.

Museum of Life and Costums in the 40-ies, Sobachya ploshchadka 7 (open Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, 12—4), admission 20 kop.). p. 58.

Museum of a Russian Boyar-House, Varvarka. p. 51.

War-Historical-Museum, Krasnye vorota, Khoromny (Trekhsvyatitelsky) Tupik, 9, p. 87.

Museum of the Red Army and Fleet, Vosdvizhenka 6. p. 54.

Revolution-Museum of the SSSR., Tverskaya 59 (open Sunday and Friday, 11—5, Tuesday, 2—8, admission 10 kop. p. 74.

Museum of the Trade-Union-Movement, Solyanka, 12 (Labour-palace). p. 95.

Moscow Communal-Museum, Teatralny proyesd 3, (open Wednesday and Saturday, 4—8, free admission). p. 83.

Donskoy Monastyr, Donskaya pl. 1. p. 112.

Novodevichy Monastyr, Pirogovskaya (Bolshaya Tzaritzynskaya) 2, (open Thursday and Sunday). p. 70.

Great Kremlin-Palace, Kremlin. p. 28..

Orushynaya Palata (Central Museum of Decorative Art), Kremlin. Kreml. p. 25.

Vasily Blashenny Cathedral, Krasnaya pl. (open every day, Monday except, from 12—5 o'clock; admission 20 kop. p. 48.

Grusinski Cathedral, Varvarka, Grusinsky pr. (open Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, 12—5; admission 20 kop. p. 51.

State Tretyakov-Gallery, Lavrushinsky per. 12 (open every day, Monday and Thursday excepted 11—4 in the summer, 11—3 in the winter, admission 20 kop.). p. 99.

State Museum of Fine Arts, Volkhonka 12 (open weekdays, Monday and Saturday except, 10—3; on Sundays and Holidays, 11—4; admission 20 kop.). p. 61.

1-st State Museum of Modern Western Painting, (Shchukin Collection), Znamenka, Bolshoy Snamensky per. 8 (open every day Monday and Tuesday except, 11—3, on Sundays and Holidays, 11—4; 11—4; admission 20 kop.). p. 65.

2-nd State Museum Modern Western Painting (Morosoff Collection) ul. Kropotkina (former Prechistenka) 21, (open every day, Monday and Tuesday except, 11—3; on Sundays and Holidays 11—4; 11—4; admission 20 kop.). p. 65.

Museum of the Painting and Iconography, Trubnikovsky per. 17 (open Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, 11—3; admission 20 kop.). p. 59.

Museum for Art-Culture, Roshdestvenka 11 (open Sunday, 11—4, Tuesday, Thursday 12—3, Wednesday, Saturday, 4—7; admission 20 kop.). p. 83.

Museum of the Oriental Art (Ars Asiatica) Roshdestvenka 11. p. 83.

State Toy Museum, Smolensky Boulevard 8 (open Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, 11—3; admission 20 kop.). p. 66.

Permanent Exhibition of Art of the Trade-Unions, Solyanka 12. p. 95.

Furniture-Museum, Bolshaya Kalushskaya 32 (Neskuchny Garden), (open Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, 12—4). p. 112.

Rogozhsko-Simonovsky-Museum, Volodarskaya 50 (open Sunday, Tuesday, Saturday, 12—3. p. 96.

State Theatre-Museum, named after Bakhrushin, corner Valovaya and Luzhnikovskaya, 12—29, (open Sunday and Thursday, 11—4; entrance 10 kop.). p. 109.

State Porcelain-Museum, Pokrovka, Podsosiensky (former Vvedensky) per. 21, (open Sunday and Wednesday, 12—4, Tuesday and Friday, 4—7). p. 91.

State Tzvetkoff-Art-Gallery, Kropotkinskaya (former Prechistenskaya) nabereshnaya 29, (open every day, Monday and Thursday excepted 11—3). p. 68.

Dostoyevsky-Museum, Krasnaya pl. 2 (in the building of the Historical Museum). p. 46.

Kropotkin-Museum, ul. Kropotkina (former Prechistenka), Kropotkinsky (former Shtatny) per. 26, (open Wednesday and Sunday, 11—3; admission free). p. 66.

Skryabin-Museum, Arbat, Bolshoy Nikolo-Peskovsky per. 11, (open Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, 12—3). p. 58.

Tolstoy-Museum, ul. Kropotkina (Prechistenka) 11, (open Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, 11—4; admission 20 kop.). p. 65.

House of L. Tolstoy, ul. Lva Tolstogo (Bolshoy Khamovnichesky per.) 21, (open Thursday and Sunday, 11—4). p. 69.

Tchekhoff-Museum, Khoromny (Trekhsvatitelsky) Tupik 7. p. 87.

Ethno-Gallery, Vozdvizhenka, Staro-Vagankovsky per., building of the Lenin-Library, (open every day, Monday and Thursday excepted 10—3; admission 20 kop.). p. 55.

Ethno-Park, Vorobievsky Chausee, former Mammonova Dacha, (open every day, Monday and Tuesday except, 10—3; admission 20 kop.). p. 113.

Darwin-Museum, Deviche Pole, Malaya Pirogovskaya (Tzarytzinskaya corner Trubetzkoy per. 1. In the building of the 2-nd State University (open every day, 1—9). p. 70.

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Moskau
Moscow

1 : 30 000

0 500 1000 1500 Meter

0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 feet

A, B, 7, 33 — Straßenbahn – Tramway

2 ------ Autobuslinie – Busline

Bearbeitet von
Compiled by A. Radó

Geograph. Institut Flemming - Wiskott A.-G. Glogau

MOSCOW

The first rubric — letter and figure — behind the name marks the square of the division (letter = vertical, figure = horizontal column), in which the signification in question is to be found in the plan. The second rubric — figure — means the page of the book, where the building or monument is mentioned.

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Leontjewskij per. E 5
Lesnaja ul. D 3
Ljussinskaja ul. F 8
Lubjanskaja pl. F 5
Lubjanskij projesd F 5
Lushnikowskaja ul. F 7
Lwa Tolstogo ul. D 7
Majskij prospekt I 1/2
Malaja Bronnaja ul. D 4/5
Malaja Dmitrowka E 4
Malaja Kalushskaja ul. D/E 9
Malaja Nikitskaja D 5
Malaja Pirogowskaja ul. C 7/8
Malyj Kasennyj per. G 5
Malyj Snamenskij per. E 6
Maneshnaja ul. E 5/6
Marksistskaja ul. H 7
Marksowa ul. H 4
Marossejka ul. F/G 5
Maschkow per. G 4/5
Maslowka Nishnjaja ul. C/D 2
Matroskaja ul. I 2/3
Mertwyj per. D 6
Miljutinskij per. F 4/5
Mjasnizkaja ul. F/5—G/4
Mjasnizkij projesd G 4
Mochowaja ul. E 5/6
Mojssejewskaja pl. E 5
Moshajskoje Chaussee A/B 6
Moskworezkaja nab. F/G 6
Moskworezkaja ul. F 6
Moskworezkij most F 6
Most 1905 goda C 5
Mytnaja ul. E 8/9
Narodnaja ul. G 7
Nastasinskij per. E 4
Neglinnaja ul. F 4/5
Nemezkij per. I 3/4
Nemezkij rynok I 4
Neskutschnyj sad D 9
Nikitskij boul. E 5/6
Nikolskaja ul. F 5
Nishegorodskaja ul. I 7
Nogina pl. F 5
Nowaja pl. F 5
Nowinskij boul. D 5/6
Nowaja Boshedomskaja ul. E 3
Nowodewitschja nab. B 8
Nowokusnezkaja ul. F 7
Nowoslobodskaja ul. D 2/E 3
Nowospasskaja nab. G 7/8
Ochotnyj Rjad E 5
Ogarewa ul. E 5
Oktjabrskaja pl. E 8
Orlikow per. G 4
Ostapowskoje Chaussee H/I 8
Ostoshenka ul. D 7/E 6
Owtschinikowskaja nab. F 6
Palicha ul. D/E 3
Petrowka ul. E 4 — F 5
Petrowskij boul. E/F 4
Pjatnizkaja ul. F 6/8
Pljuschtschicha ul. C 6/7
Plotina most E 7
Pogodinskaja ul. C 7/8
Pokrowka ul. G 5
Pokrowskaja pl. G 5
Pokrowskij boul. G 5
Pokrowskij Kammer-Kolleshskij wall H 7
Polkowaja ul. D/E 1
Preobrashenskaja ul. K 2
Pressnenskaja nab. C 5
Pressnenskaja Nishnjaja ul. C 5
Pressnenskaja sastawa C 5
Puschetschnaja ul. F 5
Putinkowskij per. E 4
Rabotschaja ul. I 6/7
Rauschskaja nab. F 6
Rewoljuzii pl. E/F 5
Rjasanskaja ul. G/H 4
Roshdestwenskij boul. F 4
Rostowskaja nab. C 6/7
Russakowskoje Chaussee H 3/I 2
Rybnij per. F 4
Sadowaja Karetnaja E 4
Sadowaja Kudrinskaja D 4/5
Sadowaja Samotetschnaja E/F 4
Sadowaja Spasskaja G 4
Sadowaja Sucharewskaja F 4
Sadowaja Triumfalnaja D/E 4
Sadowaja Tschernogrjasskaja G 4
Sadownitscheskaja ul. F 6/G 7
Samotetschnaja ul. E F/3
Sawinskaja nab. B 8/C 7
Sazepa ul. F/G 8
Sazepskij wall F 8/G 7
Schabolowskaja ul. E 8/9
Scheremetjewskaja ul. F 1/2
Schipow per. F 8
Serpuchowskaja sastawa F 9
Selesnewskaja ul. E 3
Semljanoj wall H 5/G 6
Sennaja pl. D 6
Serpuchowskij wall E 9
Serpuchowskoje Chaussee F 8/9
Sewernoje Chaussee F/G 1
Shitnaja ul. E/F 8
Simonowo-Slobodskij wall G 10/H 8
Siwzew Wrashek D/E 6
Smolenskaja nab. C 6
Smolenskaja pl. D 6
Smolenskaja ul. C/D 6
Smolenskij boul. D 6/7
Snamenka ul. E 6
Sobatschja ploschtschadka D 6
Sofijskaja nab. E/F 6
Sokolnitscheskaja sastawa I 2
Sokolnitschij Bolschoj prossjek I 1/2
Sokolnitschij wall H 2
Soldatskaja ul. K 4/5
Soljanka F 5/G 6
Solotoroshskij wall I 6
Sowjetskaja pl. E 5
Sowjetskaja ul. E 7/F 8
Spartaka ul. H 4
Spartakowskaja pl. I 3
Spartakowskij per. I 3/4
Spasskaja sastawa H 7
Spiridonowskaja ul. D 5
Sretenka ul. F 4
Sretensky boul. F/G 4
Stankewitscha ul. E 5
Staraja Boshedomskaja ul. F 3
Staraja pl. F 5
Starokonjuschennyj per D 6
Staro-Wagankowsky per. E 6
Strastnoj boul. E 4
Strelezkaja ul. D/E 2
Stremjannyj per. F 8
Stromynka ul. I/K 2
4. Sokolnitscheskaja ul. I 2
Subowskaja pl. D 7
Subowskij boul. D 7
Sucharewskaja pl. F/G 4
Suschtschewskij wall D/E 2
Swenigorodskoje Chaussee B 4/5
Swerdlowa pl. E/F 5
Taganskaja pl. G 6/7
Taganskaja ul. G/H 7
Teatralnyj projesd F 5
Teplyj per. D 7
Towarischtscheskaja ul. H 6/7
Trechgornyj Bolschoj per. C 5
Trifonowskaja ul. E/F 2
Troizkoje Chaussee F 1/2
Trubezkaja ul. C 7/8
Trubnaja pl. F 4
Trubnikowskij per. D 5/6
Tschistoprudnyj boul. G 4/5
Tschudowka ul. D 7
Tulinskaja ul. H/I 6
Tulskaja Bolschaja ul. F 9/10
1. Twerskaja Jamskaja ul. D 3/4
Twerskaja sastawa D 3
Twerskaja ul. D 4—E 5
Twerskoj boul. E 4/5
Uljanowskaja ul. G/H 6
Ussatschewa ul. C 8
Ustinskij most G 6
Walowaja ul. F 8
Warwarka ul. F 6
Wladimirskaja Staraja doroga K
Wladimirskaja ul. I/K 6
Wolchonka ul. E 6
Wolodarskaja ul. G 6/7
Worobjewskaja nab. B 8/9
Worobjewskoje Chaussee B/C 1
Woronzowo pole G 5/6
Woronzowskaja ul. G/H 7
Worowskogo ul. D 5
Wosdwishenka ul. E 5/6
Woskressenskoje Chaussee B/C
Wosnessenskaja ul. H/I 5
Wostanija pl. D 5
Wostotschnaja ul. H 9
Wwedenskij most K 4
Wwedenskij per. G 5
Wystawotschnyj per. E 8/9

Snamenka 11. — *Marx-Engels-Institute,* Maly Snamensky per. 5. — *Lenin-Institute,* Bolshaya Dmitrovka 24. — *State School for Music,* ul. Gertsena 13. — *State Institute for Theatrical Art,* Malaya Kislovska 4. — *Institute for Literary History,* named after *Bryussoff,* ul. Vorovskogo 52. — *School for Applied Arts (Vkhutemas),* Roshdestvenka 11. — *Russian Academy of Fine Arts,* ul. Kropotkina 32. — *German Pedagogical Technical School,* Serebryanichevsky per. 3/17. — *Latvian Pedagogical Technical School,* Sadovaya-Samotechnaya 10.

Libraries: *Public Lenin-Library (former Rumyantsev-Museum),* Mokhovaya 1. — *Library of the Russian Historical Museum,* Krasnaya pl. 2. — *Central Polish Library,* Milutinsky per. 18. — *Central Mussulman Library,* Tatarskaya 25. — *Central Jewish Library,* Eubyansky pr. 2. — *Library of Foreign Literature,* Krasnaya pl. building of the Historical Museum. — *Library of Foreign Books,* named after *Kropotkin,* Petrovskye Liny 20. — *Central Russian Book Chamber,* Novinsky Boulevard 36. — *Special Library of the Scientific-Technical Division of the Supreme Economic Council,* Myasnitzkaya 1.

Establishments for Social Education: School-Community, named after Lepeshinsky, Ostozhenka, Vtoroy Ilyinsky per. 9 (German spoken). — School-Community, named after Litkens, Khotkovo (German spoken). — Radishchev-School, Vosnesenskaya 10 (German spoken. — Bio-station of Young Investigators of Nature, Sokolniki, Shestoy Luchevoy Prosek, Rostokinsky projesd 97. — Lunacharsky-Colony, Arbat, Khlebny per. 15. — Medical-Pedagogical Experimental-Station, Deviche Pole, Pogodinskaya 8 (German French spoken). — Station to fight against the neglect of children, Ostozhenka, Sachatievsky-Monastery (German spoken). — *Children-Homes:* "Svetly Putj", Kalashny per. 12—14 (German spoken). — Named after the III-rd International, Smolensky Boulevard 49. — "Trudovaya Communa", Novaya Basmannaya 16. — "Novaya Zhisn", Pyatnitskaya 12 (German and French spoken). — "Karl and Rosa", Pervaya Grashdanskaya 24 (German spoken). — Nr. 41, named after Litkens, Sokolniki, Poperechny prosek 72. — *Factory-Schools:* At the factory "Geophysic", Sokolniki, Stromynsky per. 6 (German spoken); at the works "Amo", Simonovskaya Sloboda; at the machine-factory (former Michelson), Bolshaya Danilevskaya, Trety Tzepkovsky per. 34; training-school at the "Trekhgornaya Manufactura". — *Work-Schools:* named after Rusakov, Leontyevsky per. 19 (German and French spoken); 3-rd Experimental School, named after Karl Marx, Stolovy per. (German and French spoken); 5-th Experimental-School, named after Kalinin, Snamenka 12 (German and French spoken); 9-th Experimental-School, named after Edison, Arbat, Starokonyushenny per. 18 (German, French and English spoken); 10-th Experimental-School, named after Nansen, corner Medveshy and Morslyakovsky per. 11—14; 12-th Experimental-School, named after "Dekabrist", Bolshaya Dmitrovka 28 (German and French spoken). Institute for Social Education, Subovsky Boulevard 21—23. School for Adults, at the GPU, Bolshaya Lubyanka 13.

Government Offices: *Central Executive Committee of the Soviet-Union (CIK SSSR), Kreml.* — *All-Russian Central Executive Committee (VCIK), Kreml.* — *People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs* (Foreign Office; Narkomindel), Kusnetsky most 5/15. — *People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade (Narkomvneshtorg),* Ilyinka 14. — *Gostorg* (State Export-Import-Office), Ilyinka 14. — *Moscow Soviet,* Sovetskaya pl. 31. — Foreign Trade Division of the Moscow Soviet *(Mosvneshtorg)* and Moscow Division of the Gostorg, Myasnitskaya 24. — *People's Commissariat for Education (Narkompross),* Sretensky Boulevard 6. — *General Custom Office,* Tverskoy Boulevard 12. — *Moscow Custom Office,* Kalanchevskaya pl. 1.

Organisations, Societies, Clubs etc.: *Executive Committee of the III-rd International (Comintern),* Mokhovaya 16 (Accomodation for the delegates: Hotel "Luxe", Tverskaya 36. — *Central Committe of the Russian Communist Party (CKRKP),* Staraya pl. 4. — *Moscow Committee of the Russian Communist Party (MKRKP),* Bolshaya Dmitrovka 15a. — *Jewish Socialist Labour-Party "Poale Zion",* Varvarka, Pskovsky 7—9. — *All-Russian Association of the Anarchists and the Anarchist Communists,* Tverskaya, corner Mokhovaya, 1-st Soviet-House, room 219. — *International of the Red Trade Unions (Profintern),* Solyanka 12, Dvoretz Truda (Labour-Palace), 5-th story (accomodation for the delegates: Granatny per. 13). — *Central Council of the Trade-Unions of the Soviet-Union (VCSPS),* Solyanka 12, Dvoretz Truda, 4-th story. — *Moscow Trade-Unions' Council (MGSPS),* Bolshaya Dmitrovka 1, Dom Soyusov (Trade-Unions'-House). — *Central Union of the Co-operatives* (Centrosoyus) Bolshoy Cherkasky per. 15. — *International Council of Peasants (Krestintern),* Staraya pl. 5—8. — *Central Committee of the International Red Relief (MOPR),* Mokhovaya 16. — *Central Committee of the International Worker's Relief* in the Soviet-Union *(Meshrabpom),* Tverskaya-Yamskaya 3. — *Society of Friends (Quakers)* from England and America, Borisoglebsky per. 15. — *International Club of the Political Emigrants,* Leontievsky per. 16. — *German Communist's Club, Malaya* Dmitrovka 5. — *Jewish Worker's-Club,* Lubyansky pr. 2. — *Latvian Worker's Club,* corner Strasnoy Boulevard and Bolshaya Dmitrovka. — *Polish Worker's-Club,* Milutinsky per. 18. —*Esthonian Worker's Club,* Chistiye Prudy 17. — *Delovoy Club,* Myasnitzkaya 5. — *Press-House,* Nikitsky Boulevard 8a. — *House of Science,* ul. Kropotkina 16. — *Central Club of the Communist Youth-Association (Komsomol),* Georgiyevskaya pl. (German, French and English spoken). — *Club "Dvoretz Lenina" (Lenin-Palace),* Vedenskaya pl. — *Central Club of the Proletkult,* Vozdvizhenka 16. — *Club Moges,* Raushskaya nabereshnaya. Municipal Electric Works. — *Central Peasants-Home,* Myasnitskaya, Zlatoustovsky per. — *Children-Club "Detsky Ugolok"* Shitnaya 8 (German and French spoken).

Newspapers: *Izvestya CIK SSSR and VCIK* (Organ of the Central Executive Committee of the SSSR and RSFSR). — *Pravda* Central organ of the CKRKP). — *Ekonomicheskaya Zhisn* (Organ of the Council for Labour and Defence of the SSSR = STO and the Economic Council of the RSFSR = EKOSO). — *Trud* (Organ of the Central Council of the Trades-Union). — *Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta* (Organ of the Supreme Economic Council of the SSSR). — *Finansovaya Gazeta* (Organ of the People's Commissariat for Finance). — *Rabochaya Moskva* (Organ of the Moscow Soviet and Moscow Trades-Union-Council). — *Rabochaya Gazeta* (from the CKRKP). — *Bednota* (Peasant's-Newspaper of CK RKP). — *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Organ of the Red Army and Fleet). — *Gudok* (for the Transport Union). — *Rabochy Khimik* (for the Trades-Union of the Chemical-Workers). — *Na Vakhte* (for the Trades-Union of Water-Transport). — *Vechernyaya Moskva* (Evening paper). — *Der Emes* (Jewish). — *Kreeviyas Zihna* (Latvian). — *Tribuna Kommunistyczna* (Polish). — *Esche* (Tatarian). — *Jakstere Teshte* (Mordvinian).

Division of Time: The survey of Moscow requires, at least a week. For German, French and English speaking guides to the Museums etc. application should be made to the Inquiry Office of the *Society of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries,* Sverdlov Place 2. The same society arranges for permission to visit the Kreml, the Lenin-Mausoleum, factories, children-homes, schools, worker-faculties and clubs.

1-st day: Round the interior town: Sverdlov-Square (p. 79). — Revolution-Square (p. 71), Red Square (p. 43) — Ilyinka (p. 49) — Kitaysky projesd — Lubyanskaya pl. (p. 84) — Bolshaya Lubyanka — Kusnetzky most — Petrovka (p. 81) — Tverskaya (p. 71) — Museum of Revolution and Lenin-Museum (p. 74).

2-nd day: Round the Kremlin (p. 21) — Cathedral of the Redeemer (p. 64) — Tretyakov Gallery (p. 99).

3-rd day: Kremlin (p. 24) — Lenin-Mausoleum (p. 47) — Vasily Cathedral (p. 48).

4-th day: Lenin-Library (p. 54) — Museum of Fine Arts (p. 61) — Neskuchny Garden (p. 112) — Ethno-Park (p. 113) — Lenin-Hills (p. 113).

5-th day: Historical Museum (p. 44) — Museum for Art-Culture and Ars Asiatica (p. 83) — Central Labour-Institute (p. 82) — Afternoon: excursion to Ostankino (p. 86).

6-th day: Ist and II-nd Museum of Modern Western Painting (p. 56, 65) — Bukharin-Worker's-Faculty (p. 67) — Toy-Museum (p. 66) — Novodevichy Monastery (p. 70).

7-th day: Polytechnic Museum (p. 89) — Exhibition for Protection of Maternity and Infancy (p. 94) — Labour-Palace (p. 95) — Porcelain-Museum (p. 91) — Excursion to Sokolniki-Park (p. 88) — Bio-station of Young Investigators of Nature (p. 88) — Factory-School of the works of "Geophysic" (Adress p. 17).

8-th day: Lepeshinsky-School-Community (p. 67) — Krasnaya Presnya (p. 78) — Trekhgornaya manufactura with factory-school (p. 79) — Illegal Printing of the Communists in 1905 (p. 76) — Communist Sverdlov-University (p. 76) — Excursion to the Park of the IIIrd International (p. 76).

Don't fail to visit a workers or youths-club or one of the exellent children-homes, work-schools and worker's-faculties of the capital. (Permission see p. 18.)

Pass the evenings in the unique and famous theatres (p. 13). Particularly worth mentioning are: Meyerhold-Theatre, Revolution-Theatre, Art Theatre, Kamerny Theatre, Proletkult ad the Jewish Theatre Gabima.

The following may be recommended amongst the more distant environs: day's excursions to the Lavra in Ser-

gievo (p. 127); to Tsaritsino (p. 118); to Kolomenskoye (to the spot by tram 19, farther by bus to Kotly, then on foot in the valley of the river Moskva; back by railway or steamship p. 122); to Kusminki (to the spot through Veshnyaky (p. 123), back through Lyublino (p. 118); to Zvenigorod (p. 116); to Novo-Jerusalem (p. 114); to Khotkovo (Estate Museum and School-Community) (p. 126). The excursion to the Power-Stations of Shatura (p. 124) or Kashira (p. 123) are interesting technically.

The best and largest clubs are: the Sverdlov-Club in the Kremlin (p. 40), the Lenin-Palace (p. 94), the Club of MOGES (p. 98), the Central Club of the "Komsomol" (adress s. p. 18), the Central Club of the Proletkult (p. 54), Children's-Club "Detsky Ugolok" (p. 111). Of the modern establishments for social education, the following are worth visiting: the Communist Sverdlov-University (p. 76), the Bukharin Worker's Faculty (p. 67), Lepeshinsky School-Community (p. 67), Radishchev-School (p. 92), Bio-station of Young Investigators of Nature (p. 88), Lunatcharsky-Colony (p. 59), Station for Neglected Children (p. 68). — Adress of the children-homes s. p. 37. — As models of factory-schools we may mention those of the Trekhgornaya manufacture (p. 79), of the Work "Amo" (p. 97, of the factory "Ilyich" (former Michelson, p. 110), of the Works ("Geophysic" (adress p. 17).

Of the single-type schools (adresses p. 17) the following may be recommended as typical: for varied educational methods the Rusakov school, for medico-pedagogical observation methods the Karl Marx school, for self administration methods the Kalinin school, for the combination of lessons with productive workshops the Edison school, for the Dalton Scheme the Nansen school, for geographical method the Dekabrist school.

Kremlin.

The fortress of Moscow, known as the *Kremlin, is situated on the top of a terrace-shaped hill, 40 meters high. It is surrounded by walls 2 kilometers long, crowned with 19 towers. Being in the very centre of the city it commands the town. The Kremlin is the centre round which all the other parts of the city have grown up. The cathedrals, monasteries and palaces which have been erected within its walls during the last eight centuries have made it a real museum. The Russian Architecture finds in the buildings of the Kremlin its best and most beautiful expression. The close conjunction of churches, monasteries, palaces, offices and barracks gives expression to the simultaneously ecclesiastical and secular nature of the vanished Tsarism. Since the beginning of the revolution, the work has been carried on of restoring the ancient beauties mutilated by the preposterous attempts of Tsars and monks at embellish-

ment during the past centuries. Many of the rebuilt towers, repainted pictures, or reconstructed churches are now restored in their original aspect, and the Kremlin is gradually regaining its original appearance. Since 1918, when the Soviet Government was transferred to Moscow, the Kremlin has been the seat of the chief Government Institutions and can only be visited with a special permit.

The Kremlin hill was first surrounded by a rampart, made of oaktrees in the 12-th century. The present wall, having the form of an irregulat triangle, was constructed under Ivan the Third in 1485—95 by the Italian architects — Antonio and Marco, who were called "Friasin" — the name given to all Italians in Russia at that time — and by Pietro Solario. In the 17-th century the Kremlin had lost its importance as a fortress, and its towers acquired then their decorative tent-shaped caps. Up to Peter the Great's reign both the Tsars and the Patriarchs (the highest ecclesiastical dignitaries) lived in the Kremlin. During the 18-th and the beginning of 19-th centuries the Kremlin was much neglected, and many remarkable monuments of Russian medieval architecture were destroyed.

During the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, the Kremlin, containing large arsenals and being therefore the strong-hold of the "Yunkers" (pupils of the higher military schools), suffered some damage from the bombardment, but now all vestiges of this are completely removed.

Round the Kremlin.

It is recommended, before entering the Kremlin itself that a tour should be made round its walls. The best view can be obtained by starting from the Borovitzkiye Vorota (Gate). Tram No. 11, 25, A.

The walls of the Kremlin are from 15 to 20 meters high and, like the walls of the medieval Italian fortresses, are crowned with battlements having the shape of a swallow's tail. Besides serving a military purpose, these walls were a defence against the fires, which used to destroy the wooden houses of the town of Moscow nearly every year. The **Borovitzkiye Gate** is situated on the spot where, amidst a thick wood ("bor" means wood) near the mouth of the river Neglinka, the first settlement arose on the Kremlin hill, the most ancient part of the city. The Neglinka now runs under the ground, along the western wall of the Kremlin, where the Alexander Garden is situated. In old times its swampy banks added to the safety of the fortress. There was a drawbridge, leading from the gates across the river, and the holes for the chains are still visible in the gate. The Borovitzkiye Gate was built by Pietro Antonio Solario in 1490, the stairformed upper part

was added in the second half of the 17-th cent. Napoleon entered this gate in 1812. Further down by the Moscow river there is a round *Water-tower* (Vodosvodnaya Bashnya), so called because it contained the machinery for collecting water. This tower is situated on the south-west corner of the triangular rampart of the Kremlin and was constructed by Antonio "Friasin" in 1488. It was destroyed by the French in 1812 and again restored in 1817. From the Water-tower the Kremlin wall runs along the Moscow-river, following the slight curve of its bank. The next tower on the Kremlin embankment is called the *Annunciation Tower* (Blagoveshchenskaya Bashnya), after the church of that name. It has a cross on the top, while the other towers are crowned with imperial eagles or weather cocks. Further on rises above the Moscow river the gate called **Taynitzkiye Vorota** which is the oldest tower of the Kremlin wall. It was built in 1485 also by Antonio "Friasin" and completely destroyed by order of Catherine the Second, who intended to build a huge place on the site of the Kremlin. But this project, after a part of the south wall of the Taynitzkiye Gate and the *"first nameless"* tower had been pulled down, was abandoned for lack of money, and the remaining part of the tower was saved from destruction. Later on the wall and the two towers were rebuilt, but the Taynitzkiye Gate with its present heavy and square aspect has very little resemblance to its former self. It was called Taynitzkiye, because there was a hidden passage (Taynik) which connected it with the Moscow river.

After the "first nameless" tower comes the *"second nameless"* one, then the three-storied *Petrovskaya tower* (Bashnya) which has been destroyed and restored many times. Its roof has the shape of a bonnet. On the south-east corner of the Kremlin there is the tall *Beklemishevskaya tower* — the work of the Italian Marco Ruffo in 1487. Its spire was destroyed by the bombardement in 1917 and restored in 1922.

From the Beklemishevskaya tower the Kremlin wall turns to the north and goes up the Kremlin hill in a series of steps. The next tower is the *Konstantino-Elenenskaya bashnya* (after the church which stands behind it). This tower was constructed by Solario at the same time as the Borovitzkiye Gate, of which it forms the eastern conterfant. Formerly it possessed a

gate, the upper part of which can still be seen. Further on there is the *Nabatnaya Bashnia* — the alarm tower of Moscow in those days. Its clanging bells warned the citizens when the Tartar hords were approaching, and invited them to take refuge inside the strong walls of the Kremlin. Next comes the slender *Tsar-Tower* which was built in 1680 on the top of the wall.

Further up the hill one comes to the Red Square where opposite the Cathedral of Saint-Basil (p. 48) there is the ***Spasskiye Vorota** (Gate of Salvation) 62 meters high — the main entrance into the Kremlin. Before the revolution of 1917 every passer by had to take off his hat to the frescoes representing the Redeemer. This gate is the work of Solario and Marco Ruffo in 1491 and the upper Gothic part of it was constructed in 1625 by an Englishman called Christopher Halloway, who also made the mechanism of the clock-bells which strike the hours in this tower. At the present time, at 12 and 6 o'clock, the bells peal the well-known melody of the Workers' song "The Internationale", and at 3 and 9 o'clock — the Russian Revolutionary Funeral March. From the Spasskiye Gate as well as from the other gate on this side there was a draw bridge crossing the deep moat which ran round the wall and joined the river Neglinka with the Moscow-river, thus transforming the Kremlin in an island-fortress, difficult to attack. This tower was damaged in the revolution, but has been repaired since. — Behind the Lenin Mausoleum there is the *Senate-tower,* so called from the building of the Senate, which is situated inside the walls of the Kremlin just behind it. This building is now the seat of the Soviet Government (p. 42). On the front-wall of this tower there is a symbolic bas-relief made by the sculptor S. T. Konnenkov in 1918 — the first anniversary of the revolution. It was placed there in honour of the memory of the revolutionaries buried at the foot of the wall (p. 46). Opposite the Historical Museum (p. 44) is the **Nikolskiye Gate** built at the same time as the Spasskiye Vorota, by Solario. It was so called from the picture of St. Nicholas painted above the entrance. Being half destroyed by the bombardment in the days of revolution this gate was restored in 1918—19; the paint coating was cleaned off the picture and it regained the aspect which it had in the beginning of the 16-th cent. Its upper part, erected

in the 18-th cent. by K. I. Rossi in Gothic style, was destroyed by the French in 1812 and restored in 1820 by Bovet.

The wall here dips toward the northern bastion, the massive *Sobakina Tower,* strategically the strongest tower of the Kremlin. From this point the wall runs in a south-westerly direction parallel with the Neglinka rivulet which is now conducted through a subterrannean conduit and hidden from view. The Alexander garden now occupies this position.

After the *Arsenal Tower,* behind which lies the extensive Kremlin Arsenal building, we come to the **Troitzky Gate,** a replica of the Spassky Gate. The Troitzky Gate is connected by means of a long bridge crossing the former bed of the Neglinka, with the *Kutafia Tower,* a handsome structure with a white plaster exterior. This bridge was built in the 17-th cent. with a purely decorative purpose. Next come the *Commandant's Tower,* and the slender *Armorial Tower* (Orujeynaya Bashnya) behind which the Armorial Hall (Orujeynaya Palata) comes into view. The mounds in front of the tower are remnants of the fortifications with which Peter I. surrounded the Kremlin in 1707 when the Swedish King Charles XII. had the intention of marching against Moscow.

Interior of the Kremlin.

The Kremlin can be entered only by permission of the Commandant. Pedestrians enter through the Troitsky and Nikolsky Towers. Automobiles and carriages are allowed to pass through the Spassky Gate. Parties of sight seers enter through the Borovitzky Gate which is otherwise kept closed. Passes are examined by the outer guard on entrance. They are retained until departure and surrendered to the guard posted on the inner side of the gate.

Entering the Kremlin by the Troitzky gate, one turns to the right into the *Kommunisticheskaya* (Communist street), the only street in the Kremlin. On both sides there are official dwellings. Before the revolution these were the residences of Court officials. Now, the Kremlin Command is housed in them, as are also the majority of the most important Government officials of the Soviet Union who are on duty in the Central Government offices of the Republic now lodged in the Kremlin (p. 42). Conspicuous among the buildings on the right hand side of this thorough fare is a lofty green building, the ***Poteshny Dvoretz** (Pleasure Palace) which was built in 1650—51 by the Tsar Alexis Mihailovitch. In

1679 the Tsar Feodor ordered the restoration of the church built into the first floor and transformed the remainder of the building into a sort of Court theatre for the use of the Crown Prince Peter (later Tsar Peter I.). Under the liturgical regulations of the Russian Church, space underneath the alter of a Church may not be used for dwelling purposes, and for this reason the quaint projection of the facade was built. The altar was placed there and was thus outside the building.

The architecture of this palace underwent many changes in the 18-th and 19-th cent. and will reassume its original appearance only after the plans for a thorough restoration, now in preparation have been executed. Its exterior, nevertheless, has preserved its antique charm, but nothing remains of its 17-th cent, interior.

Further down the thoroughfare after passing under an arcade on which, formerly stood a Winter Garden, one comes to a spacious square, bounded on the left by the Great Palace, and, on the right by the Orujeynaya Palata (Armorial Hall).

The **Orujeynaya Palata was built in 1849—51 after the designs of K. A. Thon, in the pseudo Russian style. Its collections constitute one of the oldest museums in Europe. Their beginning dates back to the time of Ivan the Terrible in the 16-th cent. Originally the patterns for the armorial workshops of the Kremlin were preserved here, later the treasures of the Tsars were added and, in the 18-th and 19-th cent., the Orujeynaya Palata was gradually transformed from an Armorial Hall to a Treasure Chamber and Court Museum in which were collected the rarest works of art. After the Revolution, from 1920—1924, a complete reorganization was undertaken, and the Orujeynaya Palata became a *Museum of the Decorative Arts* and its collections were supplemented by those of the Patriarchal Treasury which were particularly rich in tapestries, enamel and silver work of great artistic value. The most important works of art, in the cathedrals and monasteries of Moscow were also moved hither, as were also the splendors of the Court Treasury which had been removed from Petrograd to Moscow at the beginning of the World War. Since 1922, the most precious works of art contained in the Ecclesiastical treasuries, nationalized at that time, have also been preserved here.

The Treasury or Orujeynaya Palata (i. e. Armoury) is one of the most remarkable sights in Moscow. Though the Museum has been enlarged, there is by no means sufficient space in it for the extremely rich collections it contains. In consequence a considerable proportion of the objects are shown in rotation in periodically recurring exhibitions.

The entrance of the Museum is close to the S. W. corner of the building.

In the *Entrance Hall:* Western European Weapons and Armour of the 16-th and 17-th centuries.

To the left in the rooms on the *Ground-Floor:* 1. Room: Woven stuffs, decorative embroideries, wearing-apparel, secular and ecclesiastic, of the 14-th to the 17-th century; amongst the latter a bright blue sakkos (episcopal cope) of the 14-th cent.; two sakkos of the Metropolitan Photius (beginning of the 15-th cent,); a sakkos with embroidered portraits of the Grand Duke Vassili Dmitrievitch and his wife, the Emperor of Byzantium John Paleologus with the Empress and the Metropolitan Photius, the wearer of the sakkos; a sakkos of the Patriarch Nikon, richly embroidered with pearls.

2. Room. Furniture, including the throne of the Tsaritsa Elizabeth and Paul I.

3. Room. Saddles, harness, vehicles: state-coaches of the 17-th and 18-th centuries, among these an English coach — a gift of Queen Elizabeth of England to the Tsar Boris Godunov; the coach of the Patriarch Philaret, the gala-coach of the Tsaritsa Elisabeth I. (1754). Returning to the *Staircase:* On the landing, trophies of the battle of Poltava (1709) with the sedan-chair of the Swedish King Charles XII.

First Floor. 1. Room. Artistic objects in wrought metal: Western European, Russian and Eastern Armour and Weapons of the 13-th to the 14-th cent., among them: Boy's helmet belonging to the Tsarevitch Ivan, the son of Ivan the Terrible by whom he was murdered (1557); the armour of Boris Godunov; models of Russian warriors in full armour of the 17-th cent.

2. Room. To the left: Showcase with Helments of the 13-th to the 17-th century: showcase containing work of Russian armourers of the 17-th cent., executed in the armorial workshops of the Kremlin (Orujeiny prikaz); including battle axes of the Tsars bodyguard, a Persian shield of the 17-th cent., next comes a collection of weapons that belonged to men famous in Russian history. Here we find the swords of Minin and Pozharsky, who together delivered Moscow from the Polish occupation (1612); swords and daggers of the 16-th cent., a sword of the Russian master artisan Ilya Prosvitch (1618). — To the right an exhibition of objects of ecclassiastical art, among them a relief, representing Mount Sinai, for keeping the Host. This was taken from the Uspensky Cathedral in the Kremlin (see p. 36), and was made in the year 1486; also enamel settings for ikons and crosses; part of the Church-treasury of the former Solovetzky Monastery (on the Solovetzky Island in the White Sea), including a collection of works of art in metal, of the 16-th cent.; the carved coffin of St. Sabbatius, one of the founders of the Monastery; a collection of documents of the 15-th cent.; vessels for Holy water, with enamel ornamentation, the gift of the Boyar Skopin-Shuyski.

3. Room. Objects of art made of various materials such as ivory, stone, porcelain, glass, mother-of-pearl, amber, enamel and filigree-work. Amongst these a * sacramental Chalice of the 16-th cent.; a Chinese silver-mounted flask that belonged to the Tsare-

vitch Ivan, son of Ivan the Terrible; a cocoanut-goblet of the 17-th cent., made by Knobloch, a master-craftsman of Brieg; a carved ivory throne (parts of it dating from the 15-th cent.); a carved ivory cross of Russian workmanship, 1608; a collection of table ware in mother-of-pearl mounted in silver (17-th cent.), the work of Nurenberg, Antwerp, and Breslau craftsmen; a collection of painted enamel bowls of the 17-th cent., made by Northern Russian craftsmen; a collection of watches (French watches of the beginning of the 16-th cent.; a watch with a gunpowder-container, that probably belonged to the "False Dmitry"; the watch of the Patriarch Philaret); an oriental fan of the Empress Eudoxia; a case for the Mitre of the Patriarch Nikon, with Chinese mother-of-pearl work.

4. Room. (In course of arrangement.) Wrought gold and enamel work. Here, we see the art treasures of the former "Room of the Crowns" in the Oruzheinaya Palata, enriched since the revolution by new aquisitions including; the **crown of the Grand Duke Vladimir Monomach usually styled Monomach's cap (12-th cent.); the filigree mounting of the ikon of the Vladimir Virgin (1408—9); a show-case containing the state robes of the Tsar Michael Romanov, *his sceptre, the Imperial orb, a cross-bow with quiver of West-European make, the Tsar's helmet, a work of Nikita Davidoff (1621); the throne of the Tsar Alexis, decorated with Persian painting, the gift of Armenian merchants.

5. Room. *Silverware. One of the finest collections of this kind in the world comprising articles wrought in Western Europe, Russia and the East, from the 13-th to the 14-th centuries. The exhibits are disposed in accordance with the country of their origin and to character of the wormanship. The Arrangement of these objects in their showcases is worthy of note, those belonging to each class forming a complete design on their backgrounds of woven materials; in each show-case the arrangement follows a different plan, the display of English, Augsburg and French works being especially fine. The following collections deserve particular notice. *London:* two panthers, gifts from Queen Elisabeth to Boris Godunov, three "saltcellars". Table utensils made by Brocklesby, Carol (Caro), Wardlaw, Hogges, Shirley, (Snow). *Augsburg:* a ewer in the form of a knight, and a portrait of King Charles I. of England, both by S. Mylius; two jugs in the shape of female busts by M. Gelb, a dish of the 16-th cent. by M. Bayer. *Nurenberg:* bowl and goblet by W. H. and Chr. Jamnitzer, an eagle by H. Pezzold, two huge goblets by H. Bentmüller. *Danzig:* a large washing basin (1651), a man riding a camel by S. v. d. Rennen. *Other German Towns:* a Frauenstadt ewer with washing basin, a goblet from Rostock made by M. Hoyer and M. Fisher, three goblets from Hamburg (16-th cent.) by J. Mores the Elder, a fountain by Overdick (17-th cent.). Three cabinets with *French Silver Ware* from Paris, Strassburg, Tours, Montpellier — works by Germain, Rotier (the famous Orloff plate), Auguste, Ch. Spriemann, St. Nicole, Josset, Outrebon, Odiot, Biennet and others. *Petersburg:* objects from the workshops of Schleffer and Dom. *Moscow and other Russian Towns:* productions of the 18-th cent. by the newly discovered silversmith A. Ratkoff. Cabinets with *Russian niello work; Cabinets with Russian Silver Ware of the 17-th Cent.,* including a collection of ancient Russian drinking vessels; engraved goblets from the workshop of Grigory in Novgorod. A cabinet with *Russian Silver Ware of the 12-th, 13-th, 14-th and 16-th* centuries, containing the *helmet of the Grand Duke Jaroslav Vsevolodovitch of Vladimir (beginning of the 12-th cent.); *drinking bowl of the Grand Duke Vladimir Davidovitch of Tchernigov (12-th cent.); a goblet, in the shape of a cock which belonged to Ivan III (1492); *table utensils of Ivan the Terrible; *the double silver throne of

the Tsars Peter and Ivan. The silver-mounted throne of the Khan of Khiva.

Second Floor. In the first place the so called *Gobelin Gallery* containing Russian and W. European gobelins of the 18-th cent.; next a collection of weapens of the same century; suspended from the ceiling — a silver lustre made in England in the workshop of the silversmith P. d. Lamerie. *Niello Room:* French gobelins representing the adventures of Don Quixote, one of them bearing the signature of Watteau's pupil Audran. Mirror frames, tables, mantlepiece ornaments, niello chandeliers from the Augsburg workshops of Drentwett, Biller, Engelbrecht (18-th cent.).

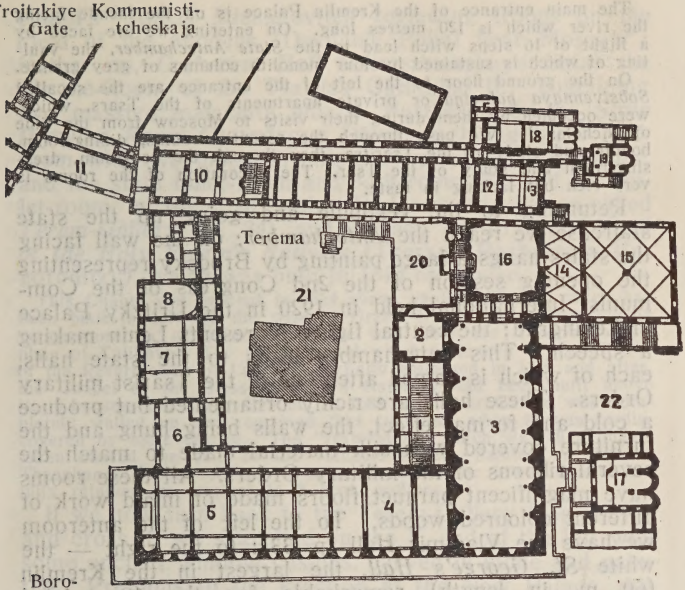
Two other rooms are in course of arrangement: *Russian church Embroidery of the 17-th cent.* and *Woven Stuffs and Vestments of the 18-th cent.* amongst the latter — robes of Russian Tsars and Tsaritsas etc.

Opposite the Orujeynaya Palata is the **Great Kremlin Palace** *(Bolshoy Kremlevsky Dvoretz),* a mighty square block of buildings containing numerous monuments of mediaeval Moscow. This palace was erected in 1835—49 by the architect Thon at the behest of the Tsar Nicholas the First. It stands on the spot where the old palace which had been constructed by the architect Rastrelli (1753) for the Tsaritsa Elisabeth stood together with numerous other ancient buildings now destroyed for ever. The church of St. John the Baptist (Tzerkov Ioanna Predtecha) built in 1508 by Alvise was completely demolished because it prevented the Tsar Nicholas I. from enjoying the sight of the Cathedral of the Redeemer (Khram Christa Spassitelia), also a work of Thon's which at that time was in process of construction. The still extant old Palace (p. 34) is at present completely screened from view by the New Palace.

Facing the entrance to the Orujeynaya Palata an archway leads to the Kremlin Palace Court. In the centre of it stands the most ancient of all the Kremlin monuments — The *Church of the Redeemer in the Wood* (Tzerkov Spassa na Boru). The name of this church (erected in 1330) tells us of the dense forest which covered the Kremlin hill at an epoch when this church formed the centre of the entire settlement. The side-aisles are of a later period (1527) than the central dome-topped edifice.

The frescoes on it belong to the 19-th cent. Of the ancient mural paintings only one remains. An exceptionally beautiful ikon on the ikonostase represents the Transfiguration of Christ, which is attributed to the Moscow school of the 15-th century. The ikon "Laudation of the „Virgin", a work of the Tsarist court painters of the 17-th cent., is also worthy of note.

From the Palace Court we obtain a fine view of the Belvedere Palace *(Teremny Dvoretz),* the old Palace of the Russian Tsars in the 17-th cent. (p. 34).



Chief facade of the Gread Palace

1. Main Staircase
2. Antechamber
3. St. George's Hall
4. Alexander Hall
5. St. Andrew Hall
6. Hall of the Horseguards
7. Catherine Hall
8. State Drawing Room
9. Stade Bedroom
10. Chapel of the Holy Virgin Nativity
11. Winter-garden
12. Zhiletzkaya Palata
13. Zolotaya Tsaritsina Palata
14. Holy Vestibule
15. Granovitaya Palata
16. Vladimir Hall
17. Blagoveshtchensky Cathedral
18. Catherine Church
19. Church Ris Polozhenia
20. Boyars Terrace
21. Church of the Redeemer in the Wood
22. Red Staircase

First floor of the Great Kremlin Palace

The main entrance of the Kremlin Palace is on the facade facing the river which is 120 metres long. On entering we are faced by a flight of 16 steps witch lead to the *State Antechamber,* the vaulting of which is sustained by four monolith columns of grey granite.

On the ground floor to the left of the entrance are the socalled *Sobstvennaya polovina* or private apartments of the Tsars, which, were occupied by them during their visits to Moscow from the time of Nicholas I. We pass through the reception-rooms, dining-room, boudir and study of the Tsaritsa, then through the bed-room, dressing-room and study of the Tsar. The decoration of the rooms is very rich but lacking in taste.

Returning to the vestibule and going up the state staircase we reach the *Antechamber;* on the wall facing the stairs hangs a large painting by Brodsky representing the opening session of the 2nd Congress of the Communist International held in 1920 in the Uritzky Palace in Leningrad; the central figure represents Lenin making a speech. This antechamber leads to the state halls, each of which is named after one of the Tsarist military Orders. These halls are richly ornamented but produce a cold and formal effect, the walls being hung and the furniture covered with silk material made to match the several ribbons of the military Orders. All these rooms have magnificent parquet floors made of inlaid work of different coloured woods. To the left of the anteroom we have the Vladimir Hall (p. 33): to the right — the white *St. George's Hall,* the largest in the Kremlin (60 m. in length) remarkable for the 18 twisted columns which stand in a row along the walls. This hall is named after the Order of St. George the highest of the Tsarist military orders. The marble tablets on the walls record the names of all the Russian regiments of the time of Nicholas I., as well as those of the knights of the Order. Next comes the *Alexander* Hall (named after the Order of Alexander Nevsky); on the walls of pink coloured imitation-marble, richly decorated with gold hang six paintings by Professor Müller bearing on the events of the life of the Grand Duke Alexander Nevsky; next — **St. Andrew's Hall* (Andreyevskaya Sala) or Throne-Room with its vaulted ceiling, not unlike a church in architecture. The secular part of the coronation ceremony took place in this apartment. It now serves for the Sessions of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union (C. I. K. SSSR), of the All Russian Central Executive Committee (V. C. I. K.) and of the Communist International. The Throne is replaced by a dais reserved for the "Praesidium" of the Congresses. Next: the Hall of the *Horseguards (Kavalergardskaya Sala)*; on the walls of white imitation marble hangs a painting of Svert-

chkoff's "Alexis Michailovitch reviewing troops on the Field of the Maidens (Devitchie Polie) near Moscow"; further on, *Catherine Hall* (Ekaterinenskaya Sala) the Throne-Room of the Tsaritsa Catherine II.; containing two massive malachite pillars. Further still: the *State Drawing Room (Paradnaya Divannaya),* the *State Bedroom* with two monolith pillars of greyish-green marble, and the state toilet-room and bath-room. Beyond the toilet-room, a flight of stairs leads us to the so-called *Terem-Gallery* (p. 34) and further on to the *Chapel of the Holy Virgin's Nativity* (Tzerkov Rozhdestva Bogoroditzy), which was built in 1514 by Alvise.

This Chapel was erected in 1514 above another Chapel, which had been built in 1395 by the wife of Grand Duke Dmitri Donskoy, in commemoration of a great victory won over the Tartars in the plain of Kulikovo. The older Chapel which is known as the Chapel of the Resurrection of Lazarus' partially collapsed in 1379 and after, the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin's Nativitiy had been built above it, it became the lower Chapel. In 1681 the upper Chapel was completely walled up and remained thus till 1838, when it was re-discovered by mere chance. The "restoration" which was then undertaken caused the ruin of the valuable frescos painted in 1395 by Theophanes Greco. As to its external aspect the lower Chapel has fully retained its original 14-th cent. outlines.

If we now turn back to the Terem-Gallery (see above) and cross it, we shall find on the E. end of the left wall some ancient window casings, carved in stone and painted. Previous to the erection of the New Palace, this inner wall formed the outside wall of the Old Palace (Teremny Dvoretz). The first set of windows and the door are framed in elaborate casings and form part of the so-called *Zhiletzkaya Palata* (see below), while the rest of the windows, the tops of which are arched, belong to the *Zolotaya Tsaritzina Palata* (see below).

The *Zhiletzkaya Palata* was situated next to the Tsaritza s reception-room and was used as guard-room by the *zhiltzy* who ranked as lower gentry and whose function it was to meunt guard in the palace.

The *Zolotaya Tsaritzina Palata (The Tsaritza's Golden Chamber)* is in a better state of preservation than any other part of the Old Palace. It was built by Tsar Feodor towards the end of the 16-th cent. and was used as the Tsaritza's state reception-room.

It was in this chamber that Patriarch Nikon, well-known for his opposition to the Tsar's supremacy over the Church, appeared before his judges in 1666.

In spite of numerous restorations the ancient frescoes are still preserved, but in the 19-th century they were repainted in oil-colours, which coating is about to be removed. Worthy of notice is the mighty stone arch, extended cross-wise over the room, thus enhancing its picturesque appearance and helping to support the cei-

ling, which would otherwise have been overloaded with the weight of the chapels built above it in the 17-th cent.

Returning by the Terem Gallery to the *Vladimir Hall* (p. 33) we find on the left the *Holy Vestibule (Sviatye Steni).* This Vestibule consists of an oblong passage, sadly disfigured during the construction of the New Palace and by the addition of modern frescoes, which are quite out of keeping with the surroundings. A door connects the Holy Vestibule with the *Golden Red Stairs (Krassnaya Zolotaya Lesnitza,* or rather the Golden Stairs of Honour) by which the Tsars proceded to the Kremlin Cathedrals on the days of the great Festivals.

On May 15-th 1682 the revolted Streltsy (soldiers of the Tsar's body-guard) here murdered the partisans oh the young Peter (later Peter the Great), who was then a minor. Among them was the boyar Matveiev and some members of the Naryshkin family, relations of the Tsar, whom they threw down the stairs onto the halberds of the soldiers standing below.

In the 16-th and 17-th centuries this staircase was adorned with gilt and painted ornaments and had high tent-shaped ceilings over each landing. In 1685 Prince V. V. Galitzine, the Tsarevna Sophia's favourite, had the entire staircase roofed with a ceiling of gilt iron and had figures of white stone (three lions and two eagles) made by the sculptor Grigori Ivanov and planced on the stairs, where they have remained to the present time. In 1737 the roof and the ceilings were destroyed by fire and not renewed. The greater part of the staircase dates from the 19-th cent.

Returning to the Holy Vestibule and turning to the right, we come to the ***Granovitaya Palata** so named on account of the facet-shaped stones that adorn the front wall facing the Cathedral square (p. 35). This part of the palace was built in 1491, in the reign of Ivan III. at the same time as the Zolotaya Tsaritzina Palata, by the Italian architects Marco Ruffo and Pietro Antonio Solario, and was used as a reception room and Throne Room on days of high festivals.

It was here that Ivan the Terrible in 1552, solemnized the conquest of Kazan, and that foreign ambassadors were received in state by the Tsars during the 15-th, 16-th and 16-th centuries; here also homage was paid to the Tsars on their Coronation day; and here again the Metropolitans and the Patriarchs were consecrated, and the assemblies of the Nobles took place.

Towards the end of the 16-th cent. the Granovitaya Palata was adorned with frescoes that perished in 1612 during the Polish occupation. They ware restored only in the reign of Tsar Alexis Mikhailovitch in 1668 by the famous painter Simon Ushakov. This painter wrote a circumstantial description of the Granovitaya Palata in accordance with which, the frescoes that are now seen on its walls were painted in 1882.

The carved ornaments on the doors and windows also date from the 17-th cent. After the fire of 1683 the Granovitaya Palata was restored by Prince V. V. Golitzin; the handsome carved stone ornaments of the external window casings, typical specimens of Moscow Baroque style, were also executed at that time.

Inside, the general architectural schema of the Granovitaya Palata still remains, embodied in the mighty pillar supporting the vaulting. The paintings are executed in the spirit of autocracy, — of the the autocracy which enabled Ivan the Terrible to break the back of feudalism. The frescoe on the ceiling represents "God Almighty and the nine Hosts of Angels"; the space between the windows is occupied by a painting depicting the legend which traces the origin of the Tsar's power back to Augustus, Emperor of Rome; on the wall to the right of the entrance door (South wall) the Emperor of Byzantium is represented in the act of sending the Imperial Insignia to the Russian Duke Vladimir Monomach; on the Western wall six pictures grouped under the title of "the righteous Judge" are meant to represent the Tsar's autocracy in the light of a safeguard for the people against the boyars; and a large painting which entirely covers the North wall and occupies part of the East one gives the Bible story of Joseph and his brothers. Very curious is the entrance door of carved stone with figures of monsters which were very coarsely gilt in the 19-th cent. A most incongruous effect is produced by the modern stands that-have been placed against the central pillar during the present century and upon which gold and silver plate from the court treasury used to be displayed at the presentation of foreign ambassadors. The modern canopy above the Tsar's Throne is likewise out of place. In the wall above the entrance door, just under the ceiling is the Taynik (hiding place) from whence the Tsaritsas and Tsarevnas, concealed behind a transparent curtain, were wont to look down upon the festivities below.

Returning through the Holy Vestibule to the Vladimir Hall (see below) and passing through a glass door we come to an open balcony facing the court-yard, the so-called *Waiting Place* (Postelnoye Kriltzo) or *Boyar's Terrace* (Boyarskaya Ploshchadka), where the Boyars who were to be admitted to the Tsar used to assemble. From this balcony there is a fine view of the handsome buildings of the Old Palace.

The *Vladimir Hall* (hall of the order of St. Vladimir) forms the link between that portion of the Old Palace (16—17-th centuries), which still exists, and the New Palace erected in the 19-th cent. A double staircase leads from this room up into the Old Palace. From the first landing there is an outlook on what was in ancient days an open terrace *(Verkhospaskaya Ploshchadka)* but which, since the construction of the New Palace, has been converted into a dark entrance hall. It is surrounded by a *handsome gilded railing made in 1670 of debased copper coins; the low value of the metal having occasioned the "copper insurrection" accompanied by bloodshed, the consequence of which was the with drawal of the coins.

To the right of the terrace is the entrance into the small Church of the Redeemer *"Behind the Golden Railing"* (Spass za Zoloty Rieshotkoy) also called the *Verkho-Spasski Sobor* (Upper Cathedral of the Redeemer).

The Church was built above the Zolotaya Tsaritzina Palata (p. 31), in 1635—36, by the builders Bazhen Ogurtzov, Antip Konstantinov, Trofim Sharutin and Ilarion Ushakov who were architects also of the Old Palace. The inner decorations of the Church underwent some considerable changes towards the end of the 18-th cent.

A narrow passage separates the Verkhospasski Sobor from the Church *of the Resurrection* (Voskressenie Slovutchego) in the interior of which there is a beautifully carved Ikonostas containing ikons painted by Pospelov.

Above the Verkhospasski Cathedral we see the *Church of the Crucifixion* (Tzerkov Raspiatiya), (built in 1681). The ikons therein are worthy of notice, the faces and hands only being painted, whereas all the clothing of the figures is made of coloured silk stuffs and embroideries pasted on to the canvas. This peculiar way of fashioning ikons was introduced into Russia during the second half of the 17-th cent. by the Tsarist Court painter Posnansky, the master artist of the "silkweaving art", who also made the ikons in this church. In a special chapel attached to the Church there are some ikons of two other painters on silk — Ivan Saltanov and Ivan Bassmin.

A wooden staircase leads from the Verkho-Spasskaya Terrace (p. 33) to the apartments of the Old Palace called Terema.

Terema (which means in Greek "repose") was the name given in olden times to two apartments in the upper storeys of the Tsar's Palaces, where the bedchambers of the sovereigns were also located.

The *Teremny Dvoretz*, in the Kremlin, is four storeys high. The groundfloor and a part of the first floor were built by the Italian architect Alvise in 1508; the remaining part of the first storey was originally built of wood, and was rebuilt of stone during the second half of the 16-th cent. In 1635/36 the Tsar ordered 3 more storeys to be erected. During the reign of Tsar Feodor in 1681 a magnificent staircase was constructed which led from the Church of the Virgin's Nativity (p. 31) to the third floor. After the fire in 1682 the Palace was restored and it has since then kept its present architectural aspect. You get a good general view of it from the courtyard of the Kremlin (p. 28).

The interior arrangement of the Palace, notwithstanding the repeated restorations it has undergone has to some extent retained its original character, and offers us a glinmpse into the life of the Tsars during the 17-th cent.

The five rooms on the fourth storey were fitted up in the reign of Tsar Alexis Mikhailovitch in the 17-th cent. and were used by him as his private apartments. In the first room *(Peredniaya-Anteroom)* the boyars used to await the pleasure of the Tsar. The outline of the windows, the carving of the window sills (17-th cent.) the old-fashioned stoves, made of Dutch tiles, and a delicately carved cupboard deserve to be noted. The mural paintings date from the 19-th cent. In the next room *(Krestovaya-Room of the*

Cross) the boyar meetings used to be held. It is fitted up with furniture in the German Barocco style; near the window stands a silver chest containing the Electoral Ukaze (1613) of Michail Feodorovitch, the first Tsar of the Romanoff dynasty; in the background is a chest in which the Ukaze of the institution of the Patriarchate is kept. The third room *(Komnata — Room)* was the Tsar's study or work-room where; he received the dignitariers of state. The chair of Tsar Alexis still stands there. Also the valuable Book concerning the election of Michael Feodorovitch as Tsar with coloured illustrations, one of the most valuable documents of the history of Russian culture during the 17-th cent., is kept safe in a chest. The next room served as the bedroom of the Tsar. Before the beautifully carved wooden bedstead hangs a curtain of Chinese silk. The last room was a chapel containing valuable Holy pictures.

Returning to the third room — the Study — we procede to the *Corridor,* the windows of which are made of Muscovite-glass (mica). On the wall is a picture representing the Tsar Michael, next to it stands an ancient cabinet.

A few steps lead to the 4-th story, the so-called *Stone attic* or Zlatoverkhy Teremok, the room of the Tsar's sons, which with the exception of the mural paintings has preserved all its ancient ornamentation; the beasts, birds and monsters carved in stone on the vaulted ceiling are worthy of notice. A terrace outside leads all round this floor and bears the name of "Upper Stone Court"; this is where in the 17-th cent., the female members of the Tsar's family used to take their walks; from here one has a magnificient view of Moscow. On the Western side of the terrace is a small watch-tower (smotrilnaya bashenka), on the Northern side a tentshaped roof above the flight of stairs of Tsar Feodor.

To the East of the Great Palace is the *Cathedral Square* (Sobornaya Ploschad) which is surrounded by ancient churches and is the most picturesque part of the Kremlin, of which since the close of the 15-th cent. it has formed the centre. To the E. of the main facade of the Great Palace stands the *Blagoveschensky Cathedral* (see below), opposite to it the *Archangelsky Cathedral* (p. 36), and, beyond the Granovitaya Palata (p. 32) the *Uspensky Cathedral* (p. 36) raises its mighty cupolas, amidst a vast number of small cupolas and crosses that glitter from the domes of the many churches which cluster around the Cathedral; on the S. the Square is bounded by the Palace of the Patriarchs (p. 38), while to the East the belfry of Ivan Veliki (p. 39) towers high above it.

The ***Cathedral of the Annunciation** *(Blagoveshtchensky Sobor)* with its nine cupolas was erected by architects from Pskov on the site of an old church built in 1416, and entirely demolished later. The side-aisles with the side-altars crowned by four of the cupolas date from 1564. The Church is a reproduction in miniature of the Cathedral in Vladimir. The double row of *arcades* in the church served later on as a model for Russian architects.

From the wide corridor or horch two doors in the style of the early Italian renaissance, decorated with stone ornaments, lead from the W. and the S. into the church itself; these doors are adorned with gilt ornaments on a blue background. The sacred pictures in the Ikonostas of the high altar are remarkable; they are ascribed to Theophanes Greco and Andrei Rublyev (both of whom lived in the beginning of the 15-th cent.). In one of the three upper side chapels is an *Ikonostase (1614) composed of valuable Holy pictures of the Novgorod School, dating from the 16-th cent. and adorned with enamel.

Opposite the Blagovestchensky Cathedral on the S. side of the Cathedral square stands the ***Archangelsky Cathedral** erected by the architext Alvisio Novi of Milan 1505/9. The uncommonly rich architectural ornamentation, characteristic of the early Italian renaissance, the subdividing of the church into two storeys, until then unknown in Russia, — the large "shells" above the upper storey, which have supplanted the traditional arcades, form a turning-point in the history of Russian architecture. The portals are ornamented with exquisite stonework which lends a special beauty to this church, surrounded as it is by the austere simplicity of the other edifices in the Kremlin.

The frescoes inside the church were painted in 1557, renovated in 1680/81, and repainted once more in 1772. The carved Ikonostas and the greater part of the sacred pictures (by Dorofei Yermolaiev) date from the renovation of 1680/81. This Cathedral was the burial place of the Russian Princes and Tsars, from the Grand Duke of Moscow Ivan Kalita to the days of Tsar Peter I. The body of Boris Godunov, however, was disinterved in 1606 and transferred to the Troitza-Sergievskaya Lavra (p. 127). Of the later Tsars only Peter II. is buried here. Over the graves are white tombstones with inscriptions and stone ornamentation.

Or the right centre above the sarcophagus of the murdered Tsarevitch Dmitry (1591) is his *portrait in low relief admirably wrought in pure gold. It is one of the finest samples of ancient Russian goldsmith-craft. The coffins of Ivan the Terrible and of his son (murdered by his father) as well as that of the Tsar Feodor are in the South East Chapel.

In 1920/21 the Cathedral underwent a thorough restoration and regained its former aspect, the deformities of later centuries having been removed. Leaving the Cathedral behind and keeping to the right of the *Red Staircase* (p. 32) and of the *Granovitaya Palata* (p. 32), we reach the **Cathedral of The Assumption** *(Uspensky Sobor),* the largest in the Kremlin. It was constructed in 1475/79 by Ridolfo Fioravante, a Bolognese architect who on account of his extensive knowledge was surnamed Aristoteles by his contemporaries. The Church stands on the site on which the ancient Church of the Assumption built in 1325, stood before it crumbled to pieces (1472) and was thereupon entirely demolished.

The Uspensky Cathedral in Vladimir which ever since the 12-th cent. had been regarded as the acme of Russian architectural art, served, by the order of Ivan III. as a model for the new edifice. Whereas the Kremlin Cathedral of the Annunciation (Blagoveschensky Sobor (p. 35) which was constructed somewhat later, presents a faithful copy of the Vladimir Cathedral, Fioravante reproduced in his creation only the central five-domed part, the arches and the porch of it: in all the rest he remained true to the traditional Russian style, introducing into it only a few purely Italian innovations the elevated socle, the treatment of the pillars and the open galleries with their twin arches: these innovations excited at that time great astonishment and were minutely described in all the chronicles: later on they were frequently imitated and have in due course become typical features of Russian architecture.

From the 16-th cent. the Uspensky Sobor was the Coronation Church of the Russian Rulers. The Tsars moved in solemn procession from the Kremlin down the Red Stairs (p. 32) to the Cathedral where the Patriarch, or since the beginning of the 18-th cent., the Metropolitan, placed the crown on their heads. The Cathedral has likewise served as a burial-place for the Patriarchs and the Metropolitans.

The inner walls of the Cathedral and its four columns are decorated with frescoes which were re-painted in 1642/43.

The Cathedral having always served for Coronation purposes, the frescos were restored and covered with new paintings for each of these festivities, so that in the end no traces of the original works were left. In 1912 a special Commission was formed which proceeded to lay bare the old frescos; this however did not appear to be sufficient: in view of the special destination of the Cathedral (to serve as Coronation Church) — the frescos, which had considerably suffered from all the experiments and illtreatment they had been subjected to, were now once more repainted and gilt. This enterprise however was interrupted by the outbreak of the revolution, so that at present we have frescos in all their different stages: near the Northern pillars we perceive them as they were before the restoration work of 1912; the entire Northern wall and the North Eastern pillar show their condition after that year; on the South Western and Southern pillars we can obtain a view of the original paintings after the removal of the many layers of paint which had been spread upon them in the course of several centuries. It is in this last partially restored condition which affords us a clear idea of the original stateliness of these multicoloured walls, that the frescos will henceforth be preserved by the State's Restoration Commission. Of all the frescos pertaining to the epoch of the erection of the Cathedral only those which were painted on the stone wall of the altar have remained unimpaired, for the simple reason that were screened from sight by the ikonostas (middle of 17-th cent.).

Near the South porch of the Cathedral stands the *throne of the Tsar Ivan the Terrible carved in walnut (1551). The low-relief on it illustrates the legend accor-

ding to which the insignia of the Imperial power were sent to Vladimir Monomach by the Emperor of Byzantium. In the South Western corner of the Cathedral we observe a cast-copper altar canopy ornamented with a floral design the work of the copper-smith Svertchkoff.

Close to the Uspensky Cathedral, near the Western entrance stands the **Cathedral in which priests are ordained (Polozhenia Ris)* which was built in 1484—86 by craftsmen from Pskov masters. The removal of a clumsy annex on the Southern side, effected in 1920 in the course of the restoration, has disclosed a beautiful porch with terra-cotta columns which had until then stood concealed behind the annex. The Northern part of the Church, including the dome in Baroque style, was built in the 18-th cent.

Inside the Church we find frescos painted in 1644 by the Court painters Sidor Ossipoff and Ivan Borissoff. Ikons of the Ikonostase painted on thin tissues are productions of the 18-th cent. The cast-copper lustre made by Svertchkoff in 1624 and the small wax vessels of the middle of the 17-th cent. are worthy of notice.

On the right hand side opposite to the entrance of the Church Polozhenia Ris extends an ancient wall with three arched windows in the style of the early Renaissance and ornamented with stone carvings: it is the exterior facade of *Zolotaya Tsaritsina Palata* (p. 31) above which the three following Churches raise their cupolas: the Church of "the Redeemer behind the Golden Rails" (p. 33), the Church of the "Crucifixion" (p. 34) and the Church of the "Ressurection" (p. 34). The builder of the last two Churches, Ossip Startzev succeeded in combining these three adjacent Churches, each with its five cupolas, into one *marvelous and fantastic group of eleven small domes, the three largest of these each forming the centre of a separate group of five.

The Northern side of the Cathedral square is occupied by the extensive **Palace of the Patriarch** which like the neighbouring Cathedral of the *Twelve Apostles* (1655/56) was converted, after the abolition of the Patriarchate in the middle of the 18-th cent., into dwellings for the monks, by whom the interior of the buildings was grievously disfigured.

Thanks to the work of restoration which was undertaken in 1918 to 1922-th Church has regained its original aspect; the two ancient porches under the altar of the Church, through which the Patriarch drove to the Krem-

lin Cathedrals and which had been blocked up with masonry and transformed (in the 19-th cent.) into rooms were revealed to view. The beautiful gallery on the Northern side leading from the inner apartments of the Patriarch to the Church was completely restored. The restoration of the Palace of the Patriarch is still inprocess of completion.

Opposite to the Uspensky Cathedral rises the lofty *Bell-Tower of* **Ivan Veliky** *(Ivan the Great);* it is one of the public works, which were undertaken in 1600 by order of Boris Godunoff, to relieve the famine-stricken population. To the East of it stand two other belfries: the one next to Ivan Veliky is the work of the Italian architect Petroche (1532—43) and harbours the chief churchbell of Moscow whose first stroke at midnight on Easter-Eve night sets the bells of the other 350 churches of Moscow ringing; the second, named after the Patriarch Philaret (the father of the Tsar Michail Feodorovitch Romanoff) was constructed in 1624. The upper parts of these two belfries were greatly damaged in 1812 by an expsosion brought about by the French. In spite of subsequent repairs the damage has not been entirely obliterated, nor have the towers regained their former aspect. As to the belfry of Ivan Veliky it has not only retained its original form but, a low wall which connected it with the two other towers having been recently demolished, stands out still more conspicuously from its surroundings.

Next to Ivan Veliki, outside the railing which encloses the Cathedral square, stands the 8 meter high ***Tsar Bell** *(Tsar Kolokol),* the largest bell in the world; it was recast in 1735 by the Moscow bellfouner Motorin, out of an old bell weighing 130,000 klgr.; it now weighs 201,924 klg. and is adorned with basreliefs by Bartolomeo Rastrelli of the first half of the 18-th cent., representing the Tsar Alexis Michailovich and the Tsaritsa Anna Ivanovna. Originally the bell used to hang under a special tent-shaped roof close to the bell-tower. During the fire in 1737 a piece of the bell broke off, the fragment remains lying near the bell to the present day — and the bell itself fell down and lay deeply imbedded in the ground. In 1836 the architect Monferrand succeeded in raising it and placing it where it stands now.

Adjoining the Cathedrals and Ivan Veliki on the E. stand the former *Parade Ground*, now the drill and sport ground of the Kremlin Military school. On the side to-

wards the river the square is enclosed by an arcade which used to form the background to the monument of Tsar Alexander II. The monument itself has been removed by the Soviet Government. Behind the arcades you will find the small church of St. Constantine and St. Helena.

The square is bounded on the N. E., — before reaching the Spasskaya Gate, — by the former **Voznessenski Nunnery,** the façade of which is formed by the Church of St. Catherine, built in Gothic style by K. I. Rossi, at the beginning of the 19-th cent. The Cathedral with the five cupolas, standing in the court-yard of the Nunnery, erected in 1519, was the burial-place, till the middle of the 18-th cent. of the Russian Grand Duchesses and Tsaritsas. The wooden-carved Ikonostases are in the Russian Baroque style and date from the end of the 17-th cent.

In the court-yard also stands the Church of *St. Michail Malein,* quite disfigured by havingbeen rebuilt several times. In the interior is a stone Relief of St. George and the Dragon, executed in 1464 by a Moscow craftman V. D. Yermolin.

The church has been turned into a Museum for the Old-Russian sculpture found in the Kremlin, and is about to be restored in such a manner as to bring into prominence its original architectural features, typical of the 17-th century.

Close by the Vosnessensky Convent there is an elegant building, formerly the **Little** or **Nicholas Palace,** built for the Metropolitan Platon by the architect M. F. Kasakov, at the end of the 18-th cent. In 1818 it was purchased for the Tsarevich (Crown-Prince) Nicholas (the future Tsar Nicholas I.) and fitted out as a palace. At that time the upper floor was added, as also the two-storeyed wing that connects it with the neighbouring Tchudov convent. In the middle of the 19-th cent., the palace was rebuilt in the pseudo-Russian style. Of its original interior arrangements nothing has remained.

At the present time the palace is occupied by the Club of the Kremlin military school (The Sverdlov club).

Adjoining the Little Palace stands the **Tchudov**(or Miracle)**Convent,** founded in the 14-th cent. by the Metropolitan Alexis. At the end of the 18-th cent. Kasakov added to it an annex wing in the Gothic Romanesque style.

It was here that the monk Gregory Otrepyev, the future "False Dmitri" lived at the and of the 16-th cent. The Patriarch Her-

mogen died of starvation in the dungeons of this same monastery. In the 17-th cent. the highest ecclesiastical School of the times, the "Patriarchnaya Shkola" was located here. Although the building has been subjected to many alterations, the stairs dating from the 17-th cent. still exist, as well as the picturesque corridors and rooms which were rediscovered during the restoration in 1924. The capacious walls of this monastery at present afford shelter for most of the objects of art that have been brought over from the famous Solovetzky monastery on the White Sea, evacuated during the civil war. The remarkable collection of ikons deserves to be particularly noticed, among them are some very rare sacred pictures of the 15-th cent.

In the courtyard of the Monastery stands the **Cathedral of the Miracle of the Archangel Michael* (Sobor Tchuda Archangela Mikhaila) built in 1501, one of the most interesting monuments in the Kremlin; its architecture is a combination of the Vladimir-Susdal architecture with the new style introduced by the Italians. The terra-cotta friezes which decorate the exterior walls, closely resemble those of the Cathedral "Polozhenia Ris" (p. 38), and deserve notice. In 1779 the four side-domes of the Cathedral were demolished.

The frescoes inside date from the 17-th cent. and were renovated in 1779. The ikonostas (17-th cent.) is richly decorated with gilt-Pewter ornaments of floral design — the so called "Grasses" laid on Mica (Muscovite glass). The quaint tent-shaped wooden canopy above the altar was worked in 1641 by the Master craftsman Peter Remisov. The doors in the Ikonostas were made by Simon Ushakov in the middle of the 17-th cent.

The remaining five-cupolaed churches of the Tchudov Monastery were built at the close of the 17-th cent.

Opposite the Tchudov Monastery at the corner of the long building of the Barracks, there stands, as the first of a long row, the gigantic **Tsar-cannon* ("Tsar-Pushka"), the celebrated counterpart of the "Tsar-Bell" (p. 39). This cannon, cast in 1586 by a Master craftsman Chekhof of Moscow, weighs 39,000 klg. and the cannon-balls weigh 2000 klg. From the first it was looked upon rather as an object of art than as a war weapon; the plastic ornaments on the cannon belong to the best examples of that epoch. Of the other cannons several are worth mentioning on account of their fine ornaments: the heavy *Onager,* 4680 klg., cast in Ivan the Terrible's reign; the *Mortar* weighing 11,000 klg. cast under the "False Dmitry", and, at the other end, close to the Troitzky Gate, the longest of all the cannons, weighing 12,000 kg., the heavy *Yedinorog* (Unicorn) cast in 1670 by Ossipov.

The now unsightly façade of the *barracks* was originally decorated with basreliefs; the edifice was erected in the beginning of the 19-th cent. by Yegotov, for the

Oruzheinaya Palata, the collections of which were stowed away here until the building of the New Armoury was was completed (p. 25). After that it was used as a barrack, and, as the Tsar Nicholas was of the opinion that the classic architecture of the edifice was not appropriate for barracks, the façade was replaced by a prosaic barrack-wall. At present the Red Officers-School for these being trained in the "Kremlin-courses" occupies this building.

Opposite the Barracks is the stately edifice of the **Kremlin-Arsenal,** an irregular four-cornered building with the main façade looking East, a construction of the German architect Christopher Konrad. The effective portal was rebuilt in the 18-th cent. by the architect Prince D. V. Ukhtomsky. This building has recovered its original aspect through a restoration in 1922. The exterior is painted in the colours characteristic of the first half of the 18-th cent., i. e. orange and white. On the façade the sculptured ornaments carved in white stone and the double windows in deep recesses are worthy of notice. A part of the building adjoining the Nikolsky Gate was blown up by the French in 1812 and rebuilt in the twenties of the 19-th cent., with some alterations.

Until the October-revolution on 1917 by far the greater part of the war ammunition of Moscow was stowed in the Arsenal, so that during all the fighting in the days of the Revolution it was the chief point of support for the officiers' troops occupying the Kremlin.

Along the main façade of the Arsenal 875 cannon are exposed, which the Russians took from the French in the Napoleonic wars of 1812 to 1814. Opposite the Arsenal is the edifice of the former *Moscow Senate,* built in 1775 to 1784 by M. Kasakov. From the sixties of the 19-th cent. the highest Justice authorities of Moscow were housed here; since 1918 when the Soviet-Government Officials moved from Petrograd to Moscow it has served as the *seat of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (V. C. I. K.);* and also, since the foundation of the Soviet Union in the year 1923, of the *Central Executive Committee of the Union (C. I. K. SSSR).* The Council of the People's Commissars *(Sovnarkom)* of the Soviet Union and the RSFSR also have their seat here. The red banner on the dome of the edifice (lighted up at night, see p. 44) is the symbol of the Soviet's dominion over the former Russian Imperial realm.

Admission to the Government Building is obtained by special permission only.

On entering the court through the gate one is surprised at the architectural ingenuity of the inner facade with the semi-circular projection, contrasting with the unpretentious and dull look of the outer building. A dome crowns the tastefully decorated Sverdlov Hall where several Soviet Congresses have taken place. It was in a small apartment of this building that Lenin lived from 1918.

The Spacious *Kalyayev-Square* between the Arsenal, the Government buildings and the barracks, extends Northwards to the Nikolsky gate (p. 23), through which one leaves the Kremlin. A short way from the gate is the spot where, on February 4. 1905 the social revolutionist Kalyayev killed the Governer-General of Moscow Sergey Alexandrovitch by throwing a bomb into his carriage.

Kitai-Gorod.

To the East of the Kremlin lies the Inner City of Moscow, the so-called *Kitai-Gorod.* It is surrounded by a wall constructed in 1534—38 and is, next to the Kremlin, the oldest part of the town. Its name (literally Chinese town) is supposed to be derived from the Tartar word Kitaye — fortress. Ever since the 14-th cent. the Kitai-Gorod has been the centre of trade and business and whereas the Kremlin served as the abode of the boyar aristocracy, this part of the town was inhabited by merchants, a class of no less importance than the former. At present the Kitai-Gorod forms the „City" of Moscow in which $^4/_5$ of all the buildings are occupied by offices and where the number of inhabitants is comparatively small. The great Trusts, most of the People's Commissariats and some other Government Offices are located here.

The narrow, irregular lanes in the Kitai-Gorod are intersected by three chief thoroughfares, the *Nikolskaya,* the *Ilyinka* and the *Varvarka* running parallel and starting from the Red Square opposite the Kremlin.

The Red Square.

Bus Nos. 2 and 3 pass through the Red Square. Near the northerly entrance of the square, on Sverdlov-Place (p. 79), almost all trams of the town meet.

The *Red Square,* over a klm. long and 130 m. broad (in the old Russian idiom Krassnaya Ploschad really means chief or Parade square), is one of the largest and

finest squares in Moscow. We obtain a very good view of it from the Historical Museum which stands at the northern entrance. To our right rises the Kremlin wall with its battlements and turrets, before us we have the severe form of Lenin's Mausoleum; in the background our glance is arrested by the phantastic Vassili Cathedral, while on our left the square is bounded by the huge structure of the Arcades. The Red Square is at its best at night when the brightly illuminated red flag of the Government buildings in the Kremlin flutters like a flame above the sombre outlines of the Kremlin walls.

The Red Square has at all times been the centre of political life in Moscow, and many incidents of Russian history are connected with it. It was here, beneath the Kremlin ramparts, that in the Middle ages bloody battles were fought with the Tartars: that on Palm Sundays the Patriarchs solemnly observed the ritual of riding an ass across the square; that the festive processions of the Tzars proceeded on their way to the Kremlin; that the insurrections of the 17th cent. broke out and were crushed against the stone walls of the rulers' fortifications; that the executions of the insurgents took place. The Red Square was at the same time the chief Mart not only of Moscow but of the whole country, being the spot where the great trade routes converged, the *Nikitskaya* leading from Novgorod, the *Tverskaya* from Tver, the *Nicholskaya* from the East, the *Ordynka* from the South, i. e. from the „Golden Horde" of the Tartars. At the extreme end of the square was the landing place from the river Moskva, which considerably increased the already busy traffic of the square.

During the October revolution (1917) the square became the scene of fierce fighting, when the Red Guard, after several days of combat swept in from the suburbs and succeeded in taking possession of the Kitai-Gorod and in driving the „Whites" back into the Kremlin. Since the revolution the Red Square has become the rendezvous of immense demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of workers as well as of imposing military parades which are organized here on the days of the revolutionary festivals and on the occasion of the Congresses of the Communist International.

At the northern end of the Red Square the *Iberian gate* gives access to it from the Square of the Revolution (p. 71). The gate is named after the famous Ikon of the *Iberian Holy Virgin* which is enshrined in a chapel between the two openings of the gate.

On either side of the Gate are red brick buildings; to the left the Second House of the Moscow Soviet and to the right the Russian Historical Museum.

The wall of the *Second House of the Moscow Soviet* adjacent to the chapel of the Iberian Virgin bears the inscription: "Religion is an opiate for the people".

On the other side of the gate, on the former site of the Moscow University stands, with its main facade to the Red Square, the massive building of the **Russian Historical State Museum** *(Gossudarstveny Rossisky Istoritchesky Musey)*, erected according to the plan of N. O. Sherwood in 1875—83, in pseudo-Russian style.

This Museum founded by the archaeologist A. S. Uvarov was opened in 1883. Since the October revolution it has been completely reorganised as a Museum of the history and life of the nations forming the Soviet Union; it is divided into six sections (Archeology, History, the History of Culture, Historical sources, Helps to the study of history, the Science of the management of museums).

After the revolution the library of the Holy Synod, with many rare manuscripts, was incorporated here, as also the section of Antiquities from the former Rumiantzev Museum.

During the fighting in the days of the October revolution the General Staff of the White troops had its head quarters here.

The Vestibule contains specimens from the Stone age of the most ancient and the more recent periods (Paleolithic and Neolithic) and of the Copper age and the Bronze age from *foreign countries* (France, Denmark, India, etc.). To the right in *Room 1. Old Stone Age* in European Russia: including objects found on the river Don, from the neighbourhood of Murom and from the Mesinskaya and Mammouth caves. *Room 2. The New Stone Age* in European Russia and Siberia. In showcases the celebrated finds from Volossovo (district of Murom in the government of Vladimir). — *Room 3. Metal and Older Bronze Age* in Russia (Copper Age): including Showcases I-a and I-b: Discoveries of the so-called Tripolye culture (named after the locality of the discovery, Tripolye in the government of Kiev), of the later days of the Neolithic Age. Likewise finds from Central Russia, the Caucasus and Siberia. *Room 4. End of the Bronze Age.* Objects found in graves (tumuli, Kurgani) of the Slav tribes of the Krivitchi, Rodimitchi, Viatitchi and their neighbours the Finns, Bulgarians and Khasaris. *Room 5.* Objects of culture of the Iron age belonging to the same tribes. In both rooms the materials are grouped in accordance with the different river systems. The historical paintings on the walls form a complete setting to the materials. *Room 6.* Antiquities of *the Scythians* and *the Sarmats* that present a mixture of the Hellenic and the barbaric culture, including a porcelain head of the *so-called Tchertomlyk* vase, a reproduction of the gold Kulyob vase, with realistic pictures of the life of the Scythians. In the two parallel *rooms A and B, Christian Byzantine monuments,* and such Christian relics from the Crimea and the Caucasus as show the influence of Byzantium. The following *rooms 7* and *8* are dedicated to the *art of Kiev,* the cradle of Russian history. The mural decorations in room 7 are reproductions of the mosaics and frescoes of St. Sophia's Cathedral in Kiev (1036); the floor is an imitation of the mosaic of the Archbishop of Kiev's place in the same Cathedral. The ornaments in room 8 are taken from the oldest and rarest Russian illuminated manuscripts. On the wall is placed a plaster cast of the most ancient Russian inscription from the Tmutarakan. *Room 9. Novgorod.* The mosaic of the floor, the designs on the vaulted ceilings, the patterns of the window settings are taken from the ornamentation of the Spasso-Neriadinsky church (1198) in Novgorod. A copy of the Korsun gates of Novgorod; the gate itself is of wood with inlaid ornaments of cast bronze which show the influence of the Western Roman style. Further on, a copy of the Swedish or Sigtun gates of Novgorod, a specimen of Byzantine art (probably of the eleventh cent.). The models of the Tzar's seat on the left and of the Archbishop's seat on the right give us a vivid impression of the originality of the Novgorod artistic wood-carving of the

XVI-th cent. A gigantic cross from Voloka-Stersh, government of Tver, of Novgorod workmanship, with an inscription of the year 1133. *Room 10* and *11*. Objects from the *Vladimir-Souzdal* princedom. The stucco ornamentation is taken from the celebrated Dmitrievsky Cathedral in Vladimir, the frescos from the Uspensky Cathedral, the protopype of many of the cathedrals of medieval Russia. *Room 12*. Objects from the *Moscow region* belonging to the 14 and 15-th centuries. Two portals, a pilaster and frieze are copied from those of the Uspensky Cathedral of Zvenigorod (14-th cent.). In the showcases coloured oriental ware of the 17-th cent., found in the vaults under the Cathedral of the Annunciation in the Kremlin. The remaining rooms are at present being rearranged and will be opened to the public later on.

The main staircase leads to the *first floor* occupied for the time being by an exhibition of **Old Russian Ikons. These ikons were discovered at the time of the revolution and restored in the central State restoration workshops.

Among the most remarkable are the „Mother of God of Vladimir" (12-th cent.) and the so-called Nerukotvorenni Spass (St. Veronica's image of Christ) (12-th cent.) both taken from the Uspensky Cathedral of the Kremlin; the head of an Archangel (12-th cent.); Saint Nicholas (13-th cent) from the Novodyevitchi convent in Moscow; a cruciform ikon of the 14-th century Novgorod school: the „Mother of God" of the Don (14-th cent.), the "Apostles" (beginning of 15-th cent.), "Festival" (beginning of 15-th cent.), the three last named from the Blagovestchensky Cathedral of the Kremlin; the "Redeemer" (a fragment), the „Archangel Michael" (fragment), the „Apostle Paul", three ikons from the Uspensky Cathedral of Svenigorod (15-th cent.); the "Annunciation" from the Kashin Cathedral (government of Tver) 10-th century.

The Historical Museum possesses an important library of historical and archaeological works and books on the history of literature, containding over a million volumes. There are also 500 seats in the reading room.

In the Historical Museum building there is also the **F. M. Dostoievsky Museum,** containing memorials of the well known writer. This has been organized since the revolution.

In the Red Square, along the walls of the Kremlin and between the Nikolsky and Spassky gates there is the long row of the **"Brothers' graves"** (bratskiye mogily), the graves of the revolutionists, about 500 in number, who fell in the days of the October revolution. Besides these the following revolutionists, who died in Russia, lie buried here: the American communist and writer *John Reed* (died in 1920), whose grave is marked by a block of granite; *Vorovsky,* the representative of the Soviet Government in Italy, murdered in Lausanne in 1923, during the peace negotiations with Turkey; *Karpov,* the first organizer and leader of the chemical industry of the Soviet Republic (died in 1920); the Norwegian communist *Olsen* who perished in Moscow in 1920; the Moscow doctor and communist leader *Russakov* who fell

during the insurrection in Cronstadt (1921); the first Russian People's Commissary for Post and Telegraph (Postmaster General) *Podbielski;* the French-woman *Ines Armand,* a leader of the Communist women's movement (died in 1921); *Nogin,* the President of the Russian textile workers association and former People's Commissary, one of the founders and organizers of the Russian Communist Party (died in 1924); *Narimanov,* the President of the Transcaucasion Soviet Federation and also one of the presidents of the Soviet Union (died 1925); *Vladimirov* (pseudonym: Leva), vicepresident of the Chief Council of National Economy of the SSSR, one of the organisers of the Russian Communist Party, a leader of the Moscow insurrection in 1905 (died 1925). In the centre of the Brother's graves is the sepulchre of the first President of the All Russian Central Executive Committee *J. M. Sverdlov* (died in 1919).

In front of the graves and surrounded by flower-beds stands the ****Lenin Mausoleum** (admission on identification and production of a special permission obtainable from the Commandant at House No. 2 of the Revoyensoviet, Middle Arcades, Red Square). The sombre temporary construction, made of wood, painted over in red after the design of the architect Shtchussev (1924) is later to be replaced by a stone edifice. Two flights of Steps on either side of the mausoleum lead to the roof, which on certain occasions (public demonstrations and reviews) serves as a tribune for speakers. A staircase leads from the entrance, before which a guard of honour is constantly stationed, down into the deep vault wherein rest the embalmed remains of the Leader of the Russian revolution. A railing along which the visitors proceed surrounds the tomb. The banner of the Communist International as well as the war banner of the Paris Commune of 1871 (presented in 1924 by the Paris Communists to the Russian Communist Party) are treasured here on the western side of the vault.

Facing the Lenin Mausoleum stands the *monument of Minin and Pojsharski* (the Nishni-Novgorod butcher Minin organized the troops at the head of which Prince Pojsharski drove the Poles out of Moscow). This monument was cast in bronze (1818) from the design of the sculpter Martoss.

Farther on to the South we find the **"Lobnoye Mesto"** (The Place of Skulls) in its present state dating

from 1789 — the former place of execution and from which the "Ukazes" (decress) of the Tsars were proclaimed.

It is here that numerous executions were carried out in the 16-th cent. at the behest of Ivan the Terrible; here lay in 1606 the body of the murdered "False Dmitry"; the leader of the Cossack insurrection and the hero of national tradition, Stenka Rasin, was put to death here in 1671 together with his Cossack followers; here again (1698) were executed in a mass the mutinous Streltsy (Musqueteers) at the command of Peter the Great.

The southern end the Red square is closed in by the extremely original ***"**Cathedral of St. Basil**" (Khram Vassilya Blashennogo) also called the Pokrovsky Cathedral, one of the most marvellous monuments of ancient Russian architecture. It was built by the master-builders Barma and Postnik in the years 1554—60 during the reign of Ivan the Terrible in commemoration of the conquest of Kazan. (According to popular tradition the architect is said to have been a foreigner whose eyes Ivan the Terrible ordered to be put out so that he should not be able in future, to produce such another marvellous work of art.) The church which was restored in 1921—24 has been transformed by the Soviet Government into a *museum;* in some of the rooms of the church, arranged since the revolution, are exhibited plans, designs and manuscripts connected with the building and the history of the Cathedral.

Opposite the Kremlin wall stretch the *Arcades* (Torgovye Ryadi) built in 1888—94 by Pomerantzev in a pseudo-Russian style, which replace the former rows of shops built of stone in the Middle Ages. At the present day there are about 1000 shops in the Upper Rows, between the Nikolskaya and the Ilyinka, where the enormous "*Gum*-stores" (abbreviation for State Universal Store) of the Supreme Council of the People's Economy are to be found; the former Central Arcades, between the Ilyinka and the Varvarka are now occupied by the *2-d House of the Revolutionary War Council (Revvoyensoviet)* wherein the PUR (short for Political Administration of the Red Army) is housed.

Facing the Historical Museum, at the corner of the Nikolskaya stands the **"Kazan Cathedral"** built in the 17-th cent. in merory of the deliverance of Moscow from the Poles. Next to it, in the direction of the Iberian Gate, is the building of the former *"Government Administration"* dating from the 17-th cent., wherein in the 18-th and in the first part of the 19-th centuries the Highest Administrative Municipal Boards of the town

Moskau - Zentrum
Moscow - Centre
1 : 20 000
0 100 200 300 400 Meter
0 500 1000 1500 feet
7,33 Straßenbahn - Tramway
Autobuslinie - Busline
K R E M L
Gum
Univers. Sapada
WSNCH
WZSPS
Potschtamt
Rauschskaja nab.
Sajaizkij zerk.
Moskworezkaja
Mosfijskaja
Bearbeitet von A. Radó
Compiled by
Geograph. Institut Flemming-Wiskott A.G. Glogau

of Moscow and the Moscow Government were located; after the revolution this building was given over to the Historical Museum.

Nikolskaya, Ilyinka, Varvarka.

Bus No. 2, runs through the Nikolskaya.

The most northerly of the three chief streets in the Kitai-Gorod is the busy **Nikolskaya** thoroughfare which in the 17-th cent. was considered to be the intellectual centre of Moscow, on account of the schools and printing-offices situated there. No. 5, the *Zaikono-Spasski* monastery (Monastery of the Saviour) was the seat during the 17-th and 18-th centuries of the "Slavonic-Greek-Latin Academy" the first higher school in Russia, in which among others the famous Russian scientist of the 18-th cent. Lomonossov, went through a course of studies. Nearby is the Greek monastery of St. Nicholas. Attached to the Academy which stands opposite, is the *Bogoyavlensky Monastery* (founded in the 13-th cent.).

This monastery was rebuilt in 1812 in the Russian Baroque style. Next to it on the left hand side is the **"Petchatny Dvor"** (Printing Office or Synodal Typography) the oldest printing office in Russia. In its present form the building dates from 1814; in the court-yard we come upon the ancient printing office of 1673, an interesting construction which is now occupied by the Historical-cultural section of the central Archives of the Soviet Republic.

At the end of the street stands the lovely *"Church of the Vladimir Holy Virgin"* (built in 1694). The Vladimir gate leads through the Kitay-Gorod wall to the Lubyanka Square (p. 84).

The plain massive, uncrenellated walls of the Kitay-Gorod, which form a semicircle around the inner City, lack the rich and manifold ormaments of the Kremlin walls. The numerous booths which formerly clustered beneath the wall and which greatly disfigured it, were demolished during the restoration of 1919/20; since then the recesses provided for loopholes have once more become visible.

Near the Vladimir Gate (No. 2—6 Tcherkassky pereulok) is the People's Commissariat for Public Health *(Narkomsdrav)* of the R. S. F. S. R.

The **Ilyinka,** the next street running parallel to the Nikolskaya, is the chief throughfare in the Kitay-Gorod and has been the centre of commerce ever since the 17-th cent. In those days the large monasteries which stand in the street, together with their court-yards and premises served for banking purposes. The groundfloor of the

buildings were utilised as warehouses or exchange offices, while the churches were in the upper floors. At present a great many of the People's Commissariats as well as some of the banking offices and trusts are located here in new buildings of modern construction.

On the right hand side, coming from the Red Square, beyond the Central Arcades, at No. 4, is the *Gostinny Dvor* (Trade Court) built in 1789 to 1809 in the classic style. Formerly wholesale trade was carried on here. No. 5 Chrustalny pereulok (a small lane branching off to the right) is occupied by the *People's Commissariat for Social Relief (Narkomsobes)* of the R. S. F. S. R. — Farther on (No. 6 Ilyinka) stands the *Exchange* constructed in 1858 on the site of an ancient church. Facing it is a huge building (Karuninskaya No. 4) in which the wealthy Troitzko-Sergievsky monastery carried on its trade before the revolution. A little farther on (Ilyinka No. 8) we come upon the former *Embassy Court* (Possolsky Dvor) where the foreign ambassadors and merchants of the 17-th cent. used to put up during their visits to Moscow. On the other side of the street, at No. 9, is the People's Commissariat for Finance *(Narkomfin)* of the Soviet Union and of the RSFSR. The Bolshoy Tcherkassky pereulok (the next turning to the left) is one of the busiest and liveliest spots of the Inner City. Before the revolution the great textile trading houses were centered here. At present they have been replaced by the State's Textile Trusts and (No. 15) by the *Centrossoyus* (All Russian Union of Cooperative Societies). Turning to the right from the Ilyinka we come (No. 3 Yushkov pereulok) to the remarkable Textile Factory No. 36 (styled Comintern) of the trust "Moskvoshvey" which was been organized and started on American lines.

No 14 Ilyinka is occupied by the Commissariat for Foreign Trade *(Narkomvneshtorg)* of the Soviet Union and by the State Trade Offices (Gostorg). On the opposite side of the street (No 15) stands the Church of *"Nikola Bolshoy Krest"* (erected in 1680) one of the finest specimen of Russian Baroque style. In the interior stands a large cross carved in wood (17-th cent.) before which the merchants of yore were wont to conclude their bargains after having invoked St. Nicolas their patron Saint. At the end of the Ilyinka a tall building is occupied by the *People's Commissariat for Home Affaires (Narkomvnudel)* of the RSFSR. Opposite, on

the left-hand side of a narrow lane are the *People's Commissariat for Worker's and Peasant's Control (Narkomrabkrin)* of the SSSR. and the RSFSR. and also the Central Control Commission of the Russian Communist Party (RKK).

The Ilyinka ends at the walls of the Kitay Gorod at the Ilynskiye-Gate. Along the wall runs to the right the Staraya pl. (Old Place); at the same place Nr. 4 the *Central Comittee of the Russian Communist Party (ZKRKP).*

No 6 is occupied by the *People's Commissariat for Labour (Narkomtrud)* of the SSSR and the RSFSR, and No 8 by the *People's Commissariat for Agriculture (Narkomsem)* of the RSFSR. Farther on rises the Church *of St. John the Apostle* (erected in 1825). In the lane branching off to the right *(Grusinsky pereulok)* stands the Church of the **Georgian Holy Virgin** *(Tzerkov Gruzinskoy Bogomateri).* It was constructed in 1653 and may be regarded as an admirable monument of 17-th cent. architecture. In the interior are numerous works of Simon Ushakov, the eminent painter of the 17-th cent. Since the revolution this church has been converted into the **"Simon Ushakov Museum"**.

The buildings along the third large street of the Kitai-Gorod the *Varvarka* are the almost exclusively occupied by the offices of various State enterprises. On the right hand side stands the Church of the St. Maxim built in 1699; farther on — the Snamensky Monastery (constructed in the 17-th cent.). Adjacent to it is the **Museum house of a Russian Boyar** of the 17-th cent. *(Dom Musey boyarina 17. veka)* which has long been erroneously supposed to have been the dwelling of the boyar Romanoff. The building was constructed in 1858 by the architect Richter on the site of an ancient house of the 17-th cent., which had fallen into ruin, and is now arranged in the style of the dwellings of wealthy boyars of ancient Moscow.

Between the Varvarka and the river Moskva a net of narrow lanes and alleys bearing the collective name of Zaradye (Behind the Rows) is inhabited by small artisans. Here in the Mytny pereulok stood formerly the Custom house (Myt — duty) for the goods that were shipped to Moscow by river.

Khamovniki.

The Khamovniki district, the south-west section of Moscow, consists of three different parts. The *central*

part is situated between the Kremlin, the Moscow river and the Sadovaya street, its northern limit being the Herzen street. It was formerly the settlement of the serf-workmen and servants of the Tzars as some of the names of the streets of this part of the town still witness. In the 18-th and the first half of the 19-th cent. it was chiefly the residence of the middle nobility and gentry of Moscow. At the end of the 19-th cent. the "intelligentsia" settled in this district-journalists, lawyers, physicians, professors etc., so that during the last ten years before the Universal War it became a stronghold of the middle-class progressive party, the so-called "Cadets" (K. D. — Constitutional Democrats). In this section most of the Foreign Ambassies are now situated. Beyond the Sadovaya, on the peninsula formed by a loop that the Moscow river describes in this place, lies the *Khamovniki* proper. There was a suburb on this spot in the 18-th cent., where the serf weavers lived (Khamovniki means Weavers). The serfs of several monasteries lived in this district too. From the middle of the 19-th cent. onwards there arose a number of large factories on the bank of the Moscow river, and the workmen settled in masses in this district. In the 80's and 90's of the last century, the large empty space called the "Dievitchie Pole" (the Maiden's Field), situated in the middle of the peninsula, was partly occupied by the newly built University Clinics which gave a new character to this part of the town, part of which was made into a large garden.

On the opposite bank of the Moscow river is the suburb *Dorogomilovo.* In the 16-th and 17-th cent. the postboys of the Tzars, who served in connection with the Western countries lived here. Since the devlopment of railroads and the construction of the Briansky Railway Station in this district, railroad employees and workmen have settled principally here. It played a very important part in the October Revolution of 1917. The soldiers of the Khamnovniki barracks were the first to join the workers; the workers' troops of this district engaged in serious fightings against the Whites for many days, the latter occupying the centre as far as the Sadovaya and being drivenback step by step to the walls of the Kremlin.

Vozdvizhenka.

Trams No. 4, 17, 13, run through the Vozdvizhenka, No. 3, 10, 18, 24, 34, run through the Mokhovaya.

Along the western wall of the Kremlin stretches the *Alexander Garden.* At the foot of the wall, not far from the entrance to the garden from the Square of the Revolution (p. 71) there is an artificial ruin, constructed by Bovet in 1819. Opposite the entrance of the garden — the *Granite Obelisk,* on which the names of the great forerunners and the first fighters for Socialism are engraven. This obelisk was remodelled from the Jubilee-monument of the house of the Romanovs.

The bridge from the *Troitzkiye Gate,* over the Alexander Garden joins the *Vozdvizhenka,* which leads to the centre of the Khamovniki. The first house on the left on the corner of the Mokhovaya is occupied by the *Executive Committee of the Communist International (Komintern).* On the right there is the motor-garage of the Soviet Government, occupying the large Riding-School building *(Manège),* constructed in 1817 in Empire style from the plans of Bovet.

During the October Revolution there was a hard fighting for this building. The vestiges of the damage then caused were only effaced by the renovation undertaken in 1924. On the wall of the building opposite the Troitzkiye Gate there is a board, fixed there by the order of the Soviet Government, with the sentence of Cicero: „When Socrates was asked, what country he came from, he answered: The whole world is my native country." On the corner of Mokhavaya and Vozdvizhenka is a bas-relief representing a revolutionary fighter with the inscription: „Let us break off with the Old World!"

Farther on up the Vozdvizhenka at No. 3 on the left handside is the *Central Archiv of RSFSR.* (Centro-Archiv), entrance from Staro-Vagankovsky per.

In the 17th century it was the residence of the Boyars Streshnev and Naryshkin, relatives of the Tzar. Of the same date is the wing of the house in the court-yard, with a chapel, which was subsequently rebuilt. During the 19th century up to the October Revolution the house was occupied by the Record-Office of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. After the Revolution, these Archives which contained a great number of historical charts and manuscripts, were reorganized as Central Department and supplemented by considerable materials from recent Russian History. All the Government Archives of the Soviet Federation, forming a unique collection of State Archives are under the superintendence of the Central Department.

Opposite it, in the building of the former "Peterhof" Hotel is the *Fourth House of the Soviets.* Here are the reception rooms of the President of the Central Executive Committee and of the Council of the Soviet Commissars of the RSFSR. — Further on is a block of houses, once the property of the Counts *Sheremetieff,* on both sides of the Granovsky street (formerly Sheremetievsky per.). Within the court-yard fo the corner-house built in 1780, there is the *Church of the Annunciativn* (tserkov Zna-

menia), one of the best examples of the Moscow Baroque style of the 17-th cent. — The next house, No. 6 is the *Museum of the Red Army and Navy*. On the other side of the Vozdvizhenka, at No. 5 is the *State Planning Commission of the Soviet Union (Gosplan)*, which secures the unity and conformity of the economic life of the State and also regulates the economic projects of each of the Soviet Republics. The building was constructed in 1787 in Classic style; inside the rooms are beautifully decorated, the ceilings being remarkably well painted. Close to it, there is the church of the *Krestovozdvizhensky Convent*, built in 1708—18 in Baroque style. The bell tower was constructed in the 19-th cent. in the same style. Further on, No. 14 is the former palace of one of the members of *Morozov's* family — the Russian textile kings of pre-war time. During the first ten years of the 20-th cent. the house was the meeting-place of the liberal middle-class people and the progressive "intelligentia" of Moscow. Since the October Revolution the *Institute of Social Hygiene* with a Museum has been lodged here. The next house No. 16 was built by one of the Morozov's in Moorish style, in imitation of a Portuguese Castle. Since 1918 this building has been occupied by the Club and Theatre of the *"Proletkult"* — an organisation for revolutionary Art. At the end of the Vozdvizhenka is the church of S. S. *Boris and Gleb* which is worthy of attention. It was built in the 18-th cent. in Baroque style for A. P. Bestuzhev-Riumin, the chancellor of the Tsarina Elisabeth. Opposite it here is the interesting twelvestoried house of the Moscow Soviet of People's Economy (MSNH), built in 1924. The Vozdvizhenka ends in the Arbat Square (now called Gogolevskaya Ploshchad, p. 57), as also does the parallel street Znamenka which starts from the Borovitzkiye Gate of the Kremlin (p. 21).

Znamenka.

On the corner of Znamenka and Mokhovaya stands the building of the **State Public Library named after Lenin** *(Gosudarstvennaya Publichnaya Biblioteka imeni Lenina, formerly the Rumiantsevsky Museum)* the most beautiful monument of Moscow architectural art of the 18-th cent., constructed in 1787 by an unknown architect. In the second half of the 19-th cent. the museum and library of Count Rumiantsev, which he had be-

queathed to the State, were transferred here from Petersburg. Later on the collections were considerably enriched by gifts. The Library (Entrance from the Vagankovsky per. No. 2), which since 1924 bears the Name of Lenin, is at present the Central Library of RSFSR (containing more than 3 Million books).

The voluminous collection of manuscripts includes about 100 000 Incunabula (printed books of the middle ages); besides, old printed matter, and historical documents, many manuscripts of famous Russian writers, such as Pushkin, Gogol and Leo Tolstoy. After the revolution the rich collection of manuscripts of the Troitzko-Sergievskaya Monastery, a collection of ancient Chinese books and a large number of rare Russian and West-European early-printed books were added to this library. The collection of books, which were prohibited during the Tzarist regime is worthy of attention. The reading-room has 450 seats.

The Rumiantsevsky Museum was dissolved in 1924. The works of western painters were transferred from the Picture Gallery to the Museum of Fine Arts (p. 61), those of Russian painters — to the Tretiakov Gallery. At the present time only the *Ethnographic Section* remains of the former collection (see below) and the works of the prominent Russian painter of the first half of the 19-th cent. *Alexander Ivanov* (entrance Vagankovsky per. 4, first floor on the right). Besides many studies and drawings there is the chief work of this painter **"The Appearance of Christ before the People" with numerous sketches for it. The *studies in water-colour for a Cathedral, that was never built, are worthy of attention too.

The former Ethnographic Section of the Rumiantsev-Museum now forms the **Ethnographic Gallery of the Central Museum of Ethnography* (p. 113) and is still temporarily lodged in the Lenin Library (central building, ground-floor on the left, entrance from Vagankovsky per. No. 2. Admittance daily ercept Mon. and Thu. 10—3).

It contains national costumes, photos, drawings, models of houses, ornaments, weapons and articles of household-use and of the religious cults of various nations. Particularly rich are the Slave and Russian Sections as well as those of the Peoples of the Soviet Union. The collections brought from Kamchatka by the expedition of the Russian Geographic Society in 1908 are worthy of attention. Owing to lack of space, only a small part of the 30,000 specimens ar eexhibited.

On the corner of Znamenka and Maly-Znamensky per. is the *Communist (formerly Socialist) Academy* — the scientific Academy of Marxism, where researches are made into the History of Socialism and Communism from the beginning of the Universal War, and classes

are held in the theory and practice of Socialism. The library of the Academy, founded 1918, contains about 500,000 volumes. Farther along the Znamenka at the right hand at No. 12, is a fine nobleman's house, built in the beginning of the 19-th cent. in Classic style — formerly the palace of Count *Vorontzov*. At Znamenka No. 19/23 is the People's Commissariat for Military Affairs (Army and Navy) *(Narkomvoyen)*, the Revolutionary Military Council *(Revoyensoviet)* of the Soviet Union, and the *General Staff* of the Red Army. The building was constructed in 1792 by the Italian Comparesi, but it acquired its present aspect in 1830, thanks to one of the high officials of the Tzar — Apraksin, who started theatrical performances here.

Before the revolution is was occupied by the Alexander Military School, which served the Whites as an important point of defence near the Kremlin, in the fightings during the days of the October Revolution; it was from here that war was waged against the labour-districts. In 1918 the names of the great world-champions of freedom, of all times were inscribed on the walls of the building, and above them the world "If any will not work, neither let him eat".

To the left, in the Bolshoy Znamenskay per. No. 8 is **"The First Museum of Modern Western Painting"**, formerly S. I. Shachukin's collection of paintings, nationalished in 1918 (admission daily except. Mo. and Thu. 11—3, Sunday and Holidays 11—4).

This Museum is chiefly a collection of the works of the French Impressionist and post-impressionist schools; nowhere in Europe are they as fully represented as here.

The most remarkable pictures are: *Claude Monet* "A Lunch in the open Air" (1866), the most important production of the painter's early period; „A Walk in the Garden" (painted in the seventies). Two pictures from the series „Rouen Cathedral", — sunrise and sunset effects; one from the „Bridge" series and a landscape of the „London" series.

Edgar Degas, as well as Monet, is represented by works of all periods of his artistic activity: among them are to be noted the „Race-horses" an the famous late work of the artist, „The blue ballet-dancers". The Museum contains also a great many valuable pictures by *Paul Gauguin, Matisse, Dérain*, and the largest and best collection of the pictures of *Picasso*. Also worthy of mention are: *Renoir*, „The Girl in Black", „The Nude Woman", „The Lady in Black"; eight pictures by *Cézanne*, including: „Mardi-gras", „The Smoker", and „A landscape in Aix"; *Van Gogh*, „Masculine portraits", "Landscape" and pictures by *Henry Rousseau, Van Dongen, Gross, Marquet, Toulouse-Lautrec*. — Other schools of painting are represented by *Zuloaga, Fritz Thaulou and M. N. Whistler*.

In the streets between the Znamenka and the Volkhonka (p. 61) there is a number of elegant houses of the nobility in the classic and Empire styles, built in the

18-th and in the first half of the 19-th cent.; as for instance No. 9, *Bolshoy Znamensky per.* No. 7 and 9, Antipievsky per.

Arbat.

Through the Arbat run: Trams, No.: 4, 15, 17, 31; bus No.: 2. To Dorogomilovo run tram No. 4, bus No. 2.

The Arbat Square (p. 54) also called the Arbat gate in popular parlance, is named after the gate in the wall that formerly surrounded the White Town (Biely Gorod).

In 1613 the part of the wall that lay between the gate an the church of "Boris and Gleb" (p. 54) was the scene of hard fought battles between the troops of Prince Pozharsky and the Poles. It was from here that the victorious Russians took the „White City", the consequence of which was the surrender of the Poles besieged within the walls of the Kremlin. It was through the Arbat Gate that the French vanguard first entered the city and with the help of a few cannon-shots fired from this place destroyed the Troitzky Gate of the Kremlin, which had hitherto held out against the enemy.

There is an important market at the square. In the Southern part of the square stands a bronze statue of *N. V. Gogol,* the famous writer, by Andreyev (1909). The attitude and features of the author of "Dead Souls" and "The Revisor" show the deep melancholy that was Gogol's constant companion throughout his lifetime, The monument is adorned with bronze bas-reliefs representing the heroes of Gogol's works, including several types from the "Revisor" and "Taras Bulba".

On the South the Arbat Square is continued by the fine Gogolevski (formerly Pretchistenski) Boulevard and on the North by the Nikitsky Boulevard which have been laid out in place of the ancient wall of the "White City" pulled down in the 19-th cent. House No. 14—16 on the Gogolevski Boulevard is the seat of the *Highest Tribunal* of the Russian Soviet Federation. On the Nikitsky Boulevard — house No. 12 with a handsome facade was built by Gilardi in 1819 in Empire style. In House No. 7 Gogol died in 1852, whilst living in the family of the well-known Slavophil writer Aksakov. This house opens into a large court-yard and is a typical specimen of the old aristocratic mansions of Moscow.

The principal commercial artery of this part of the town, the *Arbat street* begins at the Arbat Square and leads westward to the *Smolensky Rynok* (market). The word Arbat is of Arabian origin (el Arabah = suburb). It was given by the Crimean Tartars to a settlement which lay just outside the walls of the "White City"

and was, therefore, always the first to be looted during their frequent raids.

In this street the following buildings may be mentioned: No. 14 — the tent-shaped steeple of the Church of *"Nikola Yavleni"*, dating from the 17-th cent., one of the slenderest and most graceful steeples in Russia; No. 37 — the edifice of the War Tribunal of the Moscow Military district, erected in the beginning of the 19-th cent.

To the right the by-streets Maly Nicholo-Pesskovski and Bolshoy Nicholo-Pesskovski per. join the Arbat to one of the spots characteristic of old Moscow where the houses of people of quality stood, the *Sobatchya Ploshchadka* (Dog Square); the name owes its origin to the Tsar's kennels, which were located here in the 17-th cent. Most of the houses are of one story and are adorned with columns and pilasters, thus presenting all the typical features of the Empire style; they used to be the property of old noble families. In the corner house No. 12, which has been rebuilt more than once since, the poet *Pushkin* took up his abode after his return from his exile in the country in 1826—27. House No. 7 belonged to one of the leaders of the Slavophil movement which sprang up about 1840, namely to the poet *A. S. Khomiakov*. The furniture and general arrangement of this house have remained intact since that time. Since the October revolution a highly interesting **Museum of Life and Customs in the Forties** has been organized here, a Museum that gives an excellent idea of the spirit of that epoch. (Entrance We. Fr. Su. 12 to 4.) In the centre of the square stands a tasteful fountain. Completely out of harmony with the general scheme of this square is the barrack-like hospital, and likewise house No. 10, erected by the wealthy tradesman Mazurin, who had his house built in Anglo-Gothic style, utterly regardless of the architectural unity of the square.

At No. 7 the *Bolshoy Nikolo-Pesskovsky* per. — is a flat once occupied by the celebrated composer Skryabin the **Skryabin Museum** (Entrance Tue. Thu. Su. 12-3), which contains memorials of this musician's life and work.

The Northern continuation of the Bolshoy Nicholo-Pesskovsky per. in the direction of the Vorovsky street is the *Borissoglebsky* per.; *A. F. Pissemski*, a wellknown Russian writer of the 19-th century used to live at No. 11.

In the *Ulitza Vorovskogo* (Vorovsky street, formerly Povarskaya) which runs from the Arbat to the Vosstania place (see p. 78) on the Sadovaya, the following buildings are worthy of note; house No. 25 in Empire style by the architect *Gilardi* 1820, with a fine vestibule and staircase; previous to the revolution the premises of the Government studs. Highly typical of aristocratic life in the early years of the 19-th century is house No. 52, with its magnificent court of honour. This house dates from 1803 and belonged in pre-revolution times to the Counts *Sollogub*. It is described in Leo Tolstoi's novel "War and Peace" as the home of the Counts Rostov. At present it is occupied by the *Literary Historical Institute named after Brussov* and by a **Museum of the Evolution of the Art of Painting.** (Entrance Su. 11-4, Tue. Thu. 12-3, We. Sa. 4-7.)

This museum was organized in 1918 and gives a fair idea of the latest currents prevailing in Rusian art (cubists, futurists, suprematists, constructivists, and non-objectivists). From time to time exhibitions are arranged on the premises of this museum, in which these various tendencies are well represented.

The former appellation of the Vorovski street (Povarskaya = Cooks' street) as well as the names of most of the neighbouring by-streets, such as: Trubnikovsky (Dogkeepers'), Krechetnikovsky (Falconers'), Skatertny (Tablecloth-weavers') Khlebny (Bakers') all remind us of the fact that in the 17-th century the servants of the Tzar's household were quartered here.

In the Khlebny per. 15, the *Lunatcharsky children-colony* with work-schools, children-homes, exhibition, workshops, children-hospital, backe-house and gossiping (French spoken). The colony is an experimentplace to educate the children on communist fundament, particularly the mind is adverted to the artistic improvement.

In the Trubnikovsky per. No. 17, the ****Museum of Iconography and Painting,** is a remarkable picture-gallery founded by the painter and art connoisseur J. S. Ostroukhov. (Entrance Su., Tue., Thu. 11—3.)

Especially valuable is the rich collection of old Russian paintings — sacred ikons of the 15 and 16-th centuries — which is exhibited in rooms lighted from above. The Museum also contains a series of foreign paintings, from the masters of the Renaissance (including Paolo Veronese and Greco) down to Goya, Géricault, Ingres, and Ed. Manet. The following Russian painters of the 19-th cent. are well represented: Kiprensky, K. Brullow, Silvester Shtchedrin, Alexander Ivanov, Venetzianov, Riepin, Surikov, Vrubel, Serov.

Next to it at Trubnikovsky per. — No. 19, is the *Scientific Society of the Soviet Union for investigation of the East;* further on — No. 26 — the *Astro-physical Institute.* — On the southern side, the Trubnikovsky per. leads to the Spasso-Pesskovskaya Place. In this square the *Central Statistical Bureau of the Soviet Union* (Russian abbrevation — C.S.U.) and the remarkable Church of "Spass na Pesskakh" of the 17-th cent. No. 5 — The

Excursion Bureau of the People's Commissariat for Public Education where experienced teachers are working out plans and testing new methods for all kinds of excursions.

Between the further ends of the diverging Arbat and Vorovsky streets extends the *Novinsky Boulevard* which has taken the place of the old earth-works of the Zemlianoy Gorod ("Earthen City") (p. 5). On this Boulevard No. 36 is worthy of notice. It was built by Bovet in 1817 and its elaborate portico, its handsome semicircular wings, the graceful figures of flying genii, all help to make this house one of the best specimens of Moscow Empire style. At present this building is occupied by the *Central Russian Book Chamber* where all manner of printed matter newly published throughout the Soviet Republic is registered and preserved. A Museum of Books is attached to the Book-Room illustrating the history of book-printing and book-binding in Russia and in the West from the days of Gutenberg down to the present time.

Further along the Novinsky boulevard is No. 40—42 the church of *"The Nativity of Kudrino"*, typical of a small Russian provincial church of the 17th cent.

Beyond the Western side of the Smolensky Rynok (market) the *Smolenskaya ul.* is a continuation of the Arbat street; across the **Borodino bridge** (Borodinski most) is the suburb *Dorogomilovo;* the bridge was built by the architect Klein in a classical style, it connects the city with the railways and highroads running Westward and is one of the most crowded and important bridges over the Moscow river. In the neighbourhood of the bridge south of the Bolshaya Dorogomilovskaya is the fine and spacious *Bryansky station* completed during the world war and built in classical style.

The *Bolshaya Dorogomilovskaya,* along which Napoleon entered Moscow in 1812, is continued by the *Kammer-Kollejsky rampart* that formed the boundary of the city, and where toll was levied until 1917. Further along the Moscow chaussee (high-road), to the left is the Jewish cemetry of Dorogomilovo where the landscape painter Levitan is buried. Proceeding West from the Kammer-Kolejsky rampart along the highroad one reaches the *Hill of Salutation* (Poklonnaya Gora), from which there is a splendid view of Moscow. Here in bygone centuries the inhabitants of Moscow who were setting out Westward took leave of the friends and relations that had accompanied them thus far. It was from here that Napoleon took a survey of the town in 1812 before entering it. Close by, to the North of the high road, is the *Kutuzof cottage* where a Russian war council came to the decision that they must evacuate Moscow.

Volkhonka. The Museum of Fine Arts.

Ulitza Kropotkina.

Through the Volkhonka run trams 10, 18, 24, 34; through the ul. Kropotkina No. 34.

The *Volkhonka* branches off from the Znamenka to the South East. At No. 12 is the **Museum of Fine Arts** *(Musey Isyashchikh Iskustv,* formerly the Museum of Alexander III.) open daily from 11—4, except on Mondays and Saturdays.

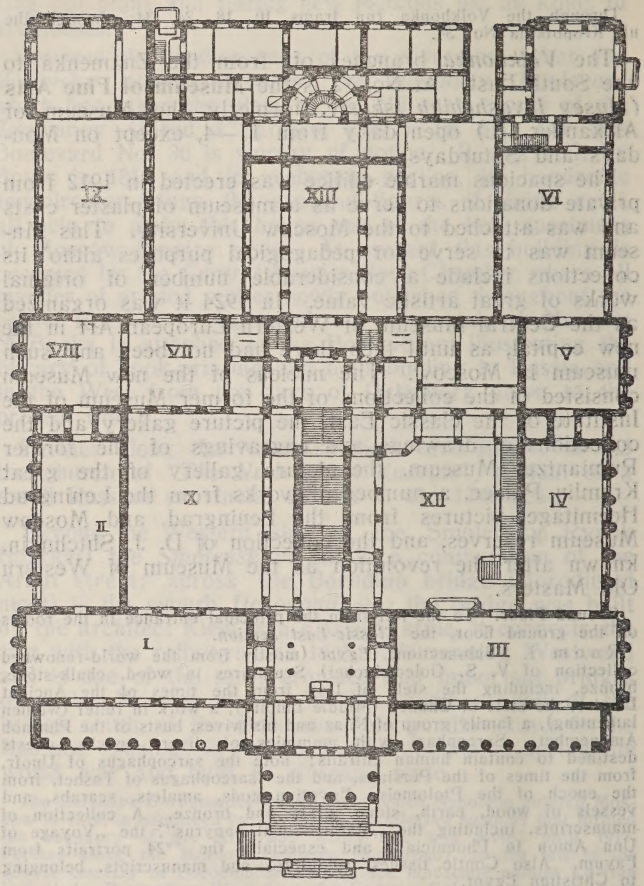
The spacious marble edifice was erected in 1912 from private donations to serve as a museum of plaster casts and was attached to the Moscow University. This Museum was to serve for pedagogical purposes altho' its collections include a considerable number of original works of great artistic value. In 1924 it was organized as the Central Museum of Western European Art in the new capital, as until then there had not been any such museum in Moscow. The nucleus of the new Museum consisted of the collections of the former Museum of the Institute of the classic East, the picture gallery and the collections of drawings and engravings of the former Rumiantzev Museum, the picture gallery of the great Kremlin Palace, a number of works from the Leningrad Hermitage, pictures from the Leningrad and Moscow Museum reserves, and the collection of D. J. Shtchukin, known after the revolution as the Museum of Western Old Masters.

Ground Floor. To the left from the principal entrance in the rooms on the ground floor, the *Classic-East section.*

Room I. Sub-section: *Egypt* (mostly from the world-renowned collection of V. S. Golenishtchef) Sculptures in wood, chalk-stone, bronze, including the stele of Issy from the times of the Ancient Empire, the stele of Chunen (Middle Empire), a work in relief (women lamenting), a family group of Niiaz and his wives, busts of the Pharaoh Amenemhet. Sarcophagi with mummies of divers epochs, chests destined to contain human entrails; note the sarcophagus of Unofr, from the times of the Persians, and the *sarcophagus of Tashet, from the epoch of the Ptolomeis. Egyptian gods, amulets, scarabs, and vessels of wood, earth, stone, glass and bronze. A collection of manuscripts, including the „Mathematical papyrus", the „Voyage of Unu Amon to Phoenicia", and especially the **24 portraits from Fayum. Also Coptic tissues, sculptures and manuscripts, belonging to Christian Egypt.

Room II. Sub-section: *Assyria and Babylon.* A collection of cuniform inscriptions, objects of art and manuscripts of the Phoenician, Cyprian and Persian culture.

On the staircase to the **first floor,** where the greater part of the sculpture section is placed. It presents the whole history of Antique and Renaissance sculpture, by casts from the marble and bronze. Rooms XIV—XXII: casts from Greek sculpture, also the original of a *Torso of Aphrodite of the type of Venus of Medici, probably of



Ground floor of the Museum of Fine Arts

the 2nd cent. B. C. Room XXIII. Casts from Roman statuary. Room XXIV—XXVIII. Casts from Mediaeval and Renaissance sculptures, also a group in bronze by Jacopo Sansovino. 16th cent. (original).

Back to the **ground floor**, to the left of the staircase. Room X. The so-called *„Greek Court"* with casts from monuments of Greek and Roman architecture. In the passage leading to the Court an original marble statue of Demeter, a Roman copy of the Greek original, of the 5-th century B. C., Next to the Greek Court room XI. Casts from monuments of French, German and Belgian art of the 16-th and 17-th centuries *(„Northern Renaissance")*.

Opposite to the Greek Court, to the right of the staircase. Room XII. *„The Mediaeval Court"*. Casts from sculptures and architectural monuments of the Italian Renaissance and the German Art of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

To the right from the principal entrance the *Picture Gallery*. In room III, directly adjoining the hall, the Italian School: among others, *Francesco Francia,* Madonna and Child; *Garofalo.* Adoration of the Magi; *Titian,* Ecce Homo; *Paris Bordone,* Madonna and Child with St. George; *Paolo Veronese,* Rest on the Flight to Egypt; *Lodovico Caracci.* The Holy Family; *Guido Reni,* The chaste Joseph; *Guercino,* St. Laurentius and the Allegory of Faith; *P. da Cortona,* Madonna with St. Francis; *Panini,* Ruins; *Bernardino Belotto,* Two views of Pirna. Room IV. Flemish School including *Rubens,* The Last Supper (a sketch), Jupiter and Juno. A Man's Portrait; *Van Dyck,* Portrait of Wouwers, *Two ladies of the Worton family; *Snyders,* The Provision Shop, Dog letting its meat drop into the water; *Sieberechts,* The Ford; pictures by *D. Teniers the Younger, Jan Brueghel, van Uden etc.* Room V. Dutch and old German Schools. Room VI. Dutch School. Note: *Rembrandt.* The Turk (from the early period of the master); *Christ; Assur; Haman and Esther (of the later period of the master); *School of Rembrandt:* Old Woman with Bible, Mythological Subject. **Gerard Ter Borch,* Lady in Black, Cavalier and Lady; *Jan Steen,* A merry Company, The Music Lesson; *P. Potter,* Departure of the Hunters; *Jakob Ochtervelt,* Selling Fish; also pictures by *Ph. Wouverman, Dirk Hals, Pieter Quast, Palamedes, Duck, Adriaen van Ostade, Isaac van Ostade, Cornelis Bega, Cornelis Dusart, Carel du Jardin, Gerard Dou, Frans van Mieris, Adriaen van der Werff.*

Back through room VI, to the right through the Mediaeval Room, then trough the Greek Court we reach room VII, Spanish School, including **Murillo* Joseph an the Child Christ; *School of Murillo,* Immaculate Conception; *Valdes Leal,* Nativity; *Ribeira,* St. Sebastian. Room VIII. French and English painters of the 18-th cent. Room IX. Painters of Western Europe of the 19-th cent., mostly French masters (particularly well represented is the Barbizon group). Room XIII. Cabinet of Engravings, containing an excellent collection of engravings on copper of the Italian, German, Dutch, French and English schools of the 15—20-th centuries, including engravings by *Dürer, Rembrandt, v. Ostade, Everdingen,* and a large collection of engravings on copper (of the Russian School), original designs by *D. Rovinsky.* An important collection of drawings by Western old masters, is also placed here.

At the back of the Museum of Fine Arts, No. 5 Maly Znamensky per. in the former palace of Prince Dolgoruki (the organizer of the Cadet party) is the **Marx-Engels Institute** (founded in 1921), an institution for the scientific study of socialism.

The institute is a world-museum of Marxism containing the most abundant original material for the history of modern socialism up to 1914, and for that of its two founders; *Karl Marx* and *Friedrich Engels*. In the Manuscript section are a great number of manuscripts of Marx and Engels. The library contains over a 100,000 vol. (The history of socialism after 1914 is carried on by the Communist Academy, p. 55.

Further on, No. 14—16 Volkhonka, is the *Moscow Forests Institute*. To the left is a stone bridge (Kamenny Most) over the Moskva river. The Volkhonka ends with the **Cathedral of Christ the Redeemer (Khram Spasitelia)** which stands on the bank of the Moskva. This massive Cathedral accomodating 10,000 people is the largest church in Moscow; it was built in 1837—83, on the site of the Alexeyevsky convent, by the architect Thomon in commemoration of the liberation of Russia from the French, and its erection cost 14 million ubles. It was at first intended that it should be built on the Sparrow Hills by the architect Wittberg, after the latter's banishment however, the plan of the building was changed. This richly decorated Church, crowned with a mighty, gilt cupola 102 m high, has bas-reliefs of grey Russian marble around the exterior, by *Loganovsky, Klodt* and *Ramasanov;* the main portal is the work of the sculptor *Count P. F. Tolstoy*.

In the interior on the walls of the corridor which runs round the Church, the history of the war of 1812 is engraved upon marble tablets. The marble High Altar is enclosed in a chapel. In the cupola is an immense painting representing the Lord of Sabaoth *by Markov;* the numerous pictures in the Church were executed by well-known Russian painters of the 19-th cent., including: *V. Vasnetzov, Makovsky, V. P. Vereshtchagin, Semiradski* and *Bruni*.

From the southern porch of the Cathedral you have an extensive view of the Kremlin and of that part of the town which lies beyond the river Moskva To the E. of the Church is a stone socle upon which the monument of Alexander III used formerly to stand. A tablet placed here in 1920 announces that the Soviet Government has the intention of erecting here a monument to *"Enfranchised Labour"*. Quite near to the Cathedral stands the lovely Church of the *"Pokhvala Bogoroditzi"* (Praise of the Holy Virgin) built in 1707.

Close to the Church of the Redeemer, where the Pretchistenky Boulevard now ends, there used formerly to stand the Pretchistensky Gate of the White town. The Kropotkin and Ostozhenka streets branch off from here to the SW.

The *ulitza Kropotkina* (Kropotkin street formerly Pretchistenka) leads to the Zubov square on the Sado-

vaya. No. 12 is the so-called *Selesniev House,* a stuccoed wooden structure, built in 1814 by Domenico Gilardi as a seignorial villa. This with its rich decorations is a good example of the Moscow Empire style.

In the court-yard of the house, near the gate at the entrance to the Tchertolsky pereulok, you find a typical Boyar's house of the 17-th cent. — formerly belonging to the Boyar Saltikov. With its vaulted ceiling, its windows facing the court-yard, its outside staircase and high wall towards the street, — it is an excellent example of secluded, homely life in the days of Russian feudalism. Next door No. 14, is the *Soviet* of the Khamovnicheski district.

To the right the *Starokonyushenny per.* (Old Stables street) reminds one of the large setlement of grooms from the Tzars estates situated here in the 14-th cent.; in this street is the old church of John the Baptist dating from 1635. At No. 39 the *Scientific Pedagogical Higher School* has established its courses.

Further along the ul. Kropotkina at No. 16 is the Commission for the improvement of the conditions of life of men of science *(Cekubu)* with a club attached to it. Across the street in No. 11 is a house built in Empire style, which now contains the *Tolstoy Museum* (open Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays 11-4) with memorials of the life and works of the great writer L. N. Tolstoy. No. 17 almost entirely rebuilt, was the dwelling of the famous partizan guerilla leader and poet, of the war of 1812, D. Davidov in the beginning of the 19-th cent. House No. 19 was built toward the end of the 18-th cent. for Prince Shakhovskoy; later on the Alexander and Mary Institute for the daughters of the gentry was located here. At present it is occupied by the *Military Acedemy of the Red Army.* Opposite this, house No. 22 was built in 1820 for General Yermolov the conqueror of the Caucasus; since the thirties of last century it has been a fire brigade depot. No. 21 is the **Second Museum of Modern Western Painting** i. e. the former *collection of I. A. Morosov,* nationalised by the Soviet Government. This, together with the former Shtchukin collection with which later on it is to be united, will form one whole as a Museum of Modern Western Painting. Mutually completing each other, these two collections form a complete Gallery of Modern French paintings which is unparalelled of its kind (Entrance daily except on Mo. and Tue. from 11—3).

In the former Morosov collection the following painters are well represented: *Renoir,* among whose six pictures are: the Grenouillère

and the Portrait of Mrs. Samari; *Claude Monet* with his exquisitely coloured landscapes: the Flower garden, a Boulevard in Paris (1873) and the Haymaker (1889); *Cézanne* with 18 pictures dating from every period of his work, including the celebrated: Bank of the river Marne, (1888), the Mount of St. Victoria, Still Life with a courtain, Portrait of Madame Cézanne (1891) and the Smoker (1896). Also of note are the landscapes of *Sisley* and *Pisarro*, and *Van Gogh's* well-known pictures, The Night Café and the Vineyards in Arles; also paintings by *Maurice Denis, Bonnart, Matisse, Picasso, Friesz, Vlamink, Rouault, Marquet, Derain;* sculptures by *Rodin, Bourdel, Claudel, Mayol* and others.

The church of the Trinity of Zubovo built in 1642 is in this street. It has a fine belfry (1651), the tentshaped roof of which is covered with Dutch tiles. Further on at House No. 32 (built in early 19-th cent. style) is the *Academy of Fine Arts*, founded in 1917, after the October revolution.

In the intricate net of by-streets between the Arbat and the ul. Kropotkina one gets a succession of pretty glimpses of the houses and gardens of the Moscow gentry of the first half of the 19-th cent. Their harmony is disturbed however, by the many storied dwelling houses of the 20-th cent.

In the *Maly Vlassevsky per.* there is a remarkable wooden house in extremely simplified Empire style, of the beginning of the 19-th cent., with carved ornaments. In the *Sivtzev Vrajek* the revolutionary writer *A. Herzen* lived at No. 25, in the forties of the 19-th cent. after his return from exile; in those days his house used to be the meeting place of the radical intelligentsia. No. 5 of the *Denejny per.* where the Italian Embassy is now housed, served in 1918 as the abode of the German ambassador; it was here that the ambassador Count Mirbach was assassinated by the left Social Revolutionaries; from 1919 to 1922 this house was the seat of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

In the last by-street before reaching the Zubovskaya ploshchad in the *Kropotkinsky* (formerly Shtatny) per. is No. 26, where the celebrated Russian revolutionary and anarchist P. A. Kropotkin was born and bred; it is now arranged as a *Kropotkin-Museum* with personal memorials etc.

The *Zubovsky Boulevard* branches off to the South from the end of the ul. Kropotkina along the former line of fortifications of the Earthen town (Zemlianoy Gorod), while the *Smolensky boulevard* branches off to the North. The Zubovsky boulevard ends in the *Krimsky bridge* which leads across the river to the part of the town called Zamoskvorechye or "beyond the river Moscow". On the Smolensky boulevard No. 8 there is a **Museum of Toys** (musei igrushek) open on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday from 11—4.

The show-cases: toys and history; toys and fashion; toys and militarism; toys of luxury; toys and religion, reflect Russian culture in the essence and form of national toys; on the other hand the collection of toys systematically arranged according to the materials of which they are made is a good illustration of the gradual develop-

ment of the technical handling of wood, papier-maché etc.; a specially valuable exhibit is the collection of Russian wooden toys ranging from the beginning of the 19-th cent. up to the present time.

On the Smolensky Boulevard No. 22, on the premises of the former Moscow Agricultural Society is the *Museum of Appliances for object-lessones in agricultural schools and Free Agricultural Education.* House No. 57 the *Zootechnical Institute.*

Ostozhenka.

Tram No. 24 runs through the Ostozhenka.

On the *Ostozhenka,* a street that branches off southward from the Church of the Redeemer, house No. 49, a handsome wooden building, is a typical seignorial villa of the 20-ties of the last century.

In the left side-street, Vtoroy Ilynsky per. 9, the *school-Community,* named after *Lepeshinsky,* with boarding-school and museum (English and Polis spoken) is worthy of notice. As a typical town-school of the up to date industry it is closely connected with the neighbouring cotton spinning mill. The older groups work two hours daily in the factory. The children are trained in Social Science by directly taking share in the social-work in the manufactory and the industrial environs. The discipline of the school is carried on by self-administration of the children.

Ostozhenka No. 27 is the edifice of the former Court of Appeal dating from the beginning of the 19-th cent.: here *Michael Bakunin,* the well-known revolutionist, lived from the days of his youth until his departure for foreign countries. Across the street stands a large house (No. 38) adorned with columns where dwelt the celebrated Russian writer *Gontcharov* (circa 1820), in pre-revolution times it was a Commercial School. In this house *S. M. Soloviev,* the historian was born. At present it is occupied by the *"Karl Liebknecht" Pedagogical Institute* and the *"Bukharin" Worker's Faculty of the Second Moscow State University.* Further down the street, is the enormous edifice of the *Military Food Magazine,* built by Gilardi in the beginning of the 19-th cent. — a fine speciman of Empire art. During the October revolution this store fell into the hands of the Soviets at the very outset of the fighting and owing to the immense stock of food supplies, became the central base for supplying the revolutionary troops in the city. Opposite the warehouse stands house No. 53, formerly a Lyceum for boys of upper class families now the *Institute of Red Professors.*

Between the Ostozhenka and the river Moskva is the *Zatchyatyevsky Convent* with a fine portal of the 17-th cent.

At present there is in the convent an exellent establishment for neglected children with 2 children-colonies administrated by themselves. (German spoken).

On the *Kropotkinskaya naberejnaya* (Kropotkin formerly Pretchistenskaya quay) No. 29 is the **State Tzvetkov Gallery,** founded by the Collector J. E. Tzvetkov and nationalised by the Soviet Government. Open daily from 11—2 except Mondays and Thursdays.

Zvetkov collected only the works of Russian painters, mainly of the so-called *„Itinerants"* (Peredvijniki), i. e. a group of painters who sought to extend the knowledge of art in Russia by means of exhibitions moving from town to town.

Among the remarkable works of the 18-th cent. and of the first half of the 19-th cent. are the following: *Borovikovsky* (1759—1825) Portrait of Tyemkina; *Tropinin* (1776—1857) Portrait of Count Markov; *Kiprenski* (1783—1836), the dancer Teleshova; *Venezianov* (1779—1847), Wet-nurse and child; *Sylvester Tchedrin* (1791—1830), Sorrento; *Anton Bruni,* Apollo and the Graces; *Krendovsky* (1810—53), Preparating for the Hunt (painted in 1836). Of the "peredvijniki" and painters of the later period: *P. P. Sokolov* (1821—99), Household Hussars; *Perov* (1833—82), Fishermen, The Welcoming of the Pilgrim; *Miassoyedov* (1835—1911), Landlord congratulating his serfs on the occasion of their Marriage; *Maximov* (1844—1911), The Wizard at the Wedding; *Polyenoy* (1844)), The Odalisk: *Repin* (1844), The arrest of the Propagandist, A Meeting of Nihilists, Leo Tolstoy; *V. Vassnezov,* A. Peasant; *Surikov,* The Boyarina Morosova, Sketch of a Townswoman; *Serov,* Portrait of Repin. The chief treasure of the Gallery consists of the collection of drawings and water-colour paintings by Russian masters, which ranks with the very best of its kind; *Vladimir Makovsky's* sketch-book is especially worthy of notice.

Since the revolution this Gallery has become the centre of active, artistic pedagogical work in the domain of the fine arts, for it is here that several specialists pursue their investigations into the methods of artistic education.

Further along the quay, No. 37 is an attempt to build a tenement house, in the spirit of a Russian fairy-tale (after designs of the painter *Malyutin).*

Bolshaya Pirogovskaya. Novodyevitchy Convent.

Tram Nos. 17, 34.

From the end of the Ostozhenka the Zubovsky boulevard leads to the *Zubovskaya Square* where the Kropotkin street passes into *Zubovskaya* (to the left is the Church of the Annunciation of Zubovo), and is continued by the *Bolshaya Pirogovskaya* (formerly *Tsaritsinskaya),* the main street of *Khamovniki* proper. The second by-street to the left is the *Tolstovsky* pereulok (formerly Khamovnichesky) where in a dark wooden house (No. 10), Leo Tolstoy lived from 1881 to 1900. This house is now arranged as a *Museum.* Entrance on Sundays and Thursdays, from 12—6. At the corner

of the Tolstovsky per. and of the *Klinitcheskaya Ploshchad* (Clinic Square) stands one of the best monuments of Russian architecture, the church of *St. Nicholas Thaumaturgas,* the outer walls of which are adorned with Dutch tiles. It was erected in 1679 by the artisans of the Khamovniki.

Inside the church is a picture of the Metropolitan Alexis, with a view of the Kremlin in the background, painted in the 17-th cent. by the ikon-painter Maximov. The high tent-shaped belfry with quaint ornaments is worthy of notice.

In the Clinic square a *Monument* marks the site of a wooden house that has since been pulled down, but in which during the October revolution of 1917 the Revolutionary Staff took up its Head-quarters. Heavy artillery, manned by members of the Revolutionary Committee,was stationed in this square and bombarded the Kremlin and the Alexander Military School. On the Northern side of the square is the *Khamovniki Barrack* erected in 1807; the troops quartered here in October 1917 were the first to side with the Soviets.

Further down the Bolshaya Pirogovskaya on the right is the *Maiden's Field* (Dievitchie Pole), where according to tradition, the selection of young maidens who were to be sent as yearly tribute to the Khan of Mongolia took place. It has been turned into a fine garden and recreation ground. Worthy of note is the edifice of the former Ussatchov-Tcherniaev School in this square, dating from the end of the 18-th cent. as also house No. 4, built at the beginning of the 19-th cent. Branching off to the left of the Bolshaya Pirogovskaya is the *Bolshoy Trubetskoy* per. House No. 14 being the *Military Chemical Higher School* and next to it No. 16 the *Academy of Social Education named ‚Krupskaya'.*

Further on to the right of the Bolshaya Pirogovskaya is the huge complex system of *clinical institutions* completed in the beginning of the 19-th cent. They constitute the best and most up-to-date medical institutions throughout the Soviet Union. Immediately in front of the therapeutic clinic, stands the statue of the famous Russian physician *Pirogov,* the work of Sherwood.

In the *Malaya Pirogovskaya* (a street running parallel on the South side) is the *2-d Moscow University,* with medical, chemico-pharmaceutical and pedagogical faculties. Also a *Museum of the Science of Evolution* (Darwin Museum). In the parallel Ussatchov street is a factory worth visiting, the No. 3 rubber-factory (formerly "Kautchuk") of the Rubber Trust.

In the *Pogodinskaya* — a street lying to the North of Bolshaya Pirogovskaya and parallel to it — at house No. 6, behind the University Clinics, is an interesting *Pedagogical* Institute for the training of Defective Children, with a clinic and a museum (German and French spoken).

The Bolshaya Pirogovskaya leads to the **Novodyevitchy Convent** (New Maiden's Convent), the most beautiful Convent of Moscow, which surrounded like a fortress with a strong wall, has always played the part of one of the outlying works of the city fortifications on the Western highway. The walls and towers are richly decorated in Baroque style.

This Convent was founded in 1524 by Grand Duke Vassili III in memory of the conquest of Smolensk and owing to the bounty of the Tsars soon became one of the wealthiest convents of Russia. After the death of Tsar Feodor Ivanovitch in 1589, his widow Irene took the veil in this convent and here also her brother Boris Godunov retired, only to leave it almost immediately as Tsar of Russia. In 1610 the convent became the scene of violent combats against the Poles. In 1689 Sophia, the Tsarevna-Regent of Russia was forced to retire within its walls as a nun, after her brother Peter had gained the upper hand in his strife with her; opposite the windows of her cell, 300 rebel Streletz soldiers, her faithful partisans, were hanged by Peter's order. In 1812 the convent was sacked by the French. In 1922 it was officially proclaimed a *Museum* by the Soviet Government.

Within the walls of the convent is the *Cathedral of Our Lady of Smolensk (Sobor Smolenskoy Bozhey Materi)*. with five cupolas, erected in the beginning of the 16-th cent. and rebuilt by Boris Godunov. In the vault are the tombs of Sophia the Regent and of Peter the Great's first wife. The mural paintings and the altar piece in the cathedral are by the best painters of the Moscow school of the 17-th cent., including *Simon Ushakov*. Close to the cathedral is the remarkable *church of the Assumption of the Holy Virgin* (Uspeniye) and the lofty and slender *belfry*, also in baroque style, one of the finest in Russia; this latter was built in the 17-th cent. and rebuilt in 1795. There is a small *Museum* in the refectory of the convent, which gives an idea of the life and the material culture of the end of the 17-th cent. In the old cemetry inside the walls of the convent are the graves of the historian S. M. Soloviev, his son, the philosopher Vladimir Soloviev, the historian M. P. Pogodin, the writers A. P. Tchekhov, M. M. Sagoskin, I. I. Lajechnikov and of A. F. Pissemsky. In the new burialground, outside the Southern walls of the Convent are the graves of the composer A. N. Scriabin, the anarchist P. N. Kropotkin, the poet Brussov and many celebrated actors of the Moscow Art theatre.

From the convent one may see the *Lenin hills* (formerly Sparrow hills) on the opposite bank of the river Moskva (p. 113).

Krasnaya Presnya.

The Krasnaya Presnya is the largest district in Moscow including a large part of the centre of the town. It extends from the walls of the Kremlin and Kitai Gorod to the Sadovaya. Formerly the settlements of the

workers and servants of the adjoining Boyar's Estates and Patriarch's lands lay here. It now contains the chief streets of Moscow and the largest and best shops. Outside the Sadovaya lie the workers' districts which grew up during the last century: on the west is the *Pressnya* proper, famous from the December insurrection of 1905, when the workers of this district held out for a week in spite of all the rest of the town being already in the hands of the Tsarist troops, which had been summoned from Petersburg. They were only overpowered after a whole day's artillery bombardment which burned down half of this district, after sanguinary hand to hand fighting. After the October revolution the whole of this district was named "Krassnaya (red) Presnia' in memory of this insurrection; the suburbs *Butyrki* and *Marina Roshtcha,* populated by the working class, lie in the N. W. and Northern part of this section. Several villages and summer-resorts in the N. W., which were incorporated with Moscow in 1917, including *Pokrovsko-Streshnevo* and *Petrovsko-Rasumovskoe,* lying between the Kammer Koleshsky Vall and the outer tram-way circle of Moscow, also belong to this section. During the October revolution terrible battles, the traces of which are hardly visible now, took place in the centre where the Moscow H. Q. of the Revolutionaries was located in the Soviet building.

Tverskaya, Revolution Museum, Leningrad High Road.
Bus No. 1 runs through the Tverskaya, from Strastnaya pl. also the trams 1, 16, 13, 26; trams No. 6 and 13 run to the park of III-rd International (Petrovsky Park).

The main street of this section is the *Tverskaya,* which was once the beginning of the high road to Tver, and which after the building of Petersburg in the 18-th cent. became one of the most important roads of the Russian Empire. This street is now the liveliest in Moscow, with a number of large and first class shops. It starts from the *Revolution Square (Ploshtchad Revolutzii),* formerly Voskresenskaya, where during the February Revolution the troops sent against the population took sides with them and thereby ensured the victory of the revolution in Moscow. On the facade of *the Second House of the Moscow Soviets* (formerly the Town-Duma, p. 44) built in pseudo-Russian style, there is a relief showing a Revolutionary, sweeping onward, with Rosa Luxemburg's saying: "The Revolution is a storm which blows away anything that stands in its way".

At the beginning of the Tverskaya to the right hand side is the *Okhotny Ryad* (p. 80) and on the left the *Mokhovaya* (p. 77). Up the Tverskaya, passing No. 22, a house worth noticing dating from the beginning of the 19-th century now a post office, one reaches the *Sovietskaya Ploshtchad* (Soviet Square, formerly Skobelev Square) on the S. W. side of which is the building of the **Soviet** of the Town and Government of Moscow. It was built in classical style, from Kazakov's plans at the end of the 18-th century, of stones from the wall of the White City, on the site of which now stretch the boulevards. Until the February Revolution it was the palace of the Governor General of Moscow. Since the time of Kerensky (1917) the building has been the seat of the Moscow Soviet.

In the interior, on the staircase-landing is a large painting representing the memorable demonstration of January 21 st. 1905 in front of the Winter Palace in Petersburg, which ended in a deluge of blood. There is a large white marble hall in the building.

At the outbreak of the revolution (October 1917) there was five days hard fighting for the Soviet Building, where the Revolutionary Staff had their headquarters. All the side streets leading to the South, as well as the Tverskaya, were occupied by the "Yunkers"; communication with the workers section through the Strastnaya Square and Bolshaya Dmitrovka was extremely difficult to maintain, owing to the incessant shooting from the side streets; it was only after the arrival of the Soviet artillery on the spot that the Staff was set free. Opposite to the Soviet in the *Dresden Hotel* was the Editorial Office of the Bolshevik Paper "Social Democrat" where, during the fighting, a part of the Red Staff was lodged.

Opposite the Soviet Building, on the spot where General Skobeleff's equestrian statue stood, we now see the *Monument of the October Revolution,* which was unveiled on the first anniversary of the Revolution — November 7-th, 1918; it is an obelisk with a symbolic statue of the Revolution in antique style; the obelisk is from the sketch of Ossipov, the statue is the work of Andreyev. Beside the obelisk is the tribune for speakers, on the lower part of which the text of the Constitution of the Soviets is engraved on a bronze plate. At the back of this monument the square is bounded to the N. E. by the collonade of the Propylees, a masterly piece of work in Empire style, built by Shtchussev in 1923, from the remnants of the Police Station which was demolished in 1920. In the year 1923, a terrace garden was laid out behind the above mentioned building with a Lenin Nook, where in summer Lenin's portrait as a child is reproduced in Grass Mosaic.

A furious fight raged from house to house during the October Revolution in the cross street to the left of the Tverskaya, towards Herzen street, the traces being still apparent in several places. The Anglican Church in Tchernishovsky Pereulok (now Stankevitch Street) was occupied by the white Army's District Staff.

In the *Leontyevsky Pereulok,* the next cross street to the left, the Social Revolutionaries attempted, on September 25-th, 1919, a bomb attack on the house No. 18, where the Leaders and Propagandists of the Moscow Committee of the R. C. P. (Russian Communist Party) were holding a meeting; twelwe persons were killed, fifty-five wounded and the whole centre part of the house destroyed. A Plate commemorating this event is to be seen on the re-constructed building. It is occupied by the *International Club of Political Emigrants.* Further on at No. 9 is the High School for Cooperative work. Near by at No. 7, a white building in strict 17-th century style, is the **Museum for Home Industry** (Kustarny Musei), where the most interesting and original productions of Russia's Home Industries, especially from the Moscow district, are exhibited and sold, — toys, embroideries, linen prints, furniture, materials, pottery.

In the basement of the museum, which was founded in 1885, is the *Handicraft-Section,* with the tools and productions of Home-Industry collected in 1882 for the Moscow Industrial Exhibition; besides these there are also more recent works: brushes, toys, whips, brocades, spinning wheels etc. On the staircase and in the entrance-hall are the exhibits shown in Petersburg in 1913, at the Exhibition for Home-Industry. On the top floor is the *Model-Section* founded in 1910, which is designed to improve the artistic side of home-industry. The models are originals of the 16—18-th centuries. There are also exhibits made in the museum itself; in the right wing wood carvings of all kinds, including a handsomely ornamented window-frame of the 17-th century, with a bas-relief, representing Gamayun, the holy bird from Russia Folklore. Also a room of which the carved furniture is the work of North and Central Russia. In the centre of a large hall specimens of oldfashioned and modern toys.

In the next cross street to the left of the Tverskaya, the *Maly Gnezdnikovsky Pereulok;* No. 10 is one of the highest houses of Moscow, from the flat roof of which (where a Café is open in summer) we get an extended view of Moscow and its surroundings.

Further up the Tverskaya we reach the Strastnaya Square, the former limit of the White City (p. 5). To the right is the large *Strastnoy Monastery,* built in the middle of the 17-th century, with a high tower. To the left, at the beginning of the *Tverskoy Boulevard* leading to Herzen Str., the poet *Pushkin's* monument, erected n 1880 from Opekushkin's design. Strastnaya Square No. 3 is the building of the former College where Pushkin

was educated, now the *Communist University for the Eastern Nationalities,* named after Stalin. To the right on the Strastnoy Boulevard, No. 39 the *Social Museum.*

Further up the Tverskaya in the first cross-street to the right — the Nastasinsky Per., No. 3, is the interesting building of the *State Savings-Bank,* built during the Great-War in old Russian Style. Tverskaya No. 59, the **Revolution Museum** (Musei Revolutzii (open on Sundays and Fridays from 11 to 5, Tuesdays from 2 to 8), the former Rasumovsky Palace, built in 1814, where later the English Club was housed.

This museum has been founded by the Commission of the Moscow Committee of the R. C. P. for the investigation of the October Revolution (Istpart). It is formed from the permanent Exhibition of this Commission together with the Historical Revolutionary Museum of Moscow. The Revolution Museum strives to give a complete review of the history of the Russian Revolution from its very beginning, and also of the history of the Russian Communist Party. Since January 1925 the *Lenin Museum* (p. 81) is also here.

Section 1. The Cossack and Peasant insurrection of Stenka Rasin in the 17-th century and the Cossack and Peasant and Workers insurrection of Emelian Pugatchev in the 18-th century. Stepan Timofeevitch Rasin, a large picture of Gorelov. — the execution of Stenka Rasin by Ptchelin. A statue of Stenka Rasin by Konnenkov. Scenes from the Pugatchev insurrection by Gorelov. — Section 2. The revolutionary movement of the first half of the 19-th century. — Documents on serfdom under Nicholas I, the Peasant Liberation, the Peasant Disorders, the Revolutionary movement in the Sixties, the movement of the "Narodniki" about 1870, the Group of the Narodnaya Volya (the People's Freedom), the first organisations of the Revolutionary Workers movement, the South Russian Workers Union and the Northern Union of Russian Workers. — Section 3. The Russian Marxist movement, from the group of the "Liberation of Labour" to the group "Iskra" and the eve of the first Revolution. Detailed documents on legal and illegal Marxist literature of this epoch, a number of portraits of the Worker's Leaders of this period, a bust of Plekhanov by M. E. Deutsch-Zinovieva, the first Marxist circles in various cities, the work of the national and territorial organisations of the Social-Democratic Workers-Party in Russia (the Caucasian, Siberian, Ural, Jewish, Polish and Lettish Organisations) during the first years after their foundation; the first and second Congresses of the Russian Soc. Dem. Workers Party. — Section 4. The first Russian Revolution of 1905—1906 is richly represented by literature and illustrated papers of that time, pictures of the insurrections and peasant disorders; the first and second State Duma, the fourth (Union) Congress. — Section 5. The period of Reaction, the period of the new revolutionary growth and of the Great War. Pictures of the persecution and execution of Revolutionaries under Tsarism. Pictures and diagrams, showing the decline of the old social order and the growing revolutionary wave; many illustrations of the Great War. — Section 6. The February Revolution of 1917, workers and soldiers insurrections. The first Soviets in Petersburg

and Moscow, the Temporary Government; Lenin's arrival; the growth of Bolshevism. — Section 7. The October Revolution 1917, chiefly in Petersburg and Moscow. — Section 8. The Lenin Corner, many pictures of Lenin's life at different periods. To be opened shortly: Section 9, Prison, Penal Servitude, Exile; Mechanism of underground (illegal) work. — Section 10. The period of civil war and military communism up to the establishment of the New Economic Policy.

Further up the Tverskaya, to the left, the old building of the Eye-Clinic. To the right in the Pimenovsky Per. is the peculiar, clumsy Pimenovskaya Church with a belfry of the 17-th century. To the left in the Blagoveshchensky Per. at No. 1, the *Mechanic-Electro-Technic Academy,* named after M. V. Lomonossov with a Mechanical and Agricultural Industrial Faculty and a Workers-faculty.

In the 17-th century that part of the Zemlianoi Gorod, lying between the line of the present Boulevards and the Sadovaia, which is bounded by the Tverskaya and the former Bolshaya Nikitskaya (now Herzen St.) formed the Suburb of the Bronnaya (Forgers of Armour). The names of several streets, as for instance *the Bolshaya and Malaya Bronnaya* and the Palashevskaya (palash-sword) till remind one of this period. In the Malaya Bronnaya is the *Patriarch Pond,* a remainder of the swamp which lay here on the Patriarchal Estates in the 17-th century. Parallel to the Malaya Bronnaya runs the *Spiridonovka,* with fine villas, inhabited before the revolution by rich merchants and the nobility; it was then one of the fashionable quarters of Moscow. In this street there is an old 17-th century church.

The Tverskaya continues to the N. W. irom the Triumfalnaya Square where it crosses the Sadovaya under the name of *Pervaya Tverskaya-Yamskaya.* The *Bolshaya-Gruzinskaya* branches off to the left, leading towards the Presnya proper (p. 78) and the Zoological Garden. The *Malaya Grusinskaya* runs parallel to the Bolshaya Grusinskaya on the west. At No. 15 is the **Museum of the Central Industrial Region,** open daily from 11—3, Mondays and Thursdays excepted.

The museum was organized as at present in 1923, and illustrates the central industrial region around Moscow from an ethnographical, archeological, geological, botanical and zoological point of view. Its greatest treasure is a Natural Science collection which belonged to Count Sheremetiev and was brought from his former estate Mikhailovskoye (in the Govt. of Moscow).

This Region took its name *"Gruziny"* from the estates of the Georgian (Grusiny) Princes; the Moscow Tsars presented them with these lands in the 17-th century at the time when they were forced to flee from their own country.

To the right of the Tverskaya, in the industrial suburb *Dolgoruki,* inhabited by workmen and artisans, is the Myusskaya Square where the *Communist University,* (named after Sverdlov) and the Sverdlov workers'

faculty are to be found. The *Mendeleyev Chemico-Technological* Academy is also in this square.

The first Tverskaya-Yamskaya finishes at the former Tver tollgate (Tverskaya Zastava), where the custom frontier used to be. The *Triumphal Gate* (Triumfalnye Vorota) was erected here by the architect Bovet in 1826 in memory of the victory over the French during the campaign of 1812—1814. To the left is the *White-Russian-Baltic Railway Station,* built in 1912 (formerly Brest or Alexander).

To the right of the Triumphal-Gate, in the Lessnaya 5, there is the *Illegal Printing-House* of the Central Comite of the Communist Party of 1905, restored 1923—4, where pamphlets, proclamations and the journal "Rabotchy" (Worker) were printed. From the Cellar-room, where Caucasian fruits were sold to allay any susficions, a deep shaft leads to the subterraneous room, in which the printing was done. (The printing house is open Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday: 12—5; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday: 2—8).

The *"Leningrad High-Road"*, one and a half kilometers long, runs from the Triumphal Gate to the N. W. past several factories including the big confectionary factory "Bolshevik" and the Aeroplane work-shops. At No. 54 is the *Military Academy for Aviation* named after Zhukovsky. To the left the *Khodinka Field (Khodynskoye* Polie) and the *Trotzky-Aerodrome,* with the landing-place for passenger-aeroplanes, from Germany, the Ukraine and the Volga. On the Khodynka is a large Summer Camp for the troops of the Moscow Garrison; and also a radio-station.

A frightful catastrophe took place in 1896 on the Khodynka Field during the coronation Festivities of the Tzar Nicholas II. Several thousand people, crowding round the tents, where the "Tzar's Presents" were exhibited, fell into the military entrenchments, covered only by boards, and 1400 people were killed.

Further on along the right hand side of the Leningrad highroad is the *Park of the III International* (formerly Petrovsky Park) one of the favourite picnic places of the Moscow population with many country-villas (datchi).

The imposing *Petrovsky Palace,* built in 1772—85 by Kasakov, may be seen in the park. Napoleon stayed here in 1812 and here the Tsars often resided. The Palace was turned into a *museum* after the revolution. Country-villas stretch beyond the park along the Leningrad High-Road towards the West. The estate *Pokrovsko-Streshnevo,* picturesquely situated is worth noticing. It was laid out in the 17-th century by the Streshnev family, belonging to the Russian Nobility. The manor house built in the 19-th century stands in the middle of a fine park. In 1919 the house was turned into a *museum* depicting life during the period of Decadence. The ruins of the old Boyar residence of the 17-th century, the subject of many popular legends, are yet to be seen in the park.

Gerzen Street. Pressnya.

Trams No. 16 and 22 run through Herzen St. to the Presnya. Back over the Bolshaya Grusinskaya and Tverskaya-Yamskaya by tram No. 25.

In the Mokhovaya (p. 72) which branches off to the left from the beginning of the Tverskaya are the buildings of the *I. Moscow State University* (Russian

abreviation MGU) on both sides of Herzen St. It is the oldest of the Russian Universities and was founded in 1755, thank to the efforts of the Scientist Lomonossov, encouraged the Tsarina Elizabeth. It contains besides a socio-scientific, a physico-mathematical, a medical faculty, and a workers faculty, named after M. N. Pokrovsky. The building of the old University, at the Northern corner of Herzen Street, was erected in 1817 by Gilardi in the Moscovite Empire style. On the building is a tablet bearing the inscription "The task of science is to serve mankind". In front of the old University are two monuments, erected by Andreyev in 1922, one to the Revolutionary thinker *A. Herzen*, and the other to his friend *Ogarev*, who were both students of this university.

The new University occupies the Southern corner of Herzen Street opposite the "Manège" (Riding School, p. 53). On its corner wing we read the inscription "Science belongs to the Workers", which was put up after the Revolution. In front of the new University is a monument to *Lomonossov*, professor at this University, erected by Ivanov in 1876. *Anatomical, anthropogical, geological and geographical museums* are attached to the university. Next to it in the Mokhavaya St. is the building of the *University Libary*, crowned by a dome (this library contains about 400.000 volumes); there is also a *Museum of Library management*.

In October 1905 a great concourse of over 150,000 people gathered on the square between the University and the Riding School, on returning from the funeral of Bauman — a murdered Revolutionary. This crowd was fired on by the Tzarist police, a horible massacre resulting.

In the *Herzen Street* (ul. Gertzena, formerly Bolshaya Nikitskaya) to the right, close to the University, is the *Zoological museum*. The Herzen Str. leads past the *Nikitsky monastery*, dating from the 17-th century, and the *State Conservatoire* to the Nikitsky Gate. In the building of the Conservatoire is the *Rubinstein Museum*, containing memorials of the life and doings of the celebrated pianist, the founder of the Conservatoire. No. 14 is the *Institute of Speech* (Institut Slova) where speakers, reciters etc. receive a three years' university course.

The Tverskoy Boulevard which extends from the Nikitsky Gate to the Strastnaya Square (s. p. 74) is one of the favourite promenades of the Moscow population. No. 22 a building of the beginning of the 19-th century, once occupied by the *Municipality*, now the Information-Office for Adresses. During the October fighting in 1917 this building was strongly fortified by the "Cadets", the Red Troops only succeeding in taking possession of it after a hard and bloody struggle.

The Main Road, leading to Novgorod, in olden days started from the former Nikitskaya Gate (one of the gates in the wall encircling the White City, only the name of which has survived). This square became an important strategic point during the October Revolution, as it secured the communications of the White Army between the Kremlin and the Alexander Military School, as well as with the Tverskaya, and was the scene of severe fighting. The space at the beginning of the Tverskoy Boulevard where a high tenement house was destroyed by artillery fire at the same period, has now been turned into a garden, in the middle of which stands the statue of *Timiriasev* (died 1920) the eminent Russian Darwinite and Revolutionary; he wears the gown of the Oxford University of which he was an honorary Doctor. This monument was set up in 1921. To the West of the Nikitsky Gate, in Herzen St. is the large *Church of the Ascension,* one of the finest specimes of the classic style of the end of the 18-th cent.; the belfry dates from the 17-th century.

Herzen St. ends on the Sadovaya at the *Vostania Ploshchad* (Insurrection Square) formerly Kudrinskaya. The Malaya Nikitskaya running parallel to Herzen Str., from the Nikitsky Gate also leads to the Vostania Square; there at No. 35 is a mansion formerly belonging to the family of the Count *Bobrinsky,* (built at the end of the 18-th century), which is worth noticing.

Not far off is *St.-George's Church* built in 1798. On the North of the Vostanya Square arises the lofty building of the former *Widows-Home,* of the end of the 18-th century; it was rebuilt by Gilardi Senior in 1812 with a fine portal and colonnades.

During the Revolution of 1905, barricades were raised on the square and on the adjacent Sadovaya, forming the line of defence of the workers troops before they were driven back, further westward towards the Pressnya.

Yet further to the West, we find the *Barricade St. (Ul. Barrikad,* formerly Kudrinskaya), fiercely contested in 1905; it leads to the Presnya Ponds (Presnenskye Prudy), which separate the Presnya proper from the town. No. 4 was, during the October Revolution, the seat of the Revolution Committee of this District. At the end of the Barricade St., to the right is the Upper-Pond, which extends up to the premises of the *Zoological Gardens* (entrance to the Zoological Gardens from the

Bolshaya Grusinskaya No. 1). The *Darwin Museum* in the Zoological Gardens was built in 1921 to illustrate Darwins Theory of Evolution; the interesting zoo-psychological section deserves special attention.

The Ponds lying to the left of the Presnia have now been filled up. Passing over a bridge we reach the *Krasnaya Presnya Street* (formerly Bolshaya Presnenskaya) which leads to the outskirts of the town.

The narrow irregular streets, between the former Bolshaya Presnenskaya and the river Moskva (the real Presnya) are mainly inhabited by workmen and were the chief scene of the revolutionary fighting in 1905. A *memorial stone* was put up in 1920 in the *Druzhinnikov St.* (Worker-Volunteer Street, formerly Nizhni-Prudovaya), on the empty site of the *Shmidt Furniture Factory,* which was completely destroyed by artillery fire, after an 8 days resistance of the Revolutionaries who made it their chief point of defence. The Regiment of the Semenovski Guards made the decisive attack on the insurgents across the *"Bridge of the year 1905"* (Most 1905 goda, formerly Gorbatov Bridge) which leads from Druzhinnikov Steet over the refilled Presnya Ponds. Many bare spaces in the adjacent Gluboky and Predtechny side-streets bear witness of the hard fighting which resulted in the destruction of a large number of houses. Predtechny St. No. 13 is the *Geophysical Observatory* of the Moscov Region. At the end of Nizhnya Presnya St. is the *Trekhgornaya* (formerly Prohorovskaya) *textile factory;* in 1905 the staff of the Insurgents was lodged in this factory which was the last to surrender to the Guard Regiments. A plate is put up in the court in memory of the Revolutionaries taken prisoners and shot there and then. Behind the factory wall is the Trekhgornsky Kammer-Koleshsky Wall, where in Tsarist days numerous illegal workers' meetings took place. — In the factory is an interesting technical school.

Sverdlov Square. Bolshaya Dmitrovka.

Nearly all the tram routes and also buses 1 and 3 meet in Sverdlov Square. Trams No. 1, 6, 18 and 25 run through the Bolshaya Dmitrovka.

To the East, the Revolution Square (p. 71) opens on the *Sverdlov Square* formerly Teatralnaya), one of the handsomest and largest squares of Moscow, with attractive flower beds. In the Southern half we find Vitali's fountain, erected in 1835, in front of which, in the middle of the Square lies the foundation stone for a monument to *Karl Marx,* made of Finnish granite.

On the north side of the square is the *Great Academy Theatre* rebuilt in classic style after the fire of 1856, with a chariot drawn by four horses above the pediment. This theatre seats over 4,000 people; it contains a *museum* where memorials of eminent deceased actors of the Great Theatre are being collected (photographs, letters etc.). In summer portraits of the leaders of the Revolution are reproduced in grass mosaic on an ele-

vated flower bed in front of the Theatre. To the East of the Square is the *Small Academy Theatre* built in the beginning of the 19-th cent. An inscription at the front entrance dated 1923 tells us, that a monument to the author Ostrovsky umlh rdgov umhlw rdgov umlh w the first time at this theatre, will shortly be erected here.

At the wall of the Theatre-Building on the Teatralny proyesd, is a relief of the Anarcho-Revolutionary, P. A. Kropotkin, with the saying: "The society in which work is free, need not be afraid of idlers."

On the West side of the Square is the *New (Nezlobin) Theatre.* On the South West the Sverdlov Square is bounded by the huge building of the *2. Soviet House* (form. Hotel Metropol). This building was seriously damaged during the October Revolution of 1917, but was restored in 1924; it is decorated with tile friezes and majolica ornamentations from the sketches of the painter Vrubel. — From the Sverdlov Square we have, to the South, a fine view of the Kitai-Gorod; beyond the medieval wall arise the belfries of the Saikonospassky and Nikolsky monasteries; to the left is the ancient building of the Synodal printing office (p. 49) painted in dark green.

In one of the bastions of the wall is the interesting *Museum of bird-breeding* (entrance from Sverdlov Sq.). Nearby lies the foundation stone of *J. M. Sverdlov's* future monument. Sverdlov was Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (V. C. I. K.) (died 1919) and the square is named after him. Here also the foundation stone for the *Karl Liebknecht* monument was laid in 1921.

Between the Sverdlov Square and the Tverskaya lies the *Okhotny Ryad,* Hunter s row), where, formerly, hunters brought their game; it is now a busy market. From the Okhotny Ryad following the *Bolshaya Dmitrovka* (formerly the main-road to the North, through the town of Dmitrov in the Government of Moscow) we reach the *Strastnoy Boulevard* (p. 74). The cornerhouse in the Okhotny Ryad is the *House of the Trade Unions* (Dom Soyusov) where the Council of the Trades Unions of the Moscow Government has its headquarters (Russ. abreviation M. G. S. P. S.).

Formerly this building was the club of the Nobility; it was built by Kasakov and contains a large hall in the Empire Style surrounded by white marble columns, quite the finest hall in Moscow. The Trades Union Congress of the Soviet Union and the meetings of the Red Trades Union International take place here. Lenin's body lay in this hall at the end of January 1924 before the funeral.

On the Bolshaya Dmitrovka No. 6 we have the Great *Experimental Theatre;* No. 11 the *Tractor-museum* with a Tractor School; No. 15 the *Moscow Committee of the Russian Communist Party* (M. K. R. K. P.); No. 24 the *Lenin Institute of the R. C. P. Central Committee,* the object of which is to collect all facts relating to Lenin's life and doings. The **Lenin Museum,** opened in 1924, adjoins the Institute. (Removed to the *Museum of Revolution* in 1925, p. 74.)

Rich materials concerning Lenin, such as: photographs, documents, manuscripts, letters, articles of daily use, presents, artistic objects dedicated to Lenin are collected in the six rooms of this Museum. One of the rooms is an accurate copy of his study; in the manuscript room are a number of Lenin autographs found in the archives of the paper "Iskra" and many of his letters. In another room we find exhibits connected with Lenin's death, including the bed and chairs he made use of whilst in exile 1897—1900, and articles used by him at the Station "Rasliv" (near Leningrad not far from the Finnish frontier), where he took refuge in the July days of 1917 from the persecution of the Kerensky Government.

Further to the right, in *Bogoslovsky street,* is St. John's church built in 1665. At the end of the Bolshaya Dmitrovka at the corner of the Strastnoi Boulevard stands the remarkable building of the *University Printing Office* (dating from the beginning of the 19-th cent.).

Petrovka, Butyrki, Petrovsko-Razumovskoye.

Trams No. 12, 18 and 27 run to Butyrki. No. 12 goes on to Petrovsko-Razumovskoye. Bus No. 1 runs through the beginning of the Petrovka and the Kuznetsky most.

The *Petrovka,* a lively street, with much traffic, starts from the Sverdlov Square by the Great Theatre, and leads northward. At the very beginnig of this street are the large stores *Mostorg* and *"Passages".* — Petrovka No. 10 is the permanent **Exhibition of Industrial Models of the Sov. Union's Supreme Economie Council** (V. S. N. H.,) (open Me. Tue. Fr. Sa. from 11—5, Su. 11—4, Thu. 6—11).

The aims of this exhibition are: to show clearly the present state of industry, to stimulate the interest of all classes of the public in industrial production, and to develop propaganda for futhering its scientific organisation. The productive and industrial sections are illustrated by characteristic exhibits in various departments. There are also sketches, photographs, diagrammes and literature for each section.

The different sections of this exhibition are: mining, metallurgy, machinery, agricultural machines and instruments, war, electrotechnics, chemistry, textile-industry, foodstuffs, wood-work, polygraphy, leather and fur, foreign trade, industrial economy.

On the house No. 12 in the Petrovka we read in relief the words: "the Worker is the Mover of the

World". A little further to the right the *"Kusnetzky Most"* (the Smith's bridge, over the underground river Neglinka), branches off to the right; formerly this part was known as the Smith's Suburb (Kusnetzkaya Sloboda); the most brilliant shops of the town are now to be found there. At the corner of the Kuznetzky Most and Petrovka is a plate with the inscriptions: "Art is a Social Power", "Science serves mankind unselfishly".

Higher up the Petrovka, at No. 14 is the former house of the Credit Company (built in the 19-th cent.) now the **Health Exhibition** of the People's Commissariat for Public Health (open daily, Mondays and Tuesdays excepted, from 10—5, Sundays from 11—5).

The plentiful material of this exhibition is arranged as follows: the origin of man, man as a machine, the development of the human organism, death and decay; the fight with religious prejudices; the fight with infectious diseases; the problem of restoring youth; cremation as a sanitary-hygienic measure, first aid in cases of accident; syphilis as a public plague; alcohol as a social evil; tuberculosis — a proletarian disease; food and energy; labour and health.

At Petrovka 24 is the **Central Labour Institute** for research in Scientific Management. Experiments are carried out in the training of workers and the improvement of methods of production. — Farther on is the building of the *Visoko-Petrovsky Monastery.*

The Karetny Ryad continues the Petrovka up to the Sadovaya. At its commencement the *Administrative Department (Militia)* of the Moscow Soviet occupies the former Petrovski Barracks, built at the end of the 18-th century; further on, the remarkable Church of the Saviour dates from the 17-th century.

Between the Petrovka and the Tverskaya, the *Malaya Dmitrovka* and its continuation Kalyaevskaya (former Dolgorukovskaya) and the Novo-Slobodskaya lead from the Strastnoy Boulevard to the suburb *Butyrki.* In the beginning of the Malaja Dmitrovka stands the church "The Birth of Mary of Putynki", built in the 2-nd half of the 17-th century; further on the same side is a section of the *Sverdlov-Communist-University* in a house of quite remarkable architecture, built by Ivanov in 1910. — At the corner of Novo-Slobodskaya and Lesnaya is *the Butyrki prison.* The *Savyelovo Railway Station* now occupies the position of the former Butyrki toll gate (Butyrskaya Zastava). The Butyrskaya St. leads from here by the fine "Church of the Birth of Mary of Butyrki" (1684) to the Suburb *Petrovsko-Rasumovskoye.* The old castle built in 1678 by the boyar Naryshkin for his grandson, the future Tsar Peter I. became in 1746 the property of Count Rasumovski; in 1861 it was purchased by the State Treasury and then in 1872 turned into the I-st Russian Agricultural Higher School — *the Petrovsko-Rasumovskaya Academy.* The first agriculturists were trained here for the agrarian country of Russia. The students of this Academy took a very lively part in the revolutionary movement in the 70's of the 19-th century. The student Ivanov was murdered in 1875 in the park of the Academy by one of his fellow students *Nechayev,* who suspected him of espionage. The International Worker's Movement made much of this event at the time. It became the theme of Dostoievsky's novel "The Demons". The Academy was finally closed on account of the revolutionary tendencies of the students and was reopened in later years

as a Higher School for the sons of the landowners exclusively. Reorganised after the October Revolution it now bears the name of *K. A. Timiryasev,* the celebrated revolutionary naturalist, who was professor at the Academy. It has also a Workers Faculty.

The Academy possesses a large park with lime-tree avenues and ponds, also a dairy, an agricultural experimental Station and a tree-nursery.

Teatralny and Neglinny Proyezd. Rozhdestvenka.

Trams No. 11 and 14 run through the Neglinny Proyezd to the northern quarters.

To the East of Sverdlov Square we reach the Lubyanskaya Square (p. 84) through the *Teatralny Proyezd,* which runs along the wall of the Kitai-Gorod. In front of the wall, at the opening of the Tretyakovski Proyezd stands the bronze statue of *Ivan Fedorov* (1520—28) the first printer in Russia. The monument was erected in 1909 from the design of Volnukhin. Opposite on the other side, at No. 4 is the *Museum of Moscow Communal Economy,* founded in 1896 and reopened in 1920 after having been enlarged.

Besides exhibits concerning Moscow in a general way and the Moscow Government (situation, climate, population) we find exhibited: plans for the construction of the town, from the oldest to the newest; pictures, photographs, diagrams, plans for the future Greater Moscow, views of ancient and modern Moscow; models of houses, aqueducts, slaughter-houses etc. The Museum has a fine library on Communal Economy.

From the Teatralny Proyezd the *Neglinny Proyezd* and the Rozhdestvenka lead northward to the *Trubnaya Square.* The small river Neglinka flows in a conduit under the Neglinny Proyezd. No. 12 is the building of the *State Bank.* Rozhdestvenka No. 4—8 is the *State Publishing Department* (Gosisdat) of the RSFSR; No. 11, once the *Stroganov School* is a *Museum for the Advancement of Art* founded in 1923. In this museum we find the works of the most modern painters. A section of the Higher School for Artistic Industry (Vkhutemas), ocupies part of the building.

There also stands the *Museum for Oriental Art,* founded 1918.

In the division of the Near East, rare Persian, Indo-persian and Indian miniatures from the 15-th cent., weavings and carpets from the 17-th cent.

In the division of the Far East Chinese ceramies from the 10-th to 13-th cent., ivory and carved woods from the 15-th cent., enamel, etc.

At the end of the Rozhdestvenka to the left, at the corner of the Rozhdestvensky Boulevard is the *Rozhdestvensky Monastery,* built in the 16-th century.

The Trubnaya Square, the limit of the White City, on Sundays becomes an interesting market, where flowers, birds, dogs, and a variety of other things are sold. The Tzvetnoy Boulevard starts from here and leads to the Sadovaya. On this Boulevard we see the statue of *Dostoyevski* in his convict clothes, his attitude expressing a

yearning for freedom; not far off is the monument of the *"Thought of Man"* symbolised by an old sage deeply sunk in thought. Both these statues were erected in 1919 from the designs of Mercurov. In the middle of the *Trubnaya Str.*, running parallel with the Tzvetnoy Boulevard stands the ancient Church of St. Nicholaus built in 1682.

The *Samotechnaya* leads still further northward from the Sadovaya to the Yekaterininski Square (Catherine Sq.); where is the building of the former Catherine Girl's College (built in 1804). The Novaya Bozhedomka leads from here to the North-West, at No. 2 is the Dostoyevski (former Maria) Hospital built in 1803; the next house No. 4 is the former Alexander Institute, dating from the end of the 18-th century.

From here the *Bakhmetievskaya* leads northward; No. 15 is the *Moscow Institute for Civil Engineers* with a Worker's Faculty.

Sokolniki.

The Sokolniki, or the Sokolnichesky district occupies the N. E. section of Moscow and only a very small part of the centre. During the 17-th cent. the zone between the Boulevards and the Sadovaya (Zemlyanoy Gorod, p. 5) was inhabited by artisans; farther on in the so-called "Middle Class Suburb" (Meshtchanskaya) a settlement was formed of Polish and Lithuanian artisans who had been taken prisoners during the Polish war (1654—1668). After the construction of the first Russian railways (the Petersburg line in 1851, the Yaroslav and Kazan lines a few years later) the corresponding railway stations were built in the northeastern part of the district and the adjacent locality became one of the largest centres of trade in Moscow, while the Myassnitzkaya street leading to those stations became an important shoping thoroughfare. The streets which surround these railway stations are mostly inhabited by railway and factory workers and by minor officials. In the extreme N. E. end of the district. the Sokolniki proper, stretches a vast park which is one of the favourite holiday resorts of the Moscow population.

In 1905 fierce barricade fighting took place in the vicinity of the railway stations and near the Sadovaya between the insurrectionary workers and the regular troops. During the October revolution (in 1917) this locality became the rallying point for the worker's troops of the northern suburbs.

Lubyanka, Sretenka, Grajdanskaya. Ostankino.

Trams No. 2, 9, 10, 17, 19 and Bus No. 3 run to the Sukharevskaya pl. Tram No. 9 to Ostankino.

The principal streets of this district start from the busy *Lubyanskaya Square* opposite the Vladimir Gate in the Kitai Gorod Wall. The square is embellished by a

tasteful fountain, the work of Vitali (1835). On the northern side stands a building which is now occupied by the United State Political Department (Russian abrev. *OGPU).*

From here a street called the *Bolshaya Lubyanka* leads Northward. At the corner of the Kusnetzky Most rises the huge building of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs *(Narkomindel)* of the Soviet Union. Between the two wings of this construction stands a monument (executed in 1924 by the sculptor Katz) to the memory of *Vorovsky* the ambassador of the Soviet Union who was assassinated in Lausanne in 1923. In front of this building a garden has replaced the church which was demolished in 1924. In the Bolshaya Lubyanka, facing this garden an inscription, on a *stone tablet* in the wall of house No. 14, informs us that in 1612 Prince Pozharsky (this having being his residence at the time) directed from here the combats which were to deliver Moscow from the Poles. The next house (No. 16), which has since been reconstructed, was in 1812 the seat of the Governor General of Moscow, Count *Rostopchin* (as we read in Tolstoy's "War and Peace").

Farther No. 13 is the *School for Adults* at the G. P. U. with modern methods of teaching.

In the *Malaya Lubyanka* which runs E. of the Bolshaya Lubyanka and parallel to it, stands the *French Catholic Church* of St. Louis (built in 1837); in the next parallel street (the Milyutinsky per.) is the *Polish Catholic Church* of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Beyond the Sretensky Boulevard (on the right hand side of which in No. 6 is located the People's Commissariat for Public Education — *Narkompros* — of the RSFSR) the Bolshaya Lubyanka bears the appelation of *Sretenka.* The names of the by-lanes Petchatnikov (printers') Poushkarev (gunsmith's) per. etc. remind us of the time when the suburb was inhabited by artisans (the 17-th cent.). In the Sretenka is the archaic Church of the Holy Trinity constructed in 1657. At the end of the street we come upon the *Sukharev Square* (as this part of the Sadovaya is called), the largest and most interesting market-place in Moscow, where on Sundays an extremely lively trade (including antiques and books) is carried on. In the centre of the square rises the *Sukharev Tower* (Sukhareva Bashnia) erected by Peter the Great as a memorial to Colonel Sukharev who aided him in his flight during the Streletzki mutiny in 1676. On the northern side of the Sukharev Square stands the former Sheremetieff hospital and Asylum

(constructed in 1795—1813 in the classical style by Guarenghi and Nasarov) which has now been transformed into the Sklifassovsky. *Institute for Urgent-Cases.* To the E. in the Spasskaya Sadovaya are the *Perekop* (formerly Spassky) *barracks,* grouped round the house of *N. I. Novikov* (1744—1818), the well known Russian apostle of culture whose home during the second half of the 18-th cent. was the fountainhead of youthful scientific aspirations.

Farther on to the North runs the *Pervaya Grajdanskaya* (First Citizen street, formerly Pervaya Meshchanskaya); on the right hand side of the street (No. 12) is the beautiful Church of *Hadrian and Nathalia* built in 1688 and ornamented with cornices of Dutch tiles; on the same side (No. 28) stretches the *Botanical Garden of the Moscow University.* The District Soviet is located in the street branching off to the right (Krassnoselskaya). At the end of the Pervaya Grajdanskaya stands the *Baltic* (formerly Vindau) *railway station.* Farther still to the left, close to the former Kresstovskaya Zastava (Barrier) now called *Severnaya Zastava* (Northern Barrier) is the *Krestovsky Hydraulic Plant* which draws its water from the watershed of the rivers Moskva and Yaousa in Mitishtchy. These works are the oldest in Moscow and supply nearly a quarter of the population with water.

The Severnoye (Northern, formerly Troitzky) highroad which commences here, leads to Yaroslav. Four kilom. from the Severnaya Zastava (Barrier), not far from the village Alexeyevskoe and situated amidst picturesque scenery stands the country seat of **Ostankino** which was constructed in 1789—1801 by Guarenghi for Count Sheremetieff and fitted up as a theatre for the serf-actress Parasha, afterwards the wife of the Count. Its Gallery of paintings by West European masters, its handsome furniture and woodcarving (the work of the Count's serfs) entitle it to be regarded as *a museum of the 18-th cent. culture of the Russian landed aristocracy.* Attached to the palace are a vast park and a noteworthy Church of the 18-th cent.

Myassnitskaya, Sokolniki Park.

Trams No. 1, 4, 6, 21, 22 run through the Myassnitskaya; Nos. 4, 6 and 10 to the Sokolniki Park.

A street called *Myassnitskaya* (butchers' street, from the butchers' suburb which occupied the site in the 17-th cent.) runs in a Northerly direction from the Lubianskaya Square (p. 84). On the right hand side at the corner of the square stands the *Church of the Grebnev Virgin* erected by Ivan III in the 15-th cent. to commemorate the conquest of Novgorod. — At the corner of the Milyutinsky per. is the *Central Telephone Station.*

During the fighting in the October revolution of 1917 this building was in the hands of the "Whites" and was besieged by the Soviet troops. It was shelled and fired upon with machine-guns till it was compelled to surrender after a seven days resistance.

Facing the Central Telephone Station stands the ancient Church of S.S. *Flora and Lavra* built in 1657. House No. 2 (built in classical style at the end of the 18-th cent.) is the *High school of Industrial Art* (Vkhutemas) with a workers faculty. Opposite to this stands the *Central Post and Telegraph Office* (built in 1900—12). In the courtyard of the latter is the noteworthy *Church of the Archangel Gabriel.* It was erected in 1707 by Prince Alexander Mentchikoff, Peter the Great's favourite, and is also known under the name of the Mentchikoff Tower. In the beginning of the 18-th cent. this Church belonged to the Moscow Freemason's Lodge. Farther down the Miassnitskaya the *Church of St. Nicholas,* dating from the 16-th cent. is worthy of notice; No. 42 is the *Myassnitsky hospital,* constructed in 1798 in classical style.

No. 45 is the *Soviets' Party-School* of the Moscow government, organized as a school-community.

The street ends at the *Red Gate* (Krassniye Vorota) erected in 1742 by the architect Prince Ukhtomsky for the coronation festivities of the Tsaritsa Elisabeth. In No. 9 *Trekhsviatitelsky Tupik* (blind alley) — a lane branching off to the right, is the **A. P. Tchekhoff Museum** with memorials of the life of the famous writer. The Trekhsviatitelsky Tupik end in a huge block of buildings (constructed in the 17-th cent.) formerly the property of *Prince Yussupoff.* The chief building (entrance from the *Bolshoy Kharitonevsky per.)* is now occupied by the **Historical War Museum** (open on Wednesdays from 3—6, on Fridays from 11—4). Farther down the lane stands the *Kharitonevskaya Church* (built in 1651).

A street bearing the name of Ulitza Kommuny (street of the Commune, formerly Novaya Bassmannaya) branches off to the right from the Red Gate (s. above). The People's Commissariat for Transport (*Narkomput)* has its quarters at No. 2.

From the Red Gate both the Orlikov per. and the Kalantchevskaya ul. lead to the *Kalantchevskaya square;* on the North side of the square stands the *October* (formerly the Nicholai) *Railway Station* and adjoining it the remarkable *Severny* (Northern, formerly Yaroslav)

Station. On the Southern side is the *Kazan railway Station,* constructed by the architect Shchussev during the world war and the revolution period.

The Krassnoprudnaya and then the Russakovsky highroad (formerly Sokolnicheskoe) lead to the *Sokolniki Park,* a century old pine forest which was converted into a park in 1872. The forest is intersected by avenues radiating from the entrance pavillon and serves as a favourite summer resort for the population of Moscow. The numerous villas (datchas) built here by the Moscow bourgeoisie have now been transformed into Children's Homes and educational establishments which are well worth visiting.

Shestoy Lutchevoy Prossek, Rostokinsky project 97 the *Bio-station of young investigators of nature* with school-colony, laboratories and museum. This is a self-administered "Station" for techning Natural History.

North of the Park is situated the village *Bogorodskoye* with numerous country houses and a large India-rubber factory, the No. 2 factory (formerly "Bogatir") of the India-rubber Trust.

It is here in the Sokolniki workshop of the Electric Traction that the Red Guard was organised and drilled during the last weeks before the October revolution (1917) and was thus enabled to form the first nucleus of the workers troops.

Beyond the river Yaousa is the Lossinoostrovsky forest, which stretches for miles in a Northerly and North-Easternly direction and forms a continuation of the Sokolniki park. To the West the suburban village of *Preobrazhnskoe* can be seen; it was here that Peter the Great spent his childhood from the year 1672 after having been compelled to fly from his ambitious and masterful sister Sophia. The Northern part of the locality is occupied by numerous factories.

Baumansky.

The Eastern side of Moscow comprises the Bauman (Baumansky) Section. It has been so called since the October Revolution in honour of the Workmans Leader, — *N. E. Bauman,* who was murdered by the Monarchist's League — "The Black Hundred" in 1905.

In the 18-th cent. suburbs populated by different nationalities grew up on this side of the town. The Armenians and Little Russians lived in the *White Town* — now the central section of this Region inside the ring of the boulevards, Greeks and Western Europeans settled further out, in the so called *'German Town'* named *Lefortovo* after the castle of General Lefort which was situated there. In this suburb by and by arose, besides

the Tsars palaces, a number belonging to the nobility. During the second half of the 19-th cent. a lot of factories were built on the outskirts of this district inducing more and more of the working class to settle here. In 1905 the rebellion in the Eastern District was quickly subdued, and parties of workmen moved to the Pressnia. In 1917 the barracks and Factories of this Section sent thousands of soldiers and workmen to assist the Centre, and they very soon overcame the resistance of the "Yunkers" (Students in the higher classes of the Military schools) who had stationed themselves there. In July 1918 the one-day rebellion of the Left Socialist Revolutionaries took place chiefly in the central part of this section.

Marosseika, Pokrovka, Lefortovo.

Trams No. 3, 14, 24, 31, 33; bus No. 2. Tram No. 31 and bus No. 2 pass near the State Porcelain Museum.

The *Marosseika* and its continuation the *Pokrovka* is the chief artery of all the District's traffic. The Marosseika (from Malorosseika i. e. Street of the Small Russians, whose Suburb lay here in the 18-th cent.) begins at the Ilyinskaya Gate (p. 51) of the *Kitai Gorod*. The first building to the left, facing the wall is the **Museum of Practical Sciences** or *Polytechnic Museum)*, built in 1876 in old Russian style by Monighetti. It is open every day, except Mondays and Tuesdays, from 10—3. (Entrance from the Loubyansky Proesd.) The purpose of this Museum is to demonstrate the attainments of Science, and the manner in which they are used to subjugate Nature. It shows the close connection between pure science and its applications in practical life. The Museum has the following Departments: Rural Economy, Zoology, Architecture, Technics, Education, Agriculture, Machine-Building and Physics.

Passing through an ante-romm and a hall one comes to the room for Shipbuilding. Upstairs, on the **first floor** to the right is the Technical Dept.: the attainments of Mining, models of safety installations for mining, a collection of pitlamps, from the most primitive to the Davy Lamp. In the hall of the First Floor: models of Mining Machinery. Room 5: A model of the Ore-Mountain Blagodat in the Ural. Room 6: Machines for making sewing needles and pens; bell founding. Room 7: Machines for the obtaining and preparing of kitchen salt. Room 8: A model of the Salt Works at Astrakhan. Room 10, 11 and 13; Glass Industry, specimens and samples from various factories; a model showing the staining of porcelain and crockery; also the soap and stearine industry. Room 14 and 15: Technology of food-stuffs (Brewery, elaboration of starch and oils); textile industry. Room 16: Benches for making velvet and silk. Back through Room 5 into Room 51, where the large Dept. of

Rural Economy begins: Different kinds of soil, instruments, various sorts of manure, meteorological instruments, plant anatomy and physiology. Room 40—37, Forestry: Charcoal burning, tar, the obtaining of turpentine; wood-spirit; wood, field and vegetable parasites; frames for winding silk cocoons; silkworm-nurseries. Room 33 and 34: Bee-Keeping. Room 32: Fishing. Room 31: Cattle-Breeding. Room 30: Hunting; fur collections. Room 29 and 30: Practical Physics. Room 24—21: Photography and its application; in window No. 231 the history of photography including X Ray photographs. Room 21—20: Electricy and its application; the history of the electric lamp, electrical machines etc.

2nd Floor: Educational Dept. Room 54: Methods of elementary education. Room 55: Kindergartens. Room 56: Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Room 57: Drawing. Turning through the hall and entering the door opposite one comes to the Architectural and Building Dept. Room 61—64: Models of construction of Railway-bridges, trains, railway-stations, canalisation, aqueducts and heating installations. To the right and up a little staircase is a room where one can see the history of Architecture from the most ancient times: ancient Egypt, Pompei and Rome; models, photographs of temples, specimens of old paintings and sculpture; Italian Renaissance architecture. Further on — *Bajenov's* project, who, by order of *Catherine II*, was to build a gigantic palace in place of the Kremlin. In the last Room: Medieval architecture of Germany, France and Norway.

Moscow's largest lecture-hall is in this building, as well as a good Scientific library of the "Friends of Natural Science", including over a 100,000 volumes.

Opposite the Museum, in the Square is a *chapel* erected in honour of the Grenadiers who fell at *Plevna* at the time of the Russian-Turkish War (1877—78). To the right, No. 10, *Petroverigsky* Pereulok is the *Communist University of the National Minorities of the West,* with Latvian, Lithuanian, Jewish, Polish, German and Roumanian Faculties. To the right, at the end of the Marosseika is the Church of Kosma and Demian, built in classical style by Kasakov in 1792. In the Kosmodemiansky per., which starts from there on the right hand side, stands the Lutheran Peter-Paul Church, built in 1818 and rebuilt in 1905. To the left of the *Marosseika,* in the *Armiansky per.* (Armenian) inhabited since the 18-th cent. by Armenians, at the corner of the *Maloslatoustinsky per.* stands the beautiful church of *Nicholas the miracle-worker,* dating from the 17-th cent. In the interior of this church is a Mausoleum, erected in classical style, in honour of the Boiar A. S. Matveev, who was the friend and brother-in law of the Tzar Alexei Mikhailovitch. This Boyar, an active promoter of West European culture in Russia, was murdered as an adherent of the Young Peter, near the *Red Staircase* of the Kremlin, at the time of the Streletz Rebellion in 1682 (p. 32). Further on, No. 2 Armiansky per. is a building,

which used formerly to be the Acadamy of Eastern Languages, founded by the rich brothers *Lasarev*, and is now the *Oriental Investigation Institute.*

No. 5. Pokrovka, on the left hand side, is the Church of the Assumption, dating from the beginning of the 17-th cent. It is built of red brick, has 13 cupolas and is one of Moscow's most beautiful churches. No. *22* is the remarquable house, which once belonged to Count *Alexei Rasumovsky,* the morganatic husband of the Tzaritza Elisabeth, it is said to have been built by *Rastrelli.*

To the left of the Pokrovka is the *Tchistoprudny* Boulevard (so called after the Tchisty Prudy — Clean Ponds, which lie in the centre of the Boulevard). To its right is the *Pokrovskye Square* and *Boulevard,* with the Pokrovsky Barracks, which date from the 18-th cent., and where in July 1918 the Rebellion of the Left Socialist Revolutionaries was finally subdued. Behind the Pokrovsky Barracks, No. 21 *Vedensky per.* stands a palace-like house, which formerly belonged to the rich Textile-Manufacturer *A. V. Morosov.* In the interior, amongst other things, is a room in Gothic Style, with seaweed panels by Wrubel, representing scenes from Faust. Morosov's private collection of porcelain begun in 1895 was nationalised in 1918 as a **State Porcelain Museum** (Gosmusei Farfora). It is open on Sundays and Wednesdays from 12—4, Tuesdays and Fridays from 4—7. Here one can see the richest and most varied collection of specimens of Russian Ceramic Art, from its very birth (the opening of the State Porcelain Factory in 1744 and of the two private ones of Gardner & Popov near Moscov) up to our own time.

Statuettes and dolls, here and there relieved by cups, plates, tea-services, vases and small baskets etc., form the nucleus of a few thousand well-arranged articles. The collection of statuettes represents the full and complete history of porcelain in Russia. A few rare articles date from the earliest period of the State Factory under the Tzaritza Elizabeth and still show a strong inclination to imitate foreign patterns. At the end of the 18-th century, during the time of Catherine II, the statuettes begin to reflect Russian life. Different types of the various nationalities populating Russia, especially of those most differing from Europeans in their externals and clothing, Samoyeds and Aleuts for instance, are most skillfully reproduced by some of these statuettes, also dating from the same period. Further on one can see beautiful statuettes (from the Gardner and Popov factories) taken from Russian town and country life: cottars, street-sellers, coachmen, pilgrims, vagabonds, fashionable ladies, town guards with ancient halberds, shoemakers, boxers, groups from Krylov's Fables and so on. The period since the October Revolution reflects itself in statuettes of sailors and workmen etc. This Museum also contains a collection of old Russian objects of art.

In the *Maly Kasenny per.* — the Street which runs parallel to the Pokrovka on the South — is the Hospital named after Dr. Haas (formerly the Alexander Hospital), and in front of it a monument of the physician Dr. Haas, a well known philanthropist of Moscow, who lived in the first half of the 19-th cent. At the end of the *Pokrovka,* No. 83 stands the church of *"The Succour and Intercession of Mary at Rubtsov"* (Pokrovskaia Tzerkov), one of Moscow's oldest and most interesting churches, with its Kokoshnik shaped roof (Kokoshnik — an anciant Russian hair-dress).

The *Tchernogryazhskaya-Sadovaya* runs from the *Pokrovka* to the *Red Gate.* To the right, at the end of the *Pokrovka* is the *Zemlianoy Vall* (Earth Wall). Its name recalling the fortication, which once surrounded the whole of the Zemlianoi Gorod (p. 5) in the position of the present Sadovaya. The *Kursk-Nizhegorodsky railway-*station is situated here (p. 8). Near by, No. 16 *Gorokhovskaya* is the Institute of *Ways* of *Communication* Institut Svyasi).

The *Ulitza Karla Marxa* (Karl Marx Str.), formerly *Staraya Basmannia* forms the continuation of the Pokrovka beyond the Sadovaya. At No. 4 is the *Institute of Surveying* (Mezhevoi Institut) with faculties of Geodesy and Land-Surveying and a Workers Faculty named after *Kalinin.*

The Gorokhovsky per. leads to the Vosnesenkaya, where the Church of the Ascension (Tserkov Vosnessenia) built by *Kasakov,* stands. Not far from here is the big Radio-Station named *Comintern* (Communist International). Further on, at No. 8 *Vosnessenskaya* is Count *Rasumovsky's* Palace, built in the strictest classical style of the 18th century, with a beautiful entrance porch and a huge park which stretches as far as the *Yausa;* this palace has now been converted into a High-School for *Physical Culture* (Fiscultura).

Close by at Vosnesenskaya 10 is the *Radishchev School* with a boarding school and workshops. In this school lessons are combined with practical work in the school workshops and the study of production in the factories in the vicinity. The plan of self-government is adopted. In the summer the school moves to the village of Kolomenskoye (p. 122).

Further on, to the left lies the *ul. Baumana,* which leads to the ul. *Bakunina.* In the *Korovy Brod* (Cow's Ford), the Street parallel to the Ul. Baumana to the East, stands the imposing building of the *Technical High School,* (one of the oldest High-Schools in Russia) with faculties for Engineering, Chemistry, Electrotechnics and Building as well as a Worker's Faculty. The Northern Building dates from the 18th century and was long ago the Palace of *Peter I.'s* General *Lefort* in honour of whom the whole of this part of the town was named — *Lefortovo.* Further along the Vosnessenskaya, across the Yausa, stretches a part of Moscow, which has a completely military character. To the right, on the bank of the Yausa stands the huge building of

the former *Alexei Military School.* This, together with the Barracks of the Kadet corps, which lies further to the East, became during the October Revolution in 1917 a strong hold of Officers Regiments, and was only taken by the workers after having been under artillary fire for two days. These barracks are now occupied by various Military Schools. From the Barracks to the South runs the *Solotoroshskaya* (Golden Horn Street) the main street of the Greek Suburb which once lay here. (This Street was so named by the Greeks in remenbrance of the Golden Horn of Constantinople.)

Further along, in the *Ul. Karla Marxa* (p. 92), to the right stands the church of *Nikita the Martyr,* dating from the 17-th cent., and restored in 1751. It is one of the loveliest monuments of Russian Baroque. To the left, No. 4 *Kommunalny* (formerly Babushkin) per. is the Moscow Institute of Industrial Economy. 26, Ul. Karla Marxa is the small *Lunacharsky Museum* of Fine Art. On the left hand side, of the Ul. Karla Marxa is the *Ul. Kommuny,* (The Str. of the Commune) formerly *Novaya Basmannaya* (p. 87), No. 26, in this Street, is the *Peter and Paul church,* built in 1714. No. 18, is the **Central Museum for the Protection of Labour and Social Insurance.** Open on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 3—7.

This Museum, which comes under the *Peoples Commissariat* of *Labour,* throws light on questions concerning the protection of labour by means of illustrations, diagrams and the exhibition of various objects. It has the following Departments: Physiology of Labour, Industrial Hygiene, Traumatic Injuries and ways to escape them: Protection of adult and child labour in various branches of industry.

Further on, No. 6, Ul. Kommuny stand the house and church of Prince *Kurakin,* which were built in the 17-th century.

The continuation of the Ul. Karla Marxa from the *Rasgulyay Square,* to the *Yelokhovskaya Square,* is the *Ul. Spartaka,* (Spartacus St.) formerly the Yelokhovskaya, from there on it is called *Ul. Bakunina* (Bakunin's Str.) formerly the Pokrovskaya. The first side street to the right is the Ul. Baumana (p. 93). Its former name *Nemetskaya* (German), as well as the *Nemetsky Rynok* German Suburb (Nemetskaya Sloboda) where lived the German, Dutch and British Officers and workmen, whom the Moscovite Govt. engaged at the end of the 17-th cent. to train troops and instruct Russian workmen in West European methods. In his youth *Peter I.* was very fond of visiting this part of the town and of making friends with the foreigners, and it was here that he came in contact with Western culture, which he subsequently strove to force on the people of Russia.

From the Ul. Bakunina, over the Petrovskaya Bridge one reaches the *Semenovskaya Suburb;* to the left, in the Vvedenskaya Square is the *Narodny Dom* (Lenin Palace, a sort of public club), in which the revolutionary H. Q. of the Eastern Workers Distr. was stationed during the December Rebellion in 1905, as also at the time of the October Revolution in 1917.

At one kilometers distance from the Semenovskaya zastava (turnpike), to the East, lies *Ismailovo.* At the end of the 17-th cent. it was a model estate, with a beautiful forest, belonging to the Tsar *Alexei Mihailovitch* and was called the Zverinetz (Zoological Garden).

Rogozhsko-Simonovsky.

Trams No. 15, 16, 21 run through the Solyanka, Nos. 2 and 27 to the Androniyevsky Convent. No. 28 to the Simonov Convent.

The Rogozhsko-Simonovsky quarter is situated in the South East of Moscow. The central part as far as the walls of the Zemlianoy Gorod (the Sadovaya of the present day) has been inhabited by artisans (silversmiths, potters, masons, tailors etc.) from the 17-th cent. to our own times. The suburbs (slobody) in which they dwelt had to pay certain dues to the Tsars and were called "Black Suburbs" to distinguish them from "White Suburbs" which paid taxes to the boyars and to the monasteries. Some wealthy merchant families also chose this locality for their abode and embellished it by constructing numerous churches in the district. The outlying bulwark of monasteries to the South East protected the important highroads which led to the corn-bearing region of the Volga. From the middle of the 19-th cent. factory workers began to settle on the outskirts of this district in the vicinity of large industrial enterprises. It was this population of workers which overcame the resistance of the white troops in this quarter during the October revolution and which supplied the centre with ammunition from the powder magazines which stood here.

The chief street of the central part of this district is the *Solyanka.* At the beginning of the street at the corner of *pl. Nogina* (Nogin, formerly Varvarskaya Square) rises the huge building of the *Delovoy Dvor* (Court of Business) occupied at present by the *Supreme Council of National Economy* of the Soviet Union and of the R. S. F. S. R. (Russian abbreviation V. S. N. H.). At No. 2 Solyanka is the permanent **Exhibition of the Protection of Maternity and Infancy** (open every day, except Monday and Saturday from 12—6, on Sundays from 11—5).

This Exhibition illustrates in an exhaustive manner the work which is being done in Soviet Russia in the sphere of Protection of Maternity and Infancy. The exhibits, diagrams, posters, models, photographs and books bear on the following subjects: Death-rate of infants in Russia and abroad and measures for reducing it; rearing and care of infants; protection of mothers and infants; the hygiene of woman; abortion, its consequences and the campaign against it; infectious children's diseases; social diseases; Syphilis, Rachitis and Tuberculosis.

To the left in the Bolshoy Ivanovsky per. rises the *Ivanovsky monastery,* in which Saltykova, Lady of the Manor, was interned for

life by Catherine II. for having tortured her serfs to death. Opposite is the beautiful Vladimir Church dating from the 17-th cent.

At No. 12 Solyanka we come upon the main entrance to the imposing edifice of the *Dvoretz Truda* (Labour Palace), the seat of the Central Council of the Trades-unions of the Soviet Union (Russian abbreviation *V. C. S. P. S.)* as well as of the International of the Red Trades-unions (abbr. *Profintern).* On the fourth floor of the building is a **Museum of the Trades-union Movement.**

Here is also housed the **Permanent Art Exhibition** of the Cultural Section of the Trades-Unions.

Its purpose is to collect realistic works of art illustrating the life and work of the labouring class, and give instruction in the artistic decoration of Worker's clubs, libraries and dwellings. Attached to the Exhibition is a group of artists who supply the country with good copies of works of art, organise periodical exhibitions of new works of art, compose diagrams, posters, illustrations and sketches of monuments and who send artists into the Provinces.

The building of the Dvoretz Truda served formerly as a foundlings Home and was constructed in 1764 of the bricks that were obtaind by demolishing the wall of the "White City". Adjacent to it stands house No. 14 built in 1820, the seat of the former Council of Governors.

The Solyanka ends in the *Yaussky Boulevard* which is prolonged in a northerly direction by the Pokrovsky Boulevard. To the left of the Yaussky Boulevard stretches the vast *Khitrov Market,* which was for many years the ill-reputed resort of all the riff-raff and vagabonds of Moscow. Before the revolution the locality to the right of the *Vorontzovo Polie* and the neighbouring by-lanes, which run on an elevation along the right bank of the river Yausa, was studded with villas belonging to wealthy German colonists; at present these villas are occupied by schools, clubs and Children's Homes. At the beginning of the Vorontzovo Pole stands the interesting church of St. Nicholas of Vorobino. (Erected in 1693.)

Following the *Yausskaya* (a prolongation of the Solyanka) we reach the Yausa Bridge; to the left of this the *Ulyanovskaya* (formerly Nikolo-Yamskaya) leads past the church of the Metropolitan Alexis (erected in 1748) to the *Andronyevsky Monastery* (p. 96); to the right of the *Yausa Bridge* the *Internatsionalnaya* and the *Radishtcheva ul.* (formerly Shvivaya Gorka) lead us to the

chief square of the district the *Taganskaya square*, situated at the crossing of the Sadovaya; on the Northern side stands the Church of St. Nicholas of Bolvanovka (built in 1702).

In the *Volodarskaya* (formerly Gontcharovskaya) between the Internatsionalnaya and the river Moskva stands the *Church of St. Nikita of the Gontchary* (dating from the 16-th cent.), from the belfry and the porches of the church you have an extensive view of the Kremlin and the Zamoskvoretchye. In this street there are also a number of old churches dating from the 17-th cent. Volodarskaya No. 30 is the **Proletarian Museum** of the Rogozhsko-Simonovsky quarter (Open on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays from 12—3).

The Museum (formerly the Issadshanov Collection) consists chiefly of pictures by some modern Russian painters belonging to the Group of the „Bubnovy Valet" (Knave of Diamonds); since 1923 this Museum has been affiliated to the State Tretyakov Gallery (see p . . . .). The painters P. Kontchalovsky and I. Mashkov are specially well represented. There are many marble and wooden sculptures by Konenkov.

To the N. of the Taganskaya square near the Zemlianoy Val (p. 92) No. 53 is the former house *Naydenov* built by D. Gilardi in Empire style at the beginning of the 19-th cent.; since the October revolution in 1917 it has been turned into a sanatorium for tuberculosis. From the Taganskaya square the *Kommunisticheskaya* (former Bolshaya Alexeyevskaya) leads to the N. E., where the former highroad to Vladimir and to the Central Volga used to begin. This road led through the village Rogozhi (50 kilometers E. of Moscow, now Bogorodsk; hence the name, Rogozhsky district). The Bolshaya Alexeyevskaya was inhabited, from the 18-th cent., by the rich merchants belonging to the "Old Believers" who held the Volga corn-trade in their hands.

The Kommunisticheskaya ends at the *Andronyevsky monastery* founded in 1360; it is picturesquely situated on the high bank of the Yausa and used to be one of the fortified suburbs of Moscow standing at the beginning of the Vladimir highroad. The belfry 80 meters high, was erected at the end of the 18-th cent. from the plans of Kasakov. In this monastery Andrey Rubliev, the most famous Russian painter of the 15-th cent., lived as a monk and was buried.

From the Taganskaya square the *Taganka street* (former Semenovskaya street) leads East to the *Pokrovsky Convent* on the Kammer Kollezhsky Vall and is continued by the Riazan highway. In the Southeastern districts outside the Kammer Kollezhsky Vall ar esituated large railway workshops and extensive factories, including the most important of all the metal works in Moscow: *„Serp i Molot"* („Sickle and Hammer" formerly Goujon), on the Zolotorozhsky Kammer Kollezhsky Val.; further towards the outskirts in the Tiufeleva Roshcha, is the large factory *"Amo"* with an typical factory school.

The extensive block of buildings of the municipal *Slaughterhouses* lies in the Michailov square.

The extensive block of buildings of the municipal slaughterhouses stretchs along the Michailov square.

Further to the S. E. is the *Rogozhsky Cemetery of the "Old Believers"* ("Staroviery"). Its churches were for a long time the religious centre of the sect of Old Believers. The Churches are veritable Museums of old Russian painting, as the Old Believers only revered such ikons as dated from no later than the second half of the 17-th cent., and therefore did all they could to obtain ikons of the 16th and the first half of the 17-th centuries. The cemetery churches were closed in 1856 by the government of the Tsars, which persistently persecuted the Old Believers, and they were only reopened for divine service in 1905. Since the October Revolution of 1917, the cemetery has been declared a *Musdum*.

The Bolshoy Kamenshchiki pereulok leads from the Taganskaya square to the *Novospassky Convent* (New Convent of the Redeemer) built in 1462, with a beautiful Cathedral erected in 1645, and a belfry built in 1785. The most eminent boyars of the 17-th cent. and several members of the Romanoff dynasty are buried in the convent. Further Southward at the end of the Krutitsky pereulok are the *Krutitsky Barracks;* the gate was built in the 17-th cent. by the Metropolitan Krutitsky with an upper story (Krutitsky teremok), both ornamented with yellow and green bricks. Higher up the river, after passing the *Powder Magazine,* one reaches the *Leninskaya Sloboda* (Lenin suburb, formerly Simonovskaya), with several factories, including the Machine factory "Parostroy", and the large electrotechnical "Dynamo" works.

Tere is a monument to the French Revolutionary *Marat* here.

On the high embankment of the Moskva rises the strongly fortified *Simonov Monastery,* founded in 1317 and surrounded by mighty walls and fortified towers. As a South eastern fortified outpost of the town it ensured the safety of the communications with the corn growing regions, and played an important military part in the insurrections of the 17-th cent. Especially worthy of notice is the South western corner tower, called "Dulo" (Cannon barrel).

Within the walls is the Uspensky Cathedral erected in 1405 and rebuilt at the close of the 15-th cent. The five-storied belfry was constructed in 1835—39 by the architect Thon; from the belfry tower there is a beautiful view of Moscow. The refectory is in the baroque style of the 17-th cent.

South of the Monastery is the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin of Staro Simonovo (old Simonovo) built in 1709. Inside is the tomb of two monks of the Troitzko Sergievskoe Monastery, who raised the country against the Tartars in 1380 and fell in the victorious battle of Kulikovo Polie.

Zamoskvoretchye.

All the Southern part of the capital, on the right bank of the Moskva, opposite the Kremlin and the Kitai-Gorod and also further West belongs to *the Zamoskvoretchye* ("Beyond the river Moskva"). It is connected with the other parts of the city by seven wide bridges (the eighth bridge across the river Moskva, the Borodino Bridge, is in the Khamovniki quarter).

In the 17-th cent. the Zamoskvoretchye was the abode of the servants and craftsmen of the Tsar's court and also of the Tsar's musqueteers (Strelzy), who were settled here in the proximity of the Kremlin. The huge horse and cattle markets of the Tartars, who drove their cattle and horses from the steppes for sale here in autumn, resulted in the expansion of the craftsmen's settlements and in the gradual growth of a Tartar suburb. After the disbanding and destruction of the Strelzy in 1698 by Peter I. the Zamoskvoretchye was for a time deserted. In the second half of the 18-th cent. rich merchants began to take up their abode here, especially in those parts which lay nearest to the Kitai-Gorod, and in the 19-th cent. This stamped the whole of this quarter of the town with a peculiar character. In the second half of the 19-th cent. large factories sprang up on the island which was formed between the *Vodo-otvodny* (overflow) Canal, completed in 1785, and the river Moskva, as also outside the ramparts of the Zemlianoy Gorod (Earth town), (p. 5). In consequence of this, by the beginning of the 20-th cent. this quarter was already inhabited by a dense, industrial proletarian population that played an important part in the revolution of the year 1905, and still more so in that of 1917. Separated from the centre by the river, this region was entirely in the hands of the workers from the outset of the October revolution of 1917 and formed a secure citadel for the revolutionaries, to which when the fighting began, the local committee of the Bolsheviki repaired. The bombarding of the Kremlin, which decided the final issue of the struggle, was effected from the high land of the Zamoskvoretchye.

Sovietskaya. Tretyakov Gallery.

Through the Sovietskaya run trams No. 3, 18.

From the Volkhonka the *Great Stone Bridge (Bolshoy Kamenny most),* leads to the Western part of the island. This bridge was built in 1859 of iron to replace the old stone bridge constructed in the 17-th cent. by Master Johannes Kristler of Strassburg.

Here on the Berssenievskaya quay stand the large Sugar and Confectionary works "Krassny October" (Red October, formerly Einem). Next to it is the beautiful church of "St. Nicholas in Berssenievka" built in 1656, and the old time house of the Archeological Society. On the Bolotnaya quay is the Central Electric Station of the Moscow tramways (Moges) with a spendidly fitted up worker's-club. The Station staunchly defended itself against the Whites during the October revolution.

To the left on the bank of the canal is the *Bolotnaya* (marsh) *ploshtchad,* the largest market for vegetables and fruit in Moscow. It was on this spot that *Emelian Pu-*

gatchov who had incited the serfs, the Cossacks and the workmen of the Ural region to an armed revolt against the Tsars was excuted after his defeat in 1785.

Further on, over the *Little stone bridge (Maly Kamenny most)* across the overflow canal that was dug for the prevention of inundations during the rising of the river, we come to the *Sovietskaya street* (formerly the Bolshaya Polyanka); in this street at No. 54 is the *District Soviet;* at No. 44 is the *Naval Staff of the Republic.*

Further still along the Sovietskaya, No. 29, is the church of Gregory of Neocesaria *(Gregori Novokessariysky),* built in 1668—79, one of the most remarkable monuments of Russian church architecture of the 17-th cent., with beautiful Dutch tile ornamentation; it contains several ikons by Simon Ushakov. The Sovietskaya ends, as do most of the principal streets of this quarter, at the *Dobryninskaya* (formerly Serpukhovskaya) plostchad.

To the E. of the Sovietskaya, in the third street running parallel to it, i. e. the *Lavrushinsky per.* at No. 12 is the **State Tretyakov Gallery,** the best known Museum in Russia. (Open daily, except Mondays and Thursdays, from 11—3). This Gallery grew from the Art collections of P. and S. Tretyakov who gave them to the town of Moscow in 1892. In 1918 this museum was nationalized and reorganized. This Gallery as now completed, shows in its entirety the developement of Russian painting, from the remotest epoch to the present day. Since the Revolution it has been encreased from 4,000 to 6,000 works of art.

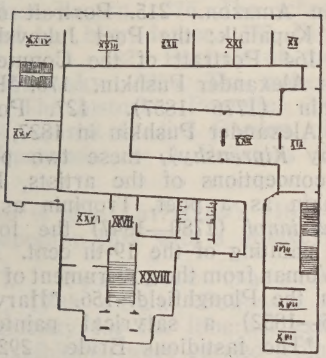
On the staircase: Vigilius Ericksen (Danish Master 1722—1782), the Tsaritza Catherine II. on horseback (1762). The principal staircase leads to the *first floor,* where to the left through Rooms II and III one reaches *Room I:* a small but exquisite collection of ancient Russian *ikons,* which shows the typical masterpieces from the beginning of the 14-th cent. (The still more ancient ikons which go back to the 11-th cent. and have become accessible to the public only since the revolution of 1917 are not represented in this gallery (see the Historical Museum, p. 46).

Worthy of note: *Chosen Saints. *(Pskov* school of the 14-th cent.). 18. *"All Creation rejoiceth in Thee" *(Rostov Susdal* school, close of the 14-th cent.). *16. The Nativity *(Novgorod,* 15-th cent.) with a fine enamel mounting; 8—11. The 4 Evangelists (Novgorod, 15-th cent.). The Redeemer (Novgorod 15-th cent.). 5. The Virgin. 14. Christ

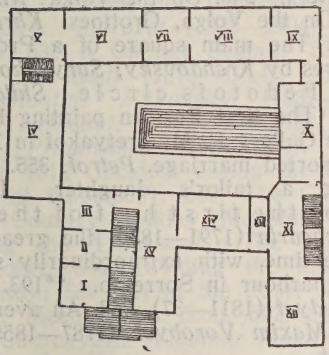
Crucified (both from Novgorod, end of the 15-th cent.). The Saviour (Novgorod 16-th cent.). 17. The Holy Trinity, with enamel mounting. 29. ditto (both of the *Moscow school* 16-th cent.). *38. "All Creation rejoiceth in Thee" (*Stroganof* school, end of the 17-th cent., probably a work of the celebrated master *Prokopi Tchirin).* 42. ditto (Triptych, Stroganof school, end of the 16-th cent., by the Master *Vassili Tchirin).* 43. *St. Sophia the Wisdom of God (Stroganof school). *48. The Good Fruit brought forth by the Teachings of Vassili the Great, Gregory Thaumaturgus and John Chrysostom (Stroganof school, end of the 16-th cent. by the master *Nikifor Istovin).* 37. "All Creation rejoiceth in Thee" (Stroganof school, end of the 16-th cent.). 51. All Saints' Saturday (Tryptych, Stroganof school, beginning of the 17-th cent.). 46. The Holy Virgin (Moscow school, beginning of the 17-th cent.). 45. St. Alexis, Metropolitan of Moscow (Moscow school of the Tsar's *isographs,* middle of the 17-th cent.). 56. Vassili the Simple and Artemi from Verkolsk (Moscow school of the Tsar's isographs, second half of the 17-th cent.). 55. The Feastdays *(Yaroslav* school of the 17-th cent.). 40. The Resurrection of Christ *(North Russian* school of the middle of the 17-th cent.). 49. The Apostles Peter and Paul (North Russian or Pomor school of the 18-th cent.). 57. King Ptolomeus Philadelphus percieves the Delusion of Human Life (*Pomor* school, close of the 18-th cent.). 58. The Transitoriness of Eearthly Good (Pomor school, end of the 18-th cent.). The last two works bear the counterfeit signature of Simon Ushakof, the celebrated painter of the 17-th cent.

Room II and III: 18-th cent. Russians and foreigners who worked in Russia (Rossica). Among the former are the pictures of the genre painter *Firsof:* *The Young Painter, and of *Shibanof:* *The Wedding Contract. In the same room some portraits (without numbers) by *Feodor Rokotof* (1730—1808). *The Tsarevitch Pavel Petrovitch; Count Ivan Orloff; the Tsaritsa Catherine II. (1763); An unknown Lady in a white gown with a blue ribbon (1780); Shuvalov: *Dmitry Levitzky* (1735—1822); 93. Madam Bakunina (1782). *94. The famous singer Anna Davia; 95. Boy in Carnival Attire; The poet Dmitriev; 8. Derjavin. *Vladimir Borovikovsky* (1758 to 1826). **Prince A. B. Kurakin (the socalled Diamond-Prince, the favourite of Paul I., conceived by the artist as a "Diamond symphony"); 103. Mlle E. A. Narishkina; 102. Madam M. I. Lopukhina; 109. Princesses A. G. and B. G. Gagarin; 1757. The Princess Suvorova. Among the foreign portrait painters, who worked in Russia (Rossica) note: *George Grooth* (1716—1749), The Tsaritsa Elisabeth on horseback; Prince B. W. Dolgorukov; Prince A. M. Golitzin; *Alexander Roslin* (Swedish painter 1718—1793), Prince B. W. Dolgorukov Krimsky; *Lampi the elder* (1751—1830) General S. S. Apraxin.

In rooms II and III sculptures of Russian Masters of the 18-th cent. *Shubin* (1749—1805): *bust of Prince A. M. Golitzin; 3922. A bust of Catherine II. in bronze;



Ground floor



Upper floor

Tretyakov Gallery

3393. Marble bust of Catherine II. *Gordeiev* (1749—1810), bust of Prince D. M. Golitzin.

Room IV. First half of the 19-th cent. *K. Brullof* (1799—1852), one of the most remarkable painters of his time; 212. *An Amazon. 215. Portrait of the famous writer Nestor Kupalnik; the Poet Jukovsky, *Kiprensky* (1783—1836): 164. Portrait of the Countes Rastopchin. 168. *The Poet Alexander Pushkin. 170. *Portrait of the Artist Tropinin (1776—1857). 127. Portrait of M. Bulanof. 132. Alexander Pushkin in 1827, in addition to the portrait by *Kiprensky);* these two portraits show the different conceptions of the artists, Kiprensky represents Pushkin as a poet, Tropinin as an ordinary mortal); *Venetzianof* (1780—1847) the founder of the Russian genre painting of the 19-th cent. 151. Boy with an axe. 153. Woman from the government of Tver spinning. 155. Spring in the Ploughfield. 156. *Harvest. Summer. *Fedotof* (1815—1852) a satyrical painter. 288. The Widow. 291. *The fastidious Bride. 292. Fashionable Lady. *Bruni* (1799—1875); 229. A Bacchante. By the painters of K. Brullof's circle: *Laptchenko:* A Woman bathing. 374. Portrait of the writer Nicholas Gogol (1840); *Kapkof,* A woman bathing, the Bride. Venetzianof's circle: *Gregory Tchernyetsof,* A group of Writers. 246. On the Volga: *Nikanor Tchernyetsof.* 243. On the Volga, Grottoes. *Khrunzy.* 247. An interior. 252. The main square of a Provincial Town. Several pictures by *Krendovsky; Saryanko:* 313. Portrait of a hussar. Fedotof's circle: *Shilder.* 346. The Temptation. (The first Russian painting bought by the founder of the Gallery P. M. Tretyakof in 1859). *Pukiref:* 350. An ill assorted marriage. *Petrof.* 355. A government clerk wooing a tailor's daughter. Landscape painters of the first half of the 19-th cent. *Silvester Shtchedrin* (1791—1830) the greatest landscape painter of the time, with extraordinarily soft colouring. 191. The big harbour in Sorrento. **193. Vine covered Veranda. *Lebedyef* (1811—37). 262. An avenue in Albano. 264. Albano. *Maxim Vorobyef* (1787—1855). 176. Jerusalem at night.

In this room sculptures by *Galberg* (1787—1839): Bronze bust of the sculptor Martoss; *Baron Peter Klodt* (1805—67). 4017. Mare and colt in Bronze. 4018. A Horse.

Room V. Works of the Genre and portraint painter *Perof* (1833—82), a follower of

Fedotof's. *359. A religious Procession on a ploughed field (painted in 1861, this picture produced a great sensation at the time). 361. The Guitar-player 362. *Arrival of the Governess in a Merchant's Family: "A Troika". 367. At the last Tavern. 376. The schoolgirl's arrival in the house of her blind father. 377. Birdcatcher. 383. A group of hunters. 382. Portrait of the Artist. 385. The writer Ostrovsky. *386. The writer Dostoyevsky (1872). 388. *The historian Pogodin. 397. Pugatchof's sentence. 398. Christ in the Garden of Gethsamene. 407. Nikita Pustosviat — A Religious Dispute. in the 17-th cent.

In this room is also *Lavretzky's* (1837—1907) marble sculpture; Neapolitan Boy with a Monkey.

Room VI. Realistic painters of the seventies, 19-th cent. Followers of Perof who organized a Society for the itinerant exhibition of pictures; these Exhibitions were carried from town to town across Russia, and gained for the group of organizers the nickname of "Itinerants". *Nevref* (1830—1904). Portrait of the Artist, 515. A Bargain (a serf maiden being sold by a land-owner). *516. The adopted child. 519. Making acquaintance with the Bride. *Korzukhin* (1837—94). 528. Waiting for Confession; 529. In the Convent Hostelry. *Morozof* (1835—1904) 531. Coming out of Church; 532. A Charity School. *534. A Summer Day. *Baron M. Klodt* (1875—1914). *536. The last Spring. *Constantine Makovsky* (1839—1915). 550. "Alexeitch". *Youshanof.* (1840—65). *552. Taking leave of the Chief. *Prianishnikof* (1840—94). *554. Making merry; 558. In 1812 (Incident during the Retreat of the Grand Army of Napoleon); 563. The Church-Warden; 564. A North Country Holiday, *Maksimof* (1874—1911). 583. Preparing the Trousseau. The Sorcercer at a Peasant Wedding. 586. Dividing the inheritance in a Peasant's Family; 589. All in the Past! *Savitzky* (1845 to 1905). 591. Meeting the Ikon. 592. Service for the Dead, in the Churchyard. *Vladimir Makovsky* (1846) — 1919) 594. In the Waiting Room of a Doctor. 596. Visiting the Poor. 598. Midday Meal. *607. Failure of a Bank; 619. Portrait of the Painter Prianishnikof; 624. A Family Lawsuit before the Justice of the Peace. 632. Portrait of the Painter Sorokin.

Sculptures in this room: *Sergey Ivanof* (1850—1905).

4022. Boy bathing (marble). *Andreyef* (1875—) Two busts of Leo Tolstoy (bronze).

Room VII. Leading painters of the Itinerants: *Kramskoy* (1837—87). 647. Water-sprites (Gogol's "Night of May"); 651. Christ in the Wilderness; *655. Portrait of Leo Tolstoy. *Revisiting the Old House. 670. The Poet Nekrassof writing his last verses (1877). 682. Kramskoy painting the portrait of his daughter. *Miassoyedof* (1835—1911). 639. The Zemstvo District Assembly at dinner-time. *Yaroshenko* (1846—98). 687. The Stoker. 701. Life is everywhere.

Sculpture: *Beklemishef* (1861—). 4132. Lovemaking. (Bronze). *Antokolsky* (1842—1902). 4024. Head of Christ.

Room VIII. Works of Repin (1844—), the most remarkable of the Itinerants. 709. Barge-Haulers on the Volga. 712. The Protodeacon. 729. Anton Rubinstein, the pianist. *730. The composer Mussorgsky. 738. A Religious Procession in the Government of Kursk. *731. The Surgeon Pirogof. **740. Unexpected. (Return of an Exile from penal servitude in Siberia). 741. Grasshopper (portrait of the painter's daughter). **443. Ivan the Terrible with the body of the son he has murdered. 744. Before Confession. 748. Leo Tolstoy ploughing. 752. A surgical operation by Prof. Pavlof. 755. The Arrest of a Propagandist. 756. Dnieper Cossacks (Zaporojtzy) composing a mocking answer to the Sultan. 762. P. M. Tretiakov (1901), founder of the Picture Gallery. 763. Count Witte (1903). 764. The writer Gogol burning his manuscripts.

In this room: No. 4042. The bronze bust of Leo Tolstoy, by the sculptor *Prince P. Trubetzkoy* (1867—).

Room IX. Pictures and Studies by *Surikof* (1848—1916). *775. The morning of the execution of the Streltzi. **776. Menshikof in exile at Beresof. **The Boyarin Morosof. 786. The Ataman Yermak (Conquestor of Siberia). 789. Portrait of the Artist (1913).

Sculpture: *Golubkina* (1864—). 4038. The writer Remizof (Bust in wood). 4040. Oh yes!

Room X. Landscape painters of the second half of the 19-th cent. *Aivasovsky* (1817—1900). 800. Gurzuf at Night. 801. The Rainbow. 803. The Black Sea. *Bogoliubof* (1843—96). 813. Wood near Veules. 817. Environs of Paris; Rain. *Savrassof* (1830—1896). 827. The Petchersky Convent at Nijny-

Novgorod. *828. The Rooks have come! *Shishkin* (1831—1898). 832. Midday. 837. The Cornfield. *840. Sunlight on the Pine Trees. *Baron M. K. Klodt.* (1832—1902). 861. Ploughed Fields. *Kuindgi* (1842—1910). 875. The Steppe. *882. The Birch Wood. 883. After the Storm. 884. The Dnieper in Early Morning. *Orlofsky* (1842—889. Sowing. 891. The Town of Pozzuoli near Naples. *Vassilief* (1850—73). 898. After the Rain. 905. The Meadow.

Room XI. Painters of the last quarter of the 19-th cent. *Kouznetzof* (1850—). 955. On Leave. 958. The composer Tchaikovsky (1893). *Lebedef* (1852—1916). 959. A Boyar Wedding. *Apollinarius Vasnetzof* (1856). 968. Taiga (Forest) in the Ural Mountains. 971. The Moscow Kremlin. 972. The river Kama. 974. Moscow in the 17-th cent. *Svetoslavsky* (1857—). 976. From the Window. 978. Spring Breezes. *Dubovskoy* (1859—1917). 986. Winter Landscape. 988. Calm before the Storm. 993. Evening Calm.

Room XII. Pictures by *Victor Vasnetzof* (1848—1006. Changing lodgings. 1009. After the battle of Igor Svetoslavitch with the Polovtzi. *1010. Alionushka (Russian Fairy tale). 1012. The Stone Age. 1019. Heroes (from the Russian Legend). 1027. The Last Judgement.

Room XIII. Artists of the years 1880—1900. *Sergei Korovin* (1858—1908). 1410. The Communal Assembly in the village. 1411. *Going to the Troitza (Trinity) Convent for the Festival. *Stepanof.* (1858—1923). 1415. Flight of Cranes. *Kassatkin* (1852—). 1417. The Rivals. 1423. The Coal Miners. *Arkhipof* (1862—). 1433. On the Oka river. 1435. Laundresses. *Ivanof* (1864—1910). 1441. Emigrants. *Mamontof* (1865—1919). 1446. Autumn.

Room XIV. The chief masters of the years 1880—1900: *Vroubel* (1856—1910). 1458. The Fortune-teller. 1459. The painter's wife. 1461. Pan. 1462. Twilight. (Without a number): Princess Swan (Russian Fairy tale.) (Without number) *Demon (sitting). (Without number) *The vanquished Demon. *Ostroukhof* (1858—1468. The first Spring verdure. *1469. North Wind. *Levitan* (1861—1900). 1480. After the Rain (on the Volga). 1481. Evening (on the Volga). 1483. Spring in Italy. 1484. Deep Waters. 1486. Eternal Peace. *1489. March. 1498. Summer Evening. *Constantine Korovin.* (1861—). 1502. A Northern Idyll. 1505. In Winter.

1508. Northern Lights. *1509. Lilacs. *Serof.* (1865—1911). *1515. Autumn. *(Without a number) The Pond. **1518. Girl in Sunlight. 1520. The painter Levitan. **The Italian singer Tamagno. *(Without a number) Portrait of Madam Hirshman. *(Without a number) Peter I.

Room XV. Painters of the first decades of the 20-th cent. *Maliutin* (1859—). *1538. Portrait of the Artist. 1539. The painter Nesterof (pastel). 1541. The painter Yuon (pastel). *Riabushkin* (1681—1904). **1545. Moscow women and girls in church, 17-th cent. 1546. A Bridal Procession in Moscow in the 17-th cent. *Nesterof* (1862—). *1547. The Hermit. *1548. The Vision of the young St. Bartholomew. 1549. The youth of St. Sergius. *Maliavin* (1869—). 1569. Peasant girls knitting. 1572. A Whirl-wind. *Somof* (1869—). *1574. A Lady in blue. 1575. Summer time. *1577. Morning in the Garden. *Women bathing. *Yakuntchikova-Weber* (1870—1902). *1578. The Bells (pastel). 1581. From the window of an old house. *1589. A Christmas tree outside the Window. *Alexander Benois* (1870—). 1591. The King. 1597. The bath of the Marquise. 1599. A Festival in Venice. *Rylof* (1870—). 1603. From the banks of the river Viatka. *Flight of Geese. *Tarkhof.* (1871—). 3728. Goats. *Igor Grabar.* (1871—). *3728. Blue Tints in February. 3730. Table after a meal. *Bogayevsky.* (1872—). 3743. Montegna: a Memory. *Jukovsky.* (1873—). 1615. The Merry Month of May. *Röhrich* (1874—). 1618. Building of the Town. *1619. The Battle. *Yuon.* (1875—). 3823. March Sunlight. *Kustodief.* (1878—). 3840. A Ride. 3841. A Church Procession. *Serebriakof* (1885—). Linen Bleaching.

Sculptures by *Konenkof* (1874—). 4047. Man's Head (marble). Bust of the painter Denissof (wood). A woman's Torso. (Marble.)

Returning to room XI. and down the stairs to the rooms on the ground floor. Rooms XX and XXI. Works of *V. V. Vereshtchagin* (1842—1904), the subjects of which are chiefly taken from his travels in India and from the Russian wars in Central Asia and with Turkey. *1992. Apotheosis of war (A pyramid of skulls). Thanksgiving at the tomb of a holy man (Turkestan). *2005. At the door of the Mosque. *2105. The Vanquished (Funeral service over the dead).

Room XXII. Works of *Alexander Ivanof* (1806—1858), the most remarkable Russian painter of the 19-th

cent., who as early as 1830, represented nature in a manner analogues to that of the later impressionists. 2511. Albanian girl. *2516. Group of figures for the middle part of his large picture "Apparition of Christ before the People" (The picture itself is in the Picture Gallery of the Lenin Library, see p. 55). Further on studies for the same picture. *2520. Figure of Christ. Study for the Head of St. John the Baptist. *2517. An old man and a boy coming out of the water. 2518. Boy coming out of the water. 2526. Head of a woman. (Study for the Head of St. John the Apostle.) Also worthy of notice: 2586. In the Park of the Villa Doria. 2588. A Branch. 2589. Landscape. View of Castellamare from Pompei. *2590. Via Appia. *2597. Roman Bridegroom choosing earrings for his bride (watercolour).

Sculpture. *Antokolsky:* Mephistopheles (Marble).

Room XXIII. Paintings by *Gay* (1831—94). *2614. On the Morning of the Resurrection. *2615. The writer Alexander Herzen. *2630. Peter the Great and his son Alexis. 2637. Leo Tolstoy. 2638. Christ and His disciples on the way to the Garden of Gethsemane. 2639. What is Truth. 2641. The Judgement. 2642. Golgatha. *2645. Lady at a window.

Sculptures in marble by *Antokolsky*. 4024. Ivan the Terrible. 4026. "Not of this World" (A Christian Martyr).

Room XXIV. Pictures and studies by *Polenof* (1844—). 2670. A small backyard in Moscow. 2671. Grandmother's garden. *2799. The sick child. 2800. By the Lake of Genezareth.

Sculptures in marble by *Antokolsky:* Christ.

Room XXV. Drawings and watercolours by Russian Masters. *Count Theodor Tolstoy* (1783—1873). *2902—2965. Illustrations for I. F. Bogdanovitch's poem "Dushenka" (Psyche). Karl Brullof (1799—1852). 3175. The Last Day of Pompei. (Sketch for the picture in the Russian Museum in Leningrad see p. ???.) *3191. Return of a Roman shepherd (Watercolour). *Fedotof* (1816—52). *3281. Fedotof and his fellow-officers. *3298. "Trusting to his talent he takes a portionless maiden to wife" (sepia drawing). *3299. Fidelka is ill. **2300. Fidelka is dead (sepia drawing). 3301. Beauty is a poor maid's ruin (sepia drawing). *Schwarz* (1838—69). 3440—3443. Illustrations for the novel of Alexis Tolstoy "Prince Serebriany". *Vrubel*

(1856—1910). *3547. Tamara dancing. **Christ walking on the waves (watercolour). 3554. The vanquished Demon. 3557. Portrait of the Artist. *Serof* (1869—1911). 3618—3629. Drawings for the Fables of Krylof. 3663. Portrait of a Lady. 3665. Portrait of the artist Stanislavsky (1911). *Somof* (1869—). 3676. Portrait of the Artist. 3678. Portrait of a youth.

Room XXVI. Modern Masters. *Kontchalovsky* (1876—). 3832. The painter's daughter. The Violinist. *Petrov-Vodkin* (1878—). Girls bathing. The Mother. Madonna. *Larionof* (1881—). 3854. Spring Landscape. *Mashkof* (1881—). 3856. Vegetables. *Goncharova* (1883—). 3860. Rowan-berries. 3861. A Nosegay. 3862. A primitive woodcut.

Room XXVII. Masters from the Group "The World of Art", mostly draughtsmen. *Shcherbof* (1865—). 3712. A Modern Market (caricature). *Eugene Lanceret* (1875—). 3759. The Empress Elisabeth in Tzarskoye Selo. *Streletzky* (1875—). 3765—3809. Illustrations for the ancient Russian poem "The Lay of Igor's Host". *Bilibin* (1876—). 3825—3830. Illustrations of Pushkin's fairy-tale "The Golden Cockerel". *Anisfeld* (1878—). 3833. A nosegay. *Ostroumova-Lebedeva* (1871—). 3722. A "White night in Leningrad". 3734. A Bonfire. *Dobujinsky* (1875—). 3754. The Man with the Spectacles. 3757. The Green Room (Design for the scenery of "A Month in the Country" a play by Turgenief. *Alexander Yakovlef* (1887—). 3869. The Fisherman (Majorca).

Room XXXVIII. Artists belonging to the group called "The Blue Rose". *Borissof-Mussatof* (1870—1905). 3718. Portrait of Mrs Staniukovitch. 3719. The Emerald Necklace. *3720. Ghosts. *3727. Requiem. **By the Waterside. Gobelin Tapestry. *Sapunof* (1850—1912). 3847. Design for the scenery of the Pastoral "Liza the Dutchwoman" by Kuzmin. *Appletree in Bloom. *Sarian* (1880—). 3850. A Nosegay. 3852. Fruit. *Krymof* (1884—). 3864. Evening. A Thunderstorm.

Ordynka. Pyatnitzkaya.

Trams No. 11, 25, 33, B. and Bus No. 3, run through the Pyatnitzkaya, Nos. 19 and bus No. 3 through the Satzepsky Vall, Nos. 3 and 19 through the Serpukhovskaya, a suburban-bus from the Serpukhov toll barrier to Kotly.

To the E. of the Lavrushinsky per. (p. 99), in the next parallel by-tsreet named *Kadashevsky per.* is the fine *church of the Resurrection in Kadashy*, with pink walls and gilt cupolas, in Moscow baroque style. Further to the E. the *Bolshaya* and the *Malaya Ordynka*

starts which recall the former high road to the Orda (i. e. the Golden Horde of the Tartars) which started here. Bolshaya Ordynka No. 20 — the *Church of the Skorbiashchaya Bozhia Mater* (The Sorrowful Mother of God), one of the finest specimens of Moscow empire style, built by C. J. Bovet, equally remarkable inside. Further, on the Bolshaya Ordynka 27, the handsome church of St. Nicholas of *Pyzhev*, with its five cupolas and interesting steeple, erected in 1647 by N. Pyzhev, a captain of the Streltzy. Behind this church, in the courtyard of the neighbouring Pokrovsky church, is the house where the famous Russian writer *Ostrovsky* was born, who in his plays depicted in a masterly way the life of the Zamoskvoretchye merchant class of the 19-th cent. Ordynka 34, an interesting church built in old Russian style by the architect Shtchussev in 1911. The Ordynka leads to the Dobryninskaya ploshtchad, the most important square of that part of the town.

The next street parallel to the Ordynka is the *Pyatnitzkaya*, the chief thoroughfare of the district. Running N. and crossing the Canal over the Tchugunny (cast-iron) bridge it continues under the name of *Baltchug*, cutting the islet in two. Here on the Baltchug the wholesale iron trade is concentrated. Further the *Moskvoretzky bridge* crosses the river Moskva, leading to the Red Square (p. 43). It is the most animated bridge of the city.

The principal street of the islet, the *Sadóvnitcheskaya* (or Gardeners' Street), with several interesting old churches, runs parallel to the Moskva river. Here in the 17-th cent. was the Sadovnitcheskaya Sloboda or suburb of the Court gardeners, who tended the vast orchards that lay opposite the Kremlin. The *Ustinsky Bridge* leads from the Rogozhsky-Simonovsky district to the Sadovnitcheskaya at the end of the Boulevard: from this bridge you get a fine view of the Kremlin. On the quay to the W. opposite the Dvoretz Truda (p. 95) stands the Church of *St. Nicholas Zayaitzky*, built in 1749; somewhat further on is the edifice of the old 18-th cent. Arsenal, in strict baroque style. Near the S. E. end of the ring of the Zemlianoy Gorod (p. 5) the *Great* and the *Little Krasnokholmsky* bridges lead across to the islet towards the Zatzepsky Val (p. 110).

The Pyatnitzkaya and the above mentioned lesser streets lying W. of it were up to the October revolution of 1917 the residence of wealthy tradespeople; E. of the Pyatnitzkaya the population consisted from of old of artisans and workmen, a convincing proof of which may be found in the names — many centuries old — of the streets that lie in this district, for instance: the *Kuznetskaya* (Blacksmiths' street) and a whole system of by-streets named Sheepskin tanners' streets *(Ovchinnikovsky)* on the banks of the Moskva; here also lie the Big and the Little *Tatarskaya* streets, on the site of the quarter formerly inhabited by Tartars.

Between Kuznetzkaya and Tatarskaya streets, in the Luzhnetzkaya No. 29 is the **Bakhrushin Theatre Museum**

(open on Sundays, Thursdays from 11—4.) This Museum, founded by *A. A. Bakhrushin,* who even since its nationalization has continued to act as its director, contains a rich collection of everything pertaining to the History of the Russian Theatre and is, with regard to its completeness and arrangement, the only museum of its kind in Europe. In 1923 a large collection of theatrical sketches and models which had formerly been the property of S. N. *Zimin,* the opera manager, was added to it. The latter collection from 1918 to 1923 was an independant museum of decorative Art.

This Museum contains numerous manuscripts, some of which are very rare and valuable, portraits of famous Russian dramatists, composers, actors, musicians, dancers and dramatic critics of the 19-th and in part of the 18-th centuries and various objects used by them; likewise many valuable pictures, projects for theatres, made by noteworthy Russian architects and especially a large number of drawings. A special section is devoted to the development of theatre decorations, another to the history of theatrical costumes and to various forms of theatrical art and technique.

S. of the *Zatzepsky Val* (p. 109), which extends from the Krasnokholmsky bridge to the Dobryninskaya Ploshchad lies the *Kozhevnicheskaya* (Tanners' street), on the site where the ancient Tanners' Suburb used to stand in the 17-th cent. On the Kozhevnitcheskaya is situated the *Lenin (Saratov) Railway Station,* and further to the S. along the banks of the Moskva river is a row of factories. The *Novospassky* Bridge crosses the river here and leads to the left bank and to the *Novospassky* Monastery.

From the *Dobryninskaya Plostchad,* where the Serpukhov Gate of the "Earth Wall" formerly stood and where all the streets of the Zamoskvoretchye converge — the *Great Serpukhovskaya Street* continues Southward down to the Serpukhovskaya Zastava (Toll-barrier) (p. 111). To the left, in *Stremianny* pereulok No. 28 is the *Plekhanov Institute of People's Economy* with electro-industrial, technical and economic faculties and a workmens' faculty.

Between the Serpukhovskaya street and the river Moskva on the *Danilovskaya* No. 10 is the Metallurgic Works named Ilyitch (formerly *Michelson),* where after a meeting held on August 30-th 1918 V. I. *Lenin* was severely wounded by two revolver-shots fired at him by Fanny Kaplan, a Social Revolutionist; this attempt on Lenin's life compelled the Soviet Government to proclaim the Red Terror against the counter-revolutionary forces of the country.

In the factory is a well equipped factory-school.

Beyond the Toll Barrier the *Serpukhov highroad* continues past the *Danilovsky Suburb* and leads out of town. Down to the village *Kotly* it is bordered on both sides by large factories, including the extensive Danilovskaya Textile Factory.

Upon the banks of the Moskva river, E. of the *Serpukhov-Toll-Barrier,* stands the fortified *Danilovsky Monastery,* founded in 1272 by the first Prince of Moscow, Daniel Alexandrovitch and containing his tomb. In the graveyard of this monastery are the tombs of many Russian writers including that of Gogol (died 1852).

Two kilometres further S. in a small wood named *"Kanatchikova Datcha"* stands the Municipal Lunatic Asylum.

4½ km. to the S. E. of the Danilovsky suburb a pathway running along the bank of the river Moskva and offering some lovely glimpses of the town leads to the *village of Kolomenskoye* (p. 122).

Kalujskaya. Lenin Hills.

Trams No. 10, 11 and B run to the Oktyabrskaya pl. No. 11 runs through the Kalujskaya. No. 7 or the river steamer from the Bolotnaya pl. go to the Lenin Hills.

Two streets, the *Shitnaya* and the *Korovy Val* lead from the Dobryninskaya pl. westward to the *Oktyabrskaya ploshchad* (October square, formerly Kalujskaya); the square is also known as the Kalujskye Vorota (Kaluga Gate), a passage through the Zemlianoy Gorod Wall having formerly existed here. Several streets radiate from the square, among them on the North side the *Bolshaya Yakimanka* with the Church of St. John the Warrior, built in 1709 in Baroque style. From the Oktyabrskaya ploshchad the Krimsky Vall and the *Krimsky Bridge* lead to the Khamovniki and to the Zubovsky Boulevard. On both sides of the Krimsky Vall and along the bank of the river Moskva stretches the site of the magnificent *First Agricultural Show of the Soviet Union of 1923,* with its numerous and interesting buildings, some bearing an oriental character.

Near the Oktyabrskaya pl. *Shitnaya* 6 the club *"Dietsky Ugolok"* (children-corner), organized and directed by children themselves (German and French is spoken).

The *Shabolovskaya* runs from the Oktyabrskaya ploshchad in a Southwesterly direction. Here, at No. 3 rises the newly established *Radio-Station of the Moscow Soviet,* the lofty tower of which forms one of the characteristic landmarks of the town. To the W. of

it is the *Donskaya street* with the *Practical Textile Institute;* at the end of the street stands the *Donskoy Monastery* (see below).

The *Kalujskaya* running parallel to the river leads to the S. W. On the right hand side of the street is a row of large public buildings surrounded with fine gardens which stretch down to the river. No. 14 is the *Moscow Mining Academy* founded after the October revolution and comprising a Mining, a Geological and a Metallurgical Department with workers' faculty, named "Artem", attached to it. No. 16 is the *Municipal Pirogov Hospital;* adjacent to it the *2-d Municipal* (formerly *Golitzin) Hospital* erected in 1796 in classical style. Farther on we come to the *Neskutchny Sad* ("Not Tiresome Garden") the finest Park in Moscow; within the Park stands the Alexander Palace built in 1756 and partly reconstructed later; since 1920 the **State Museum of Furniture** has been located in the building (open on Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 12—4).

The Foreign Section is housed in the basement. Specimens of Italian, English, Dutch, German and French artistic furniture of the 13-th—19-th cent. are exhilbited in rooms Nos. 15—26. The *raised ground-floor* is reserved for Art Furniture of the 18-th and 19-th centuries collected from divers *Russian Palaces.* Rooms Nos. 32—37 presenting the epoch of Catherine II., Paul and Alexander I. are particularly worthy of note. On the first floor (in rooms No. 2—14) the *Russian Department* illustrates by means of a systematic choice of examples the gradual development of furniture with regard to style and shape from the beginning of the 18-th cent. down to 1890. Room No. 1 is reserved for *periodically recurring Experimental Exhibitions* organised by the Scientific Department of the Museum.

In the *Malaya Kalujskaya* (a street running Southward and parallel to the Kalujskaya) a considerable area is occupied by the great Machine Shops "Krassny Proletary" (Red Proletarian, form. "Bromley").

Opposite the Neskutchny Garden, to the left, the Donskoi pereulok leads to the fortified **Donskoy Monastery** constructed in 1592, on the site of the military encampment established by the Tsar Feodor Ivanovich after a victory over the Tartars. The massive red walls with their loopholes, the mighty round turrets at the corners testify to the fort-like character of the monastery which stood guard over the roads leading to the Southern Steppes.

Within the cloister precincts is a beautiful Cathedral (constructed in 1634—98) to which a gallery running round the building was added in 1717. The ancient cathedral with its tower (erected in 1593) stands close by.

Beyond the Kalujskaya Zastava (Barrier) runs the *Vorobyevskoe highroad,* on the right hand side of which is situated the *Mamonovskaya* (or Noyevskaya) country seat with a large park dating from the 18-th cent. with artificial terraces overlooking the river and the palace of Count Mamonov the favourite of Catherine II. From the balcony of the palace we obtain a fine view of Moscow. The palace is now occupied by the Administration of the *Central Ethnographical Museum* and by its Subdivision the **Ethno-Park** (the other Subdivision of the Museum the Ethno-Gallery is still located in the building of the Lenin Library, p. 55).

The Ethno-Park (founded in 1924 and open daily except Mondays and Thursdays from 10—3) is for the purpose of showing the life and customs of the peoples forming the Soviet Union, by faithfully representing scenes of every-day life as well as the dwellings of these Peoples; a Turkestan bazaar, a Kirghiz camping village, a scene illustrating the life of the Yakuts and the Samoyeds are already on view; also a collection of costumes and wearing apparel belonging to the Finnish-Ugrian and Turkish peoples of the Volga and the Ural regions: among these are articles worn by the Mordvins, Cheremiss (Mari), Chuvash, Votyak, Ostyak, Syryan (Komi) and Tartar populations; also some of Karelian origin; here models of peasant dwellings from the European part of the Soviet Union are also exhibited, while those of the Kirghiz, Buryats, Ostyaks and Khakass can be seen in the open air outside the building.

At a distance of 4 km. from the Kaluga Barrier, along the Vorobyevsky highroad stretch the **Lenin Hills** (Leninskye, formerly Vorobyevskye Gory — Sparrow-Hills) one of the favourite resorts of the Moscow population, commanding, especially at sunset, a beautiful view of the city. It is from here that on the 14-th of September 1812 Napoleon gazed at the town before making his entrance into it.

In the 16-th cent. a village belonging to the Tsars and surrounding a palace stood on this spot, and here Ivan the Terrible took refuge in 1547 during the fire which destroyed nearly the whole town. In 1818 the foundation stone of the Cathedral of the Redeemer was laid on the slope of the Hill, but contrary to the original plan the Church was later erected near the Prechistensky Gate (p. 64). In 1896 the largest Reservoir of Moscow was constructed an the heights of the Sparrow Hills. It has a capacity of approximatively 30 million litres and supplies ¾-ths of the population with water. The water is brought from Rublievo, on the upper Moskva, 50 km from the city.

During the October revolution (1917) the Soviet Artillery shelled the Kremlin from these heights and compelled the Cadets to surrender. In 1921 the Red *Stadium* was erected here.

Not far from the Sparrow Hills lies the *Tcheremushki* estate, at one time the property of Prince Menshikoff. The Manor-house surrounded with old lime trees, is built in the barrack style of the Arakcheev epoch (beginning of the 19-th cent.) and is noteworthy for its handsome white hall.

The environs of Moscow

The environs of Moscow are noteworthy for many 18-th cent. manor houses of architectural beauty with picturesque parks and rich art-collections; most of them are now turned into Estates Museums.

Arkhangelskoye, Nikolskoye-Uriupino, Novo-Jerusalemskaya, Volokolamsk.

Starting from Moscow Baltic Railway Station (p. 7).

Suburban-trains to Pavshino (45 minutes; fare 15 or 23 kop.); to Opalikha (1 hour) 28 or 42 kop.; to Novo-Jerusalemskaya (2 hours) 61 or 92 kop.; to Volokolamsk (4 hours) 1,38 or 2.07 roubles.

10 km *Pokrovskoye-Streshnevo* (p. 76).

15 km *Pavshino;* 4 km from here is the village **Arkhangelskoye,** one of the prettiest places round Moscow, picturesquely situated on the bank of the Moskva.

The manor-house of the estate was built in the 18-th cent. for Prince D. M. Golitzin and rebuilt later on by Rastrelli; its façade with columns is worthy of notice; this house, on account of its artistic value has now been turned into a *museum.*

The rooms of this house reflect the tastes and life of the nobility marble sculptures and gobelins, paintings of the 18-th century, by Hubert Robert and Roslin, and porcelains from Saxony and China, dating from the 18-th and 19-th centuries. The house is surrounded by well kept French gardens with several monuments, including one of Pushkin who was a constant guest at this estate.

28 km *Opalikha* lies 6 km from the railway station near the village **Nikolskoye-Uriupino,** formerly another estate of Prince Golitzin, with a manor-house, dating from 1780.

The rooms of this house reflect the tastes and life of the nobility; of the end of the 18-th century. After the October revolution, the house with the adjoining French and English gardens was turned into an Estate Museum.

33 km *Nakhabino* (from here is a branch line of 8 km to *Pavlovskaya Sloboda*).

61 km **Novo-Jerusalemskaya** (New Jerusalem) (Station Restaurant).

2 km from the railway station stands the famous *Voskresensky Monastery* (called New-Jerusalem), founded by Patriarch Nikon in the 17-th cent. The monastery's **Church of the Resurrection* is copied from the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This church built up of 27 chapels, is crowned by a cupola 67 meters high and is one of the finest monuments of Russian

architecture of the 17-th cent. Its interior, all in blue and white has ornamentations in rococo style by Rastrelli; the altar is decorated with Dutch tiles of various colours. — There is also an ancient building in this monastery, built by the grand duchess Tatiana in the 17-th cent.; after the October Revolution a *museum* was opened here, containing 50 rooms, in which the history and domestic economy of the locality are represented. The rooms, showing the customs and life of the country-nobility are of especial interest; the materials for these have been collected from the surrounding estates. Amongst others, the blue drawing-room, the pink drawing room, the study of the owner and the bedrooms are especially worth noticing.

Not far from the monastery is the little monastery of the Patriarch Nikon, dating from the 17-th century.

136 km **Volokolamsk** (Station Restaurant). An old county town on the Lama with 3800 inhabitants (1923). This town is mentioned for the first time in 1138. The ancient castle, called Gorodok (little town) and the remains of the military fortifications, dating from the middle ages, still exist. The cathedral with its lofty towers is remarkable and dates from the 16-th cent.

In the town is an *experimental-school,* in which the methods of instruction for agriculture-schools, drawn up by the members of the state council of scientific men, are tested. (German is spoken).

18 km from the town lies the famous monastery of *the Holy Joseph Volokolamsky,* with a beautiful cathedral (dating from 1479), with five cupolas. It was once one of the wealthiest monasteries of old Russia, possessed many thousand peasant-serfs and, thanks to its position on the main road between the Orient and the West, was of great importance.

In the middle ages people were banished to this monastery for insubordination to the Moscow Princes, among them was the learned theologian Maxim Crek, a pupil of Savonarola's. This monastery has now been turned into a seven-class single-type school and a training college for teachers.

20 km from the railway station Volokolamsk, not far from the Volokolamsky Monastery, is the village *Yaropolets* with the Gontcharov family's estate and manor-house. Here Pushkin, who was a relation of the family, very often stayed, and a *Pushkin-Museum* has been opened, with paintings, old-fashioned furniture and memorials of the poet. A vast and beautiful park extends around the manor-house.

The railway line is continued across the frontier, to Riga.

Kuntzevo, Zvenigorod, Mozhaisk, Borodino.

Starting from Moscow White-Russian Baltic Railway station (p. 7).

Suburban-trains as far as Mozhaisk. To Kuntzevo in 20 min. for 12 or 18 kop. To Zvenigorod (change in Golitzyno!) in 2½ hours for 59 or 89 kop.; to Mozhaisk in 3½ hours for 1,10 or 1,65 roubles; to Borodino main-line trains in 4 hours for 2,80 or 3,60 roubles.

The line leads over picturesque hilly country across the Moskva.

12 km **Kuntzevo** (Station Restaurant).

2 km North from the station, in a beautiful situation is the estate formerly belonging to the *Naryshkin* family of the 17-th cent., with an old park on the bank of the Moskva and a manor-house built at the beginning of the 19-th cent. The church is remarkable, dating from 1730. There are several monuments in the park, of the 17-th and 18-th cent., including an obelisk of Catherine II., erected in memory of Prince Leo Naryshkin in 1769.

16 km *Nemchinovo* (Station Restaurant). A branch line 18 km long leads to *Ussovo* and 11 km — to *Rublievo* (p. 113).

25 km *Odintzovo* (Station Restaurant).

43 km *Golitzino* (Station Restaurant). The village *Viasemy* lies in the vicinity; at the end of the 16-th cent. it was the estate of the Boyar and afterwards Tsar, Boris Godunov; in the 17-th and 18-th cent. it belonged to the Princes Golitzin. It has a manor-house, dating from the 18-th cent. with a large park and remarkable church with 5 cupolas, built at the end of the 16-th cent. Close to this church, surrounded by a stone wall, stands an ancient belfry, one of the few in the government of Moscow, which have remained since the 17-th cent.

16 km from the station Golitzino a branch line leads to the county-town **Zvenigorod,** 2700 inhabitants (1923), beautifully situated in the valley of the Moskva.

Close to the station lies the village of *Vedenskoye* with the picturesque estate, formerly belonging to the Lopukhin family. The manor-house in pure Empire style, dating from the beginning of the 19-th century, is worthy of notice; in the park is a conservatory in Egyptian style. At the end of the 19th century Vedenskoye was a favourite resort of many Russian painters, as for instance Boris Mussatov and the landscape painter Levitan.

In the town of *Zvenigorod* the ancient fortress named Gorodok (little town), built in the 11—14-th cent., still stands; also the Uspensky (Assumption) cathedral, built

in 1393 by the Zvenigorod Prince Yury. It is one of the oldest churches of Central Russia, quaintly ornamented; in the interior the frescoes of the period have remained intact.

2 km from Zvenigorod, in a beautiful situation on the high bank of the Moskva, stands the *Savin Storozhevsky* monastery, surrounded by a wall. Inside is a church dating from the 15-th century. In this monastery (built on 1654—56) the palace of the Tsar Alexey Mikailovitch and the belfry are especially worth noticing.

After the October revolution the former dining room of the monastery was turned into a *museum* for church antiquities, old furniture and various objects of art (china, bronze, paintings etc.).

On the main line from Golitzino:

64 km *Kubinka* (Station Restaurant); 86 km *Dorokhovo.*

110 km **Mozhaisk** (Station Restaurant). A county-town with 4000 inhabitants (1923), an important fortress in olden days, in witness of which the moat surrounding the old town remains. The white-washed town church ornamented by fine stone-carvings, dates from the 15-th century.

At 1 km distance from the town is the *Lushetzky-Ferapontov* monastery, the only remaining monastery-fort of the Mozhaisk fortress. It has a beautiful church, dating from the 17-th century. In this monastery one may see archives and many ikons of the 17-th century.

122 km **Borodino.** There is a *museum* at the station with drawings, engravings and pictures, representing the battle of Borodino, where on September 7-th 1812, Napoleon defeated Kutuzov's army and thereby broke down the last opposition before reaching Moscow; also arms, uniforms, plans, etc. of this battle.

At 4 km distance from the station, in the neighbourhood of the villages Semionovskaya and Utitzy, is the battlefield itself. Kutuzov's entrenchments still remain. In these entrenchments there are monuments representing various episodes of the battle. In the centre of the battlefield stands the *Borodino Monastery* with a church in Empire style, which was erected in 1820 on the spot where general Tushkov fell.

The railway line is continued through Smolensk to Minsk and Warsaw.

Naro-Fominsk.

Starting from Moscow, Briansky station (p. 8).

Suburban-trains as far as Malo-Yaroslavetz. To Nara 66 or 99 kop. in 2½ to 3 hours.

Through great stretches of boggy forestland.

48 km *Alabino;* at ½ a km distance, near the village Petrovskoye lies the estate which formerly belonged to the Demidov family. The shooting palace, ornamented with columns, and the church, were designed by Kasakov at the end of the 18-th century.

70 km. *Nara,* railway station of the small town **Naro-Fominsk** with 8800 inhabitants (1920), with a large texile factory, founded in Peter the Great's time. Not far from the factory is the estate of the former owners, the Skuratovs and later on Yakuntchi where the writer Anton Tchekhov lived for a long time. In the neighbourhood, on the bank of the river Nara lies the estate formerly belonging to Prince Shcherbatov with large gardens, fountains and ponds in the style of the Versailles gardens.

122 km **Malo-Yaroslavetz.** County-town of the government of Kaluga with 5100 inhabitants (1923); Napoleon's army on its retreat from Moscow was completely defeated here on on the 24-th October 1812. The railway is continued to Briansk and Kiev.

Lenino (Tzaritzyno), Ostafievo, Podolsk, Serpukhov.

Starting from Moscow, Kursk-Nizhegorodsky station (p. 8).

Suburban-trains as far as Serpukhov. To Lyublino in 15 min. for 11 or 17 kop. To Pererva in 20 min. for 13 or 20 kop.; to Tzaritzyno in 35 min. for 19 or 29 kop.; to Shcherbinka in 1¼ hour for 33 or 50 kop.; to Podolsk in 1½ hour for 42 or 63 kop.; to Serpukhov in 2¾ hours for 99 kop. or 1,59 roubles.

11 km *Lyublino-Datchnoye,* with many beautifully situated houses for summer-holidays (Datchy). Not far, to the East lies the estate Kuzminki (p. 123).

13 km *Pererva* with a remarkable monastery (Steamer service on the Moskva to Moscow and Kolomna, p. 123). 3 km to the West is the village *Kolomenskoye* (p. 122).

19 km *Tzaritzyno-Datchnoye,* the railway station for the summer resort **Lenino (Tzaritzyno).** It is one of the finest picnic places in the vicinity of Moscow. The country is hilly, cut up by ravines and covered by vast wood-lands, which have been turned into an English park, and extensive ponds. In this park are the ruins of a castle (dating from the times of the Empress Catherine II.), in Gothic style. The greater part of this castle was built by the famous Russian architect W. Bajenov and its central part by Kazakov. This castle was never completed and was left in its present unfinished state. In the park, among many pavilions, the following are of especial interest: the round Ceres-Temple, by Bazhenov and the Milovida-pavilion, from which there is a lovely view of a lake, described in Turgenyev's novel "The Day Before" (Nakanunye).

A branch line runs from Tzaritzyno to *Biryulevo* (p. 122) 7 km.

33 km *Shcherbinka.* 4 km from here is the village **Ostafievo** with the former estate of the poet Prince Viazemsky. The manor-house dating from the 18-th cent., with two wings, communicating by colonnades, was converted into a *museum* of the life and customs of this

epoch after the October Revolution of 1917. The interior has been left absolutely unchanged; among other things, there is a picture gallery, a fine collection of china, glass and old armour, as well as a large library. It was here that N. M. Karamzin wrote his history of Russia and here also the poet A. S. Pushkin stayed for long periods.

In a vast adjoining English park, the last owner of this estate Count Sheremetiev, had monuments erected to the poets Viazemsky and Shukovsky and the historian Karamzin. In one of the avenues bearing the name of "The Russian Parnassus" stands a statue of Pushkin, the work of Antokolsky.

42 km **Podolsk.** County-town of the Moscow Government, with 14 000 inhabitants (1923), on the small river Pakhra. In the neighbourhood are large marble and lime quarries, cement works and the former Singer Sewing Machine Factory.

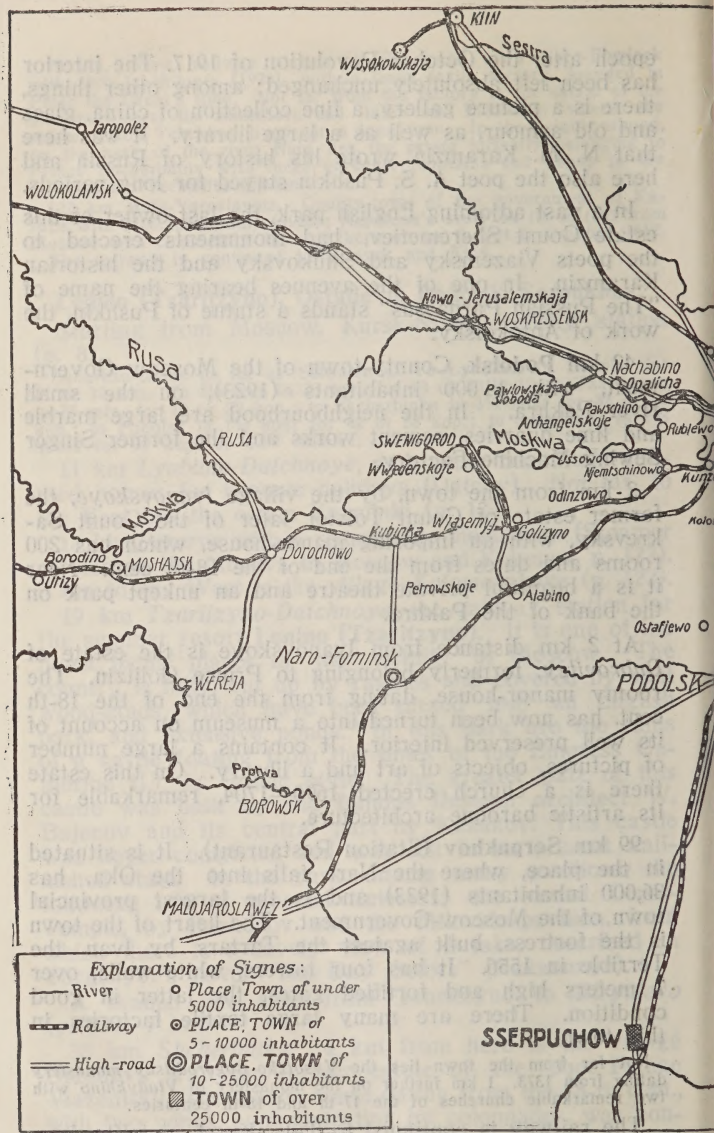
2 km from the town, by the village *Ivanovskoye,* the former estate of Count Tolstoi, later of the Count Sakrevsky, with an imposing manor-house, which has 200 rooms and dates from the end of the 18-th cent. Near it is a beautiful private theatre and an unkept park on the bank of the Pakhra.

At 2 km distance from Ivanovskoye is the estate of *Dubrovitzy,* formerly belonging to Prince Golitzin. The roomy manor-house, dating from the end of the 18-th cent. has now been turned into a museum on account of its well preserved interior. It contains a large number of pictures, objects of art and a library. On this estate there is a church erected 1690—1704, remarkable for its artistic baroque architecture.

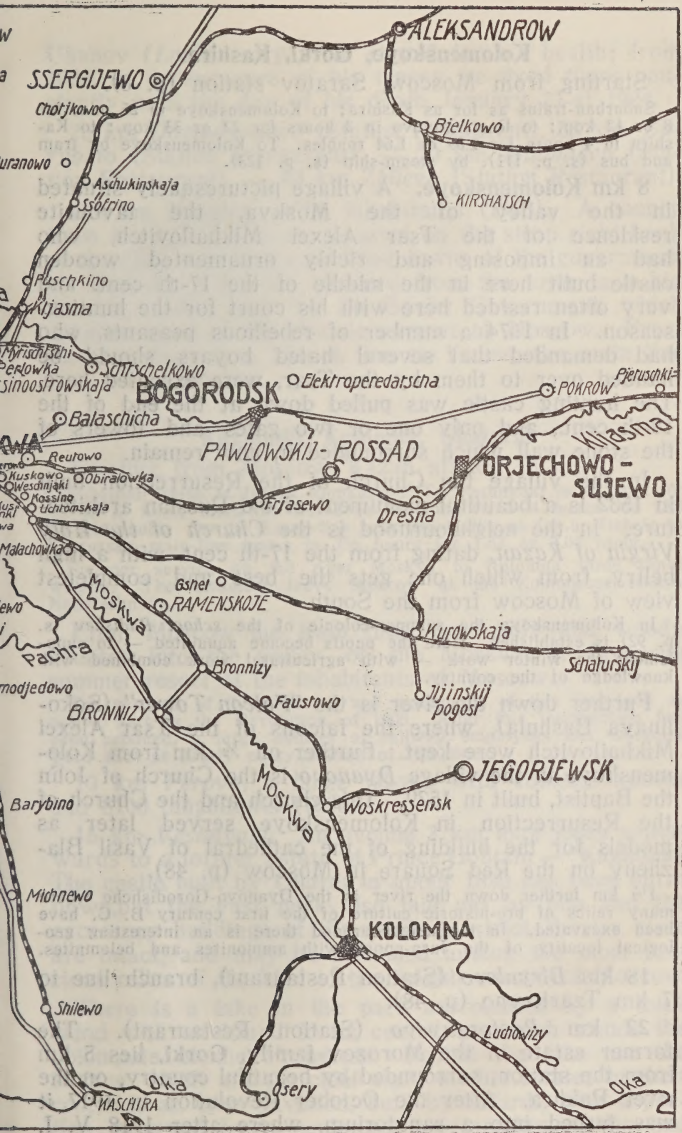
99 km **Serpukhov** (Station Restaurant). It is situated in the place, where the Nara falls into the Oka, has 36,000 inhabitants (1923) and is the largest provincial town of the Moscow-Government. The heart of the town is the fortress, built against the Tartars by Ivan the Terrible in 1556. It has four towers, white walls, over 7 meters high and fortified gates, the latter in good condition. There are many large textile factories in this town.

Not far from the town lies the *Vysotzko-Bogoroditsky monastery* dating from 1373. 1 km further on the monastery of *Vladykhino* with two remarkable churches of the 17-th and 18-th centuries.

The railway is continued to Tula, Kursk and Kharkov.



The Environs of



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Kolomenskoye, Gorki, Kashira.

Starting from Moscow, Saratov station (p. 8).

Suburban-trains as for as Kashira; to Kolomenskoye in 25 min. for 8 or 12 kop.; to Rasturguyevo in 2 hours for 22 or 33 kop.; to Kashira in 4 hours for 1.09 or 1,64 roubles. To Kolomenskoye by tram and bus (s. p. 111), by steam-ship (s. p. 123).

8 km **Kolomenskoye.** A village picturesquely situated in the valley of the Moskva, the favourite residence of the Tsar Alexei Mikhailovitch, who had an imposing and richly ornamented wooden castle built here in the middle of the 17-th cent. and very often resided here with his court for the hunting-season. In 1674 a number of rebellious peasants, who had demanded that several hated boyars should be handed over to them by the Tsar, were executed here. The hunting castle was pulled down at the end of the 18-th cent., and only one or two gates and towers of the stone wall which surrounded it, now remain.

In the village the Church of the Resurrection built in 1532 is a beautiful monument of old Russian architecture. In the neighbourhood is the *Church of the Holy Virgin of Kazan,* dating from the 17-th cent. with a high belfry, from which one gets the best and completest view of Moscow from the South.

In Kolomenskoye the summer-colonie of the *school Radishev* (s. p. 92) is established. Here the pupils become aquainted — to supplement the winter work — with agricultural work combined with knowledge of the country.

Further down the river is the *"Falcon Tower"* (Sokolinaya Bashnia), where the falcons of the Tsar Alexei Mikhailovitch were kept. Further on ½ km from Kolomenskoye in the village *Dyanovo* is the Church of John the Baptist, built in 1529. This church and the Church of the Resurrection in Kolomenskoye served later as models for the building of the cathedral of Vasil Blazheny on the Red Square in Moscow (p. 48).

1½ km further down the river is the Dyanovo-Gorodishche where many relics of pre-historic culture of the first century B. C. have been excavated. In the neighbourhood there is an interesting geological locality of the Jura-epoch with ammonites and belemnites.

18 km *Biryulevo* (Station Restaurant), branch line to 7 km Tzaritzyno (p. 48).

22 km *Rastorguyevo* (Station Restaurant). The former estate of the Morozov family, **Gorki,** lies 5 km from the station, surrounded by beautiful country, on the river Pakhra. After the October Revolution in 1917 it was turned into a sanatorium, where after 1918 V. I.

Ulianov *(Lenin)* very often stayed for his health; from 1923, in consequence of his illness, he lived there constantly until the day of his death January 21-st 1924.

26 km *Domodyedovo* (Station Restaurant). 56 km. *Barybino* (Station Restaurant). — 70 km *Mikhnievo* (Station Restaurant). — 90 km *Zhilevo* (Station Restaurant).

109 km **Kashira.** 4700 inhabitants (1923). A county town most picturesquely situated on the steep right bank of the Oka, one of the prettiest towns of the government of Moscow. At 4 km distance from the town is a big *electric station,* built by the Soviet Government, which supplies most of the electric current of Moscow. From Kashira there is a branch line to Venev; the main line goes on to Kozlov.

Kuzminki, Kolomna, Shatura.

Starting from Moscow, Kazan station (p. 8).

Suburban-trains as far as Ramenskoe. To Veshnyaki in 20 min. for 15 or 23 kop.; main-line trains to Kolomna in 3—4 hours for 1,58 or 3,16 roubl. On the Kasan-line suburban-traffic as far as Gzhel; to Shatursky main-line trains in 3½ hours for 1,52 or 3,04 roubl.

Steamer service on the river Moskva to Kolomna three times weekly. The steamers leave Moscow at the Kommissariatskaya Nabereshnaya.

From Moscow the train runs, over hilly and woody country into the valley of the Moskva, a favourite summer resort of the inhabitants of Moscow.

The workers of the factories and workshops of this line took an active part in the Revolution of 1905. After this insurrection had been subdued, a large number of railway employees and workmen were shot at nearly every station of this line.

10 km *Perovo,* a large village with country houses and 8100 inhabitants (1920).

15 km *Veshnyaki.* An avenue 2 km long ledas southwards to a former estate of Prince Golitzin — ***Kuzminki.** The castle built by Gilardi in about 1820 has been burnt down,but the vast park also laid out by him and the accessory buildings of the castle in strict Empire style are intact, and may be reckoned among the most precious relics of the kind in the neighbourhood of Moscow.

There is a lake in the park surrounded by a thick wood with an island in its centre, on which stands the colonnade of the Propyleas. Behind the lake are the *stables,* which are the chief sight of this estate; in their centre is an open pavillion, built by Gilardi, with a portico, crowned by a sculpture, representing Apollo and

the Muses. On each side of this pavillion are statues of athletes and horses, made of cast iron, the work of Klodt. They are excellent copies of the sculptures on the Anichkov Bridge in Leningrad (p. 158). There is also a church in the estate, built in classical style at the end of the 18-th cent.

3 km to the West from Kuzminki is *Lyublino* (p. 118).

16 km *Kossino* with large ponds and a remarkable fortified church dating from the 17-th cent.

At the ponds, which owing their origin to the glacial period are preserved in their natural state, stands a scientifical *biological station* of the Moscow Zoological Museum (German and French spoken).

18 km *Ukhtomskaya* (formerly Podossinki), so named in memory of the engine-driver-Ukhtomsky, a leader of the workers of that region during the Revolution in 1905, who was shot at this station.

20 km *Liubertsy*. A railway junction, with a factory for agricultural instruments and a large radio-station.

The railway branches off from here to Kazan and Sverdlovsk. (formerly Jekaterinburg). This line was built during the Great War and Revolution. — 58 km *Gzhel* (terminus for local trains). — 98 km **Shatursky**. A large powerstation is at present being built there on a peat soil. This station will supply Moscow with the greater part of its electric current.

45 km *Ramenskoye*. County town with 7700 inhabitants (1923); in the neighbourhood is the former estate and park of Prince Prozorovsky-Golitzin and a large cotton factory.

57 km *Bronnitzy*. The railway station for the small town, which lies to the South-West on the Moskva, with 3700 inhabitants (1923). The steamers call here (p. 123).

67 km *Faustovo* (Station Restaurant). A place of call for steamers on the Moskva.

90 km *Voskressensk*. A branch line to *Egoriev*, 23 km, county town, 21,000 inhabitants (1923) with textile factories.

115 km **Kolomna.** County town of the government of Moscow with 25,000 inhabitants (1923), situated not far from the confluence of the Moskva and the Oka (steamer service to Moscow and Riazan). Kolomna is one of the oldest towns of the government of Moscow; it is mentioned for the first time in 1177; this town, being the last fortified place on the South of Moscow, played an important part during the battles between Moscow's Grand Dukes and the Tartars. The walls of the *Kremlin* crowned by pinnacles were erected by Italian architects in 1585; the Pyatnitzkiye Gate and the

Marinkina Corner Tower are in a specially good condition. Also worth noticing: the ancient *Voskressenky* (Resurrection) Church, built about the 13—14-th cent., and the *Uspensky* (Assumption) Cathedral, dating with its belfry from 1672.

Further on, to the South-East of the town, 117 km *Golutvin;* from here there is a branch line to *Ozery,* 39 km, on the Oka with 6,800 inhabitants (1920); two fortified monasteries, Bobrinskoye and Staro-Golutvino, act as outposts to the fortress of Kolomna; in the latter monastery, picturesquely situated at the confluence of the Moskva and the Oka is a remarkable church, dating from the 17-th cent.

In the neighbourhood of this monastery are the large Kolomna machine-works, founded in the 60's of the 19-th cent., which form one of the most important industries of the Soviet Union.

This railway is continued to Riazan and the Caucasus.

Kuskovo. — The factory towns to the East of Moscow.

Starting from Moscow, Kursk-Nizhegorodsky railway sation (p. 8).

Suburban-trains as far as Petushki. To Kuskovo in 20 min. for 11 or 17 kop.

11 km **Kuskovo** with the estate and manor-house, formerly belonging to the Counts Sheremetiev. The manor-house was built about 1770 by serf-artizans; the artifical ponds were dug out by the peasant population as relief works in the famine of 1770. The French gardens are also the work of serfs. In these gardens there are several alabaster statues and a whole number of artificial ruins and decorative buildings.

Amongst these especially worth noticing is the Hermitage by Valli built in Moorish style and used as a private pavillion for the count's guests. The furniture and food were sent up by a sort of lift, so that they might not be disturbed by the servants.

14 km *Reutovo.* A branch line to *Balashikha,* 12 km.

25 km *Obiralovka* (Station Restaurant).

53 km *Friasevo* (Station Restaurant). A branch line to *Bogorodsk* 15 km. County town with 25,000 inhabitants and an interesting experimental-school (named after Timiryazev), in which laboratory-investigation's methods are followed (German and French is spoken).

Not far from the town is a Power-Station *(Electro-Peredacha)* which supplies a considerable part of Moscow with electric current; a large workers' settlement

of the same name has arisen around this station (5500 inhabitants in 1920).

68 km *Pavlovsky Possad* (Station Restaurant). A factory town with a considerable number of textile factories, 9100 inhabitants (1920).

90 km *Oriekhovo.* The railway station of the large industrial town and county centre, *Oriekhovo-Zuyevo* with 44 000 inhabitants (1923). From here there is a branch line through Kurovskaya to *Ilynsky Pogost,* 43 km. The train goes on past *Pokrov* 199 km, a small town with 2300 inhabitants (1923), and *Petushki* 125 km (Station Restaurant) to Vladimir and Nizhny-Novgorod.

Muranovo, Khotkovo, Abramtzevo, Sergievo.

Starting from Moscow, Yaroslav (Northern) Station (p. 8).

Suburban trains as far as Sergievo. To Ashukinskaya in 1½ hour for 48 or 72 kop.; to Khotkovo in 1¾ hour for 59 or 89 kop.; to Sergievo in 2 hours for 70 kop. or 1.40 roubles.

The line runs through large stretches of forest. 13 km **Lossinoostrovskaya,** a suburb with 8,800 inhabitants (1920).

18 km **Mytishchi** (Station Restaurant), with large factories. Near the railway station is a large waggon-work founded in 1846 and a cotton-factory. In the neighbourhood, where the basins of the Klyasma and Moskva separate, are the springs which form a part of Moscow's water supply (p. 86). The waterworks were constructed in 1790. Many country-houses in the neighbourhood.

From Mytishchi a railway branch runs to **Shchelkovo** 18 km (Station Restaurant).

23 km **Klyasma.** On the bank of the river, bearing the same name is a "Children's Town", well worth seeing. A new social education system is there applied to children, thus preparing them for future life.

29 km *Pushkino* (Station Restaurant), with a number of factories.

45 km *Sofrino* (Station Restaurant).

48 km *Ashukinskaya.* At 4 km distance lies **Muranovo,** formerly the estate of the poet Baratinsky, which later on belonged to the poet Tiutchev; nowadays it has been turned into an *Estate Museum* with paintings, collections of china and memorials of both poets.

59 km **Khotkovo** (Station Restaurant). Not far from the railway station is a monastery.

At the station Khotkovo stands on the earlier Anissimow-Estate a *school-community* (named after Litkens), with boarding-school, peasant home and co-operative society (French spoken). The chief work of the school is the agriculture; in addition it is the culture-centre of the whole neightourbood; in the peasant-home, organized by the school, advice given the country-people in agricultural and smith's workshop, are also designed to help the peasants.

At 3 km distance is the village **Abramtzevo;** in the neighbourhood is an estate, which once belonged to the writer Aksakov, with whom Gogol lived for a long time. In 1871 it passed into the hands of the Mamontov family and the most famous Russian painters of these days met there: Repin, V. M. Vasnietzov, V. Serov, V. D. Polienov and Antokolsky used to stay here for long periods. The manor-house has remained unchanged and has been turned into an *estate-museum,* which gives us an idea of the life of the land-owners in the 40's of the 19-th cent. Worth noticing also is the little chapel built in the style of the Novgorod churches after the plans of the painters Vasnietzov and Polyenov, who personally decorated it with their paintings. The wood-carvings are the work of the sculptor Antokolsky.

70 km **Sergievo** (Restaurant at the station). A county-town with 13,000 inhabitants (1920); the Electro-Technical Academy af the Red Army is situated here. 500 mtrs. from the railway station stands the famous **Troitzko-Sergievskaya Lavra** (the Trinity Monastery of the Holy Sergius), one of the most important architectural and historical relics of the Russian Middle Ages. After the October Revolution it was converted into a *museum.*

The Lavra, founded in 1340, soon became the religious centre of Northern Russia, while a number of dependent monasteries were founded in the course of time by the Lavra. Thanks to the enormous riches that were collected in this monastery, a fortress wall, 1½ metr. thick, was built around the monastery in 1513, which helped to keep off the Poles in 1612.

From the entrance gate to the right is the *Uspensky* (Assumption) Cathedral, with 5 cupolas, built under Ivan the Terrible in the 16-th cent., and the tomb of the Tzar Boris Godunov; opposite is the *Refectorium,* the monks' dining-hall, dating from 1686 in strict Baroque style. Behind the cathedral stands the monastery's belfry, 98 meters high and one of the most remarkable in Russia, built in 1741 by Rastrelli and Prince Ukhtomsky; further to the left the *Troitzky* Cathedral erected in Suzdal-Vladimir style in 1427 by the Zvenigorod Prince Yuri.

Inside are a number of remarkable Ikons, among them an Ikon of the Trinity (Troitza) by Andrey Rublev.

Behind the Troitzky Cathedral is the **Sacristy* (Riznitza), which possesses a very rich collection of Russian ecclesiastical art; among other things this collection contains Italian and French materials and tissues dating from the 14-th—15-th cent., Persian, Syrian and Turkish tissues of the 17-th cent. Russian woven stuffs, among them the embroidery of Sophia-Paleolog, dating from 1499, a banner of 1543. Among the wrought metal objects of art, especially worth noticing are: a Nurenberg goblet in the shape of a pine-apple, silver gilt dishes (Spanish work of the 17-th cent.), Limoges-enamel cups ornamented with variously coloured tulios dating from the 14-th cent.

3 km to the East of the Lavra is the Gefsimansky Monastery with a wooden church, dating from the 17-th cent.

The railway is continued through Yaroslavl and Vologda to Archangelsk.

Olgovo. Dmitrov.

Starting from Moscow, Savelovo Station (p. 8).

Suburban-trains as far as Savelovo. To Yakhroma in 3 hours for 60 or 90 kop.; to Dmitrov in 2½ hours for 65 or 98 kop.

60 km *Yakhroma.* Close to it the village **Olgovo** (11 km from Dmitrov), with the estate formerly belonging to the Apraksin family, transformed into a *museum* after the October Revolution of 1917. The manor-house with columns dates from the beginning of the 19-th cent. The furniture of the same period, as well as the pictures and the interesting private theatre of this estate, are all in good condition. The castle has a valuable collection of china and theatrical costumes. An English park extends around the manor-house.

65 km **Dmitrov** (Station Restaurant). A county town of the government of Moscow with 6000 inhabitants (1923), founded by the Suzdal Prince Yuri Dolgoruky in 1155.

Later on it was a fortified place often attacked by the Princes of Tver, the Tartars and the Poles and several times destroyed.

The fortress and its wall have survived. The cathedral, dating from the 15-th cent., though considerably reconstructed since then, is worth noticing. The exterior of the church is ornamented with *majolica ikons of rare beauty, dating from the 16-th cent. In the cathe-

dral also many precious majolica plates and ikons of the 13-th and 14-th centuries.

There is also in the town the *monastery Boriso-Glebsky* of the 15-th cent. with a well preserved cathedral of the 16-th cent. and two other churches of the 17-th cent.

One of the buildings of this town meriting especial attention is the *Historical Museum* (opened 1919), which gives a clear conception of the history, geography, economy and natural history of the Dmitrov District. P. A. *Kropotkin,* the well-known anarchist-revolutionary and geographer, worked in this museum during the last years of his life. A memorial plate has been put up by the Moscow Soviet on the house where he lived and died in 1920.

111 km *Leninsk* (formerly Taldom). A county-town with 2600 inhabitants (1920).

129 km *Savelovo,* an important railway-station and place of transshipment on the Volga, in the Tver-government.

The line is continued to Krasny Kholm.

Klin.

Starting from Moscow, October Station (p. 8).

Surburban trains to Klin in 2½ hours for 90 kop. or 1,26 rouble.

6 km *Ostankino* (p. 86). 10 km *Petrovsko-Rasumovskoe* (p. 82). The railway line rises to the watershed of the Moskva and the Volga, and then runs down towards.

Klin 90 km (Station Restaurant). A county-town 7000 inhabitants (1923). Outside the town lies the *Tchaikovsky Museum,* which is in the house where the celebrated composer lived (died 1893), with memorials of his life and doings, including many manuscripts.

The line is continued through Tver to Leningrad.

LENINGRAD

From the western frontier of the SSSR to Leningrad.

Helsingfors-Leningrad (1443 km).

Passenger-train in 26 hours. Through cars Helsingfors—Rajajoki.

Rajajoki, Finnish Frontier Station.

Belo-Ostrov (p. 292), Russian Frontier Station, 34 km **Leningrad,** Finland-Station (p. 140).

Reval-Leningrad.

Passenger-train in 17—18 hours. Through cars Reval—Leningrad—Moscow three times weekly, Reval—Leningrad daily. Fare: Kingisepp—Leningrad 2,17 or 4,48 roubles. Supplementary Fare for lying 0,52 or 1,03 rouble; for sitting 0,21 or 0,42 rouble.

Narva, Estnish Frontier Station.

Kingisepp, Russian Frontier Station (p. 275).

137 km **Leningrad** Baltic Railway Station (p. 140).

Riga-Leningrad (621 km).

Passenger-train in 42—43 hours (in Pskow a sojourn of 12 hours), through cars. Fare: Rituppe—Leningrad 4,78 or 9,71 roubles. Supplementary Fare for lying 1,14 2,28 roubles, for sitting 0,46 or 0,91 rouble.

Rituppe (Kailovo), Latvian Frontier Station. The railway line crosses the Velikaya which is in Soviet territory.

27 km *Ostrov* (Station Restaurant) Russian Frontier Station, District town in the gov. of Pskov with 8000 inhabitants, on the Velikaya.

79 km **Pskov** (Station Restaurant). Capital of the government bearing the same name; situated on the river Velikaya, the centre of the Russian Flax cultivating area, with 37,000 inhabitants (1923), in the middle ages the centre of an independent Trade Republic. Picture Gallery; Historical and Archaeological Museum, Museum of Natural history. Exchange. Railway to Polotsk, Bologoye (p. 4) and through the Frontier Station Dolya to Narva (Esthonia).

144 km *Strugi-Krassnye* (Station Restaurant) in the gov. of Leningrad. 202 km *Luga* (p. 276). Further on to **Leningrad** Warsaw Station (p. 140).

By sea to Leningrad.

Steamers of the *Stettiner Dampfer-Compagnie;* from Stettin to Leningrad sailings every 10 days; 1-st class 110 Mark, 2-nd class 80 Mark, 3-d class 60 Mark.

Steamers of the *State Baltic Steamship Co.* from London (South West India Dock) — to Leningrad, sailings fortnightly.

The steamer enters Russian waters near the Fire-ship *Priemny;* to the South is seen *Oranienbaum* (p. 271).

The steamer anchors before **Kronstadt** (p. 294), where the Commission for the Control of Passports comes on board; from Kronstadt to **Leningrad** (p. 294).

Leningrad—Moscow (p. 3).

LENINGRAD.

Leningrad (formerly Petrograd, St. Petersburg), the centre of the Government bearing the same name, the capital of the former Russian Empire and the former residence of the Tsar, lies in 59° 57' North latitude at the mouth of the broad and deep river Neva in the Finnish Gulf. It is, after Moscow, the principal town of the Soviet Union both on account of its population (1923 1,071,000, and according to the Census of 1924 1,164,000) and its importance; its harbour, the largest in the S. S. S. R., is the only outlet of the Soviet Union into the Baltic Sea. As a centre of culture it may even be argued, that it comes before Moscow.

As the site of the town consists of flat, swampy islands and the numerous arms and channels of the Neva's delta, the greater part of the buildings and streets had to be erected on wooden piles. The almost complete flatness of the delta plain lays it open to floods; the west wind which usually blows in autumn forces the water out of the Gulf of Finland into the Neva, which overflows its banks, and is a standing danger to the town. The floods of 1824 and 1924 were especially disastrous.

The evaporation from the swamps, and the northerly situation produce climate both damp and severe. The winter lasts from November to April, and the Neva is frozen for half the year. The short summer is on the contrary very pleasant with its renowned

"white nights" (in Juni and July the night is only a short twilight, because of the northerly situation).

After the October Revolution, Leningrad was redivided into six districts. The *Central district* lies to the south of the Bolshaya Neva, the principal arm of the river, and is intersected by the Moyka, the Griboyedow (former Ekaterininsky) canal and the Fontanka. It is bounded on the south by the suburbs of the *Moscow-Narva* and *Volodarsky* districts, which are surrounded by the long Obvodny Canal. To the north of the Bolshaya Neva the *Petrograd* district and the *Vasilevsky Ostrov* are situated on the islands of the Neva's mouth, while the whole northern shore is occupied by the *Viborg* district.

The streets are straight, laid out on a regular plan and generally cross each other at right angles, the buildings are most of them modern, with many beautiful ones amongst them. All this gives Leningrad the appearance of a thoroughly modern Capital; however life does not move as fast here as in Moscow, since the seat of Government was removed and the economic background of the town was lost, when Finland and Esthonia became independant states.

History. The geographical position of the Neva mouth, where the Baltic sea stretches farthest into the continent on the east, gave this place a great significance long before Petersburg was founded. From the time, when the migration of the Northmen over-ran the neighbouring northern countries in the Middle Age this place of issue of the two great water ways leading from the Variags to the Greeks through the Volkhov and Dnieper, and from the Variags to the Arabs through the Volga, was an object of dispute, between the Russian and the Swede. The mouth of the Neva meant a natural outlet to the western seas for the Russian commercial town *Novgorod,* and the idea of taking possession of this "window into Europe" entered into Russian history from that time onwards. On the other hand, the Neva-Delta was for the seafaring Swedes the key to *"Ingermanland"*, the south coast of the Finnish Gulf, where the commerce with the inhabitants of the hinter-land was developing.

At the confluence of the Bolshaya Okhta and the Neva, where the delta begins, the Swedes built the fortress *Landskrona,* in the year 1300, the first predecessor of Leningrad, but it was soon destroyed by the Novgoroders. After the fall of Novgorod, the Grand Dukedom of Moscow obtained possession of the mouth of the Neva. During the disturbances of the 16-th century, the Swedes succeeded once more in getting possession of the Ingermanland and they built the fortress *Nyenshants* in the place of the Landskrona in 1609, with wharves, factories and strong fortifications which became for nearly a century a standing menace of the Swedes to Russia. Amid the spacious fens around the fortress Swedish peasant's farms and Finnish villages grew up.

In the 17-th century the Russian State, growing stronger, began once more to strive after the Baltic coast, and in 1703 Peter I. succeeded in taking and destroying Nyenshants. The 27-th May 1703, 16 days after the fall of Nyenshants, *Peter I.* laid the foundation stone of the Peter-Paul Fortress on the small island *Zayatchy,* the kernel of the future capital *St. Petersburg.* A settlement soon arose

under the protection of the walls of the fortress on the islands of the Bolshaya Neva (the so called Petersburg, now Petrograd Side), which in 1709, when the town was no longer in immediate danger from the Swedes, (after the conquest of Viborg), was declared to be the residence of the Tsar and the capital of the realm. The building of the town was carried on with great speed and energy by Peter I.; tens of thousands of workmen (builders, navvies masons, wood cutters etc.) were forcibly sent to St. Petersburg from different parts of Russia, and perished in droves (during the construction of the first buildings on the swampy ground) from the laborious work of cutting the canals in an unhealthy climate. (Hence the melancholy reputation of the town, that is was "built on bones".) The most important part of the town soon became that on the south side of the Neva, at the beginning of the high-road to Moscow. The building of the *Admiralty,* erected at the same time as the fortress, became the nucleus for the new town. The long *"Prospects"* were laid out in radiating lines from it. The chief architect of the first period was Domenico *Tresini,* the builder of the Peter Paul Fortress and the Alexandro Nevsky Cathedral with its cumbrous Baroque style. The constant residence of the Tsar, the court, and the aristocracy, and the circumstance, that the government of the Empire was concentrated here, led to the new Residence being adorned in an exceptionally handsome manner. After the short period of decay, that followed the death of Peter I. a new growth of the town began under the rule of Biron, the favourite of Queen Anna and under Elisabeth (1741—1761). Bridges were built, swamps drained, streets paved and parks laid out. In the middle of the 18-th century the genial architect *Rastrelli* erected a whole series of pleasant Baroque palaces, amongst them, the famous Winter Palace, the Tsar's Residence, and the Smolny Monastery. Under the Tsaritsa *Catherine II.* an exceptional building activity took place. The transition style of *Delamothe, Velton and Rinaldi* and Classical Style of *Guarenghi, Starov and Bazhenov* replaced the Baroque style. These artists gave Petersburg the strong regular appearence, which made the *"Northern Palmyra"* so famous. Embankments were built along the shores of the Neva of grey and pink granite at that time. This golden age reached its greatest amptitude and highest point under *Alexander I.* (1801—1825) in the works of *Thomon, Zakharov, Voronikhin* and *Rossi.* At this period not only separate houses, but even whole *"architectural landscapes"* were erected, in which the buildings supplemented each other as parts of a united whole. The *Strelka* on the Vasilevsky Island, the *Castle* (now Uritzky) *Place,* the *Peter's* (now Decabrists) *Place,* the *Theatre Street* (now Rossi Street) are samples of such artistic architectural unities.

Trough the building of a harbour and the development of foreign trade, Petersburg soon grew into an important commercial centre. Following the trade, industry was established as early as the 18-th century. Along the high-roads to Moscow, Esthonia, Finland and the North more and more industrial works settled. In connection with these great workers quaters arose, their population even at that time being the most educated and progressive amongst the Russian workers. The first strike broke out as early as 1749 in Petersburg in the form of a weavers mutiny, and from that time the proletariat of the capital always kept the front place in the fight against Tsarism. It soon became obvious, that the town was going to be more and more the first culturel centre of the country, and the students of the high schools formed a large class of revolutionary and advanced intelligentsia, which proved a valuable support to the workers. On the other hand the residence of the Tsar gathered more and more officials and soldiers together, so that the social divisions of the land found their strongest expression here.

In 1825 the first revolutionary movement of the intelligentsia (the *"Decabrists" mutiny)* in Petersburg was quickly suppressed. Through

the economical development of the second part of the 19-th century, railways were laid through the growth of commerce, new quarters were continually being taken up by factory workers, and numerous and large barracks were erected, all of which altered the former appearence of the town. The great masses of workmen who were concentrated there (in 1825 the population was 425,000; in 1881: 861,000) gained more and more importance in deciding the destiny of the town. In the 70-'s and 80-'s of the 19-th century Petersburg witnessed the terrorist acts of the group *"Narodnaya Volya"* and in the following period the first workers organisation on a Marxist foundation (the *Northern Workers Union)* was formed here. In 1893 *Lenin* began his propaganda work in Petersburg. In 1905, after the "baptism" of the Russian Revolution in front of the Winter palace on the *9-th January* (Jan. 22-rd new Calendar), the first Workers and Soldiers Council *(Soviet)* was formed, giving a lead to the revolutionary movement in the whole country.

In the beginning of the World War the German sounding name of the town was changed to *Petrograd.* In consequence of the expanded war industry the number of industrial workers grew from 233,000 in 1914 to 378,000 in 1917. In 1916 the total number of the population reached the record figure of 2,416,000. The *February Revolution* was borne to victory by the Petrograd workers and soldiers; the Soviet formed immediately after the Revolution, set the example for the formation of the Councils throughout the country. After the return of *Lenin,* the Petrograd workers stood at the head of the *Bolshevik* movement, which claimed all power for the Soviets. The mighty demonstrations on the *3-rd July 1917* against the Kerensky Government and for the Soviet power, developed a spontaneous unity; although it was supressed, it was a token of the ever growing influence of the Bolsheviks. An attack on the town by the conter-revolutionary General *Kornilov* was frustrated in August, and only succeeded in heightening the revolutionary spirit of the masses. The 2-d All Russian Soviet Congress, assembled on the *7-th November* (25-th October old Calendar) proclaimed the Soviet government, after the Red Guards of the Petrograd Workers with the help of the Baltic Fleet had broken the resistance of the forces of the Provisional Government of the town. Thus Petrograd has merited the fame of being the fountainhead of the *social revolution.* The attacks of *Kerensky* and *General Krasnov,* which followed shortly after the establishment of Soviet power, were successfully defeated by the Petrograd workers, as well as the attacks of General *Yudenitch* in the summer and autumn of 1919.

In the beginning of 1918 the advance of the Germans into the Baltic Provinces gave the occasion for the moving of the Soviet government to Moscow, which had been already planned. Under the leadership of *Zinoviev,* Petrograd became the centre of the so-called *Northern Commune,* including the north-west governments of Russia, which were threatened from three sides, and were relieved only by the end of the Civil War. The number of inhabitants fell to 722,000 in 1920. Since the establishment of the New Economic Policy, there has been a steady improvement in the condition of the town, which even the great flood of 1924 could not stop. The death of Lenin, whose life had been so closely connected with the revolutionary history of Petrograd, was the occasion for changing the name of the town to *Leningrad* in 1924.

Guide.

Traveller-Offices: Derutra Prospekt 25. Oktyabrya 60; ul. Gerzena 55-7. — Gosbaltflot, Vass. Ostr. Nab. Leyt. Shmidta 11-2. — Ocean Traveller-Office, Vass. Ostrov. 5. Line 2.

Stations: Advance-sale for all lines: ul. Zhelyabova 29.

Cabs from the stations to the town 1—2 roubl.

October Station (Oktyabrsky voksal), Pr. 25. Oktyabrya, corner pl. Vostaniya. — Trains to Moscow, to Murmansk; across Vologda-Viatka to the Ural and Sibiria. Trams, No.: 4, 7, 12, 13, 18, 19, 31, 32. Advance-sale: pr. 25, Oktiabria 26; for the Murman-line: pr. 25. Oktyabrya 88. —

Dietskoyeselo Station (Dietskosselsky voksal), Sagorodny pr. 52. Trains to Vitebsk—Kiev—Odessa. Tram, No.: 9, 16, 17. Advance-sale: pr. 25. Oktyabrya 56.

Warsaw-Station (Varshavsky-voksal), Sagorodny pr. 52. Trains to Vitebsk—Kiev—Odessa. Tram, No.: 2, 6, 8, 9, 18, 19. Advance-sale: pr. 25. Oktyabrya 56.

Baltic-Station (Baltiysky voksal), Obvodny-Canal 120; trains to Kingissepp—Reval, to Peterhof. Trams, No.: 2, 6, 8, 9, 18, 19. — Advance-sale: pr. 25. Oktyabrya 56.

Finnish-Station (Finlandsky-voksal), Simbirskaya. Trains to: Bieloostrow—Helsingfors; to Sestroriezk-Kurort; to Vakselovo; to Borisova Griva; Sheremetievka (Schlüsselburg). Trams, No.: 2, 9, 16, 19, 22. Local-Steamers 2, 3.

Irinovsky-Station (voksal), Okhta, Panfilovo ul. Trains to Sheremetievka (Schlüsselburg). Tram, No.: 13. Local-Steamers 2, 3. — mers 2, 3. —

Steamers: of the *State Baltic Fleet* to Kronstadt and Peterhof; landing-place on the Quay of the Lieutenant Schmidt. — Steamers of the *Nort-West River-Navigation-Company* to Schlüsselburg and Petrozadovsk on the Nieva and Ladoga-Lake. Starting from the Landing-place at the Summer-garden. — *Local-Steamers:* 1. Summergarden—Kamennoostrovsky—Bridge—Yelagin-Island. — 2. Vasilievsky Ostrov, 12-th Line—Admiralty—Mytninskaya Quay at the Bridge Stroiteley—Summer-Garden—Arsenal-Quay, before the Finnish-Station—Irinovsky-Station (Okhta). — 3. Ul. Dombalya (Smolny)—Irinovsky-Station (Okhta). — Kalashnikovskaya Quay before the Boris- and Gleb-Church—Malaya-Okhta.

Trams: 2. *Novaya Derevnia* — Novo Derevenskaya nabereshnaya — Kamenny Ostrov. — ul. Krasnykh Zor —pl. Revolutsy — most Ravenstva — pole Shert Revolutsy — ul. 3. Yulia — prospekt Mayorova — Prospekt Krasnykh Komandirov — nabereshnaya Obvodnogo Kanala — *Baltic-Station.*

3. *Putilovskaya Vietka* — Meshdunarodny prospekt — Sennaya pl. — ul. 3. Yulia — pole Shert Revolutsy — most Ravenstva — pl. Revolutsy — ul. Krasnykh Zor — *Petropavlovskaya ul.*

4. *Smolenskoye Church yard* — 16-th and 17-th Line — Maly Prospekt — 8-th and 9-th Line — nabereshnaya and most Lieutenanta Schmidta — pl. Truda — Boulevard Profsoyusov — prospekt Roshalya — prospekt 25. Oktiabria — *pl. Vostaniya.*

5. *Galley-Harbour* — Nalichny per. — Gawannaya — prospekt Proletarskoy Pobiedy — Sesdovaya — Universitetskaya nabereshnaya — Respublikansky most — prospekt 25. Oktiabria — ul. and pl. Lassallia — Inshenernaya — ul. Bielinskogo — prospekt Volodarskogo — ul. Niekrasova — 2. Sovietskaya — Sovietsky prospekt — *Sayachy per.*

6. *Finnish-Station* — Finsky per. — Nishegorodskaya — ul. Botkina — Finlandskaya — most Svobody — Vulfova ul. — ul. Lva Tolstogo — prospekt Karla Liebknechta — Tuchkov most — Siesdovskaya — Sredny prospekt — 8-th and 9-th Line — Nabereshnaya and most Leytenanta Schmidta — pl. and ul. Truda — ul. Glinki — pl. Kommunarov — Nikolskaya — prospekt Krasnykh Komandirov — Obvodny Kanal — *Baltic Station.*

7. *Sredny prospekt* (Vasilievsky Ostrov) — 23-th Line — 8-th and 9-th Line — nabereshnaya and most Leytenanta Schmidta — pl. and ul. Truda — ul. Glinki — pl. Kommunarov — ul. 3. Yulia — Prospekt 25. Oktiabria — Schlüsselburgsky prospekt — *Lenin-Works.*

8. *Petropavlovskaya* — Petropavlovskaya Petlia — prospekt Liebknechta — prospekt Dobrolyubova — Zoologichevsky per. — most Stroytely — Respublikansky most — pl. Uritskogo — prospekt Roshalya — pl. Kommunarov — Nikolskaya — prospekt Krasnykh Komandirov — Obvodny Canal — *Baltic-Station.*

9. *Finnish Station* — Simbirskaya — Liteyny Most — prospekt Volodarskogo — Prospekt Nakhimsona — Sagorodny prospekt — 2. Krasnoarmeyskaya — prospekt Krasnykh Komandirov — Obvodny Canal — *Baltic Station.*

11. *Putilovskaya Vietka* — Meshdunarodny prospekt — Sennaya pl. — ul. 3. Yulia — pl. Turgenieva — prospekt Yunykh Proletariev — *Narvskiye Vorota.*

12. *Barochnaya* — ul. Selenaya — Rybatskaya — ul. Rosy Luxemburg — Kronverksky prosp. — Zoologichesky per. — most Stroiteley — Respublikansky most — pl. Uritskogo — prospekt 25. Oktiabria — Ligovskaya — 2. Sovietskaya — Sovietsky prospekt — pl. Diktatury — Smolny — *Okhta.*

13. *Narvskiye Vorota* — prospekt Yunykh Proletariev — ul. 3. Yulia — prospekt 25. Oktiabria — pl. Vostaniya — Ligovskaya — 2. Sovietskaya — Sovietsky prospekt — pl. Diktatury — *ul. Dombalya.*

16. *Putilovskaya Vietka* — Meshdunarodny prospekt — Sagorodny prospekt — prospekt Nakhimsona — prospekt Volodarskogo — Kirochnaya — prospekt Chernishevskogo — ul. Kaliayeva — Potiemkinskaya — ul. Voinova — Tverskaya — pl. Diktatury — Smolny — *Okhta.*

17. *Leningradsky Port — prospekt Ogorodnikova* — 10. and 5. Krasnoarmeyskaya — Meshdunarodny prospekt — Sagorodny prospekt — prospekt Nakhimsona — prospekt Volodarskogo — Simbirskaya — *Finnish Station.*

18. *Perevos Dombalya* — Smolny — pl. Diktatury — Sovietsky prospekt — 2. Sovietskaya — pl. Vostaniya — Ligovskaya — Obvodny Kanal — Livlandskaya — *Yekateringovsky prospekt.*

19. *Baltic Station* — Obvodny Kanal — Ligovskaya — pl. Vostanya — ul. Shukovskogo — ul. Vostanya — Kirochnaya — prospekt Volodarskogo — Liteyny most — Nishegorodskaya — Lesnoy prospekt — prospekt Karla Marxa — prospekt Engelsa — Krugly Prud — *Politechnichesky Institute.*

22. *pl. Lassalya* — Inshenernaya — ul. 3. Yulia — pl. Shertv Revolutsy — most Raventsa — ul. Krasnykh Zor — Kronverksky per. — ul. Rosy Luxemburg — prospekt Karla Liebknechta — *Grebetskaya.*

24. *Nabereshnaya Leytenanta Schmidta* (at the 8-th. Line) — Most Leytenanta Schmidta — pl. Truda — Boulevard Profsoyusov — prospekt Roshalya — Prospekt 25. Oktiabrya — Ligovskaya — Kamenny most — Rastannaya — Volkovo-Churchyard.

29. *Baltic Station* — Obvodny Kanal — Ligovskaya — pl. Vostanya — ul. Shukovskogo — ul. Vostanya — Kirochnaya — prospekt Volodarskogo — Liteyny most — Nishegorodskaya — Simbirskaya — Arsenalnaya — Polyustrovskaya-nabereshnaya — Kushelevskaya Petlia — *Mechnikov-Hospital.*

31. *Petropavlovskaya* — ul. Krasnykh-Zor — pl. Revolutsy — most Ravenstva — Pole Revolutsy — ul. 3. Julia — Zamkovaya — Klenovaya Alleya — Insheneraya — ul. Bielinskogo — prospekt 25. Oktiabria — Ligovskaya — Kamenny most — Rastannaya — *Volkovo.*

32. *Vostanya* — prospekt 25. Oktiabria — Schlüsselburgsky prospekt — prospekt sela Volodarskogo — prospekt sela Alexandrovskogo — *Paste-Board-Factory.*

A. (Only on Sunday and holidays). pl. Vostania — Ligovskaya — Obvodny-Canal — Livlandskaya — Yekateringov.

Cabs: (Izvoshchik). No tariff; from 50 kop. according to the distance.

Hotels: (2—10 roubles). Deutschland (form. Angleterre), pl. Vorovskogo. — Grand-Hotel, ul. Gogolya. — Yevropeyskaya Gostinnitsa, ul. Lassalya 1/7. — Snamenskaya Gostinnitsa, Ligovka 43-45. — Balabinskaya Gostinnitsa, pl. Vostanya. — Eremitage, ul. Vostanya 2. — Germes, Prospekt 25. Oktiabria 57. — Astoria, pl. Vorovskogo. — Gigiyena, Dmitrovsky per. 5.

Restaurants: At the hotels; besides: prospekt 25. Oktiabria.

Baths: Basseyniye Bani, ul. Nekrassova 14. — Voroneshskye Bani, Moyka 82. — Vostochnye Bani, prospekt Mayorova 25.

Militia: *(Passport-Office).* Administrative Division of the Government-Soviet, pl. Uritskogo 6-8.

Consulates: German Chief-Consulate, ul. Gerzena 41. — Esthonian Chief-Consulate, ul. Gerzena 59. — Finnish Chief-Consulate, Yekateringovsky Prospekt 39. — Latvian Consulate, ul. Perovskoy 16. — Persian Chief-Consulate, Chaykovskaya 79. — Norwegian Consulate, Vass. Ostr. 7, Line 18. — Branche of the Great Britain Representation, ul. Pisareva (fr. Alexeyevskaya) 16. — Swedish Consulate, Krasnaya ul. 65. — Italian Consulate, ul. Gerzena 43.

Post and Telegraphs: General Post-Office, ul. Soyusa Svyasi 9. — General Telegraph-Office, ul. Soyusa Svyasi 15. — Branches: prospekt 25. Oktiabria 54, 65, Kanal Griboyedova 30-32, prospekt Volodarskogo 33, Smolny prospekt 6, ul. Vostanya 27/34, Exchange.

Banks: Gosbank, Fontanka 70-72, ul. Gerzena 5, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 62, Smolny, pl. Diktatury. — Bank for Foreign-Trade, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 23. — Vsekobank, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 22. — Prombank, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 38., ul. 3. Yulia 48.

Shops: The best ones on the prospekt 25. Oktiabria, prospekt Volodarskogo and Nakhimsona. — *Ware-houses:* Petrogum, ul. Gerzena 10; Pepo, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 11, 48. Petrotorg, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 30. — *Books-seller's:* The largest ones on the prospekt Volodarskogo; Lengis, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 26, 13, 28; Meshdunarodnaya Knig a, prospekt Volodarskogo 53. — *Chemist's-Shops:* prospekt 25. Oktiabria 66, 83, Sovietsky prospekt 60, ul. Zheliabova 14, prospekt Volodarskogo 56, ul. Vostanya 30.

Theatres: *Academic Opera- and Ballet-Theatre* (former Mary's Theater), Teatralnaya pl. 2, (opera and ballet).

Academic Dramatic Theater (former Alexandrinsky), pl. Ostrovskogo (drama).

Academical Little Opera (form. Mikhailovsky), pl. Lassalya 1, (opera, operetta, drama).

Great Dramatic State-Theater, Fontanka 65, (revolutionary drama, extempore poetry).

Dramatic Theater of the People's House; Kronverksky prospekt (revolutionary Melodrama).

Musical Comedy, prospekt 25. Okt. 56, (operetta).

State-Circus, Fontanka 3.

Cinemas: Piccadilly, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 60. — Parisiana, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 80. — Gladiator, prospekt Volodarskogo 51. — People's House, Kronverksky prospekt. — Soleil, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 48. — Union, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 88.

Sport-Places: Krestovsky Island; Udyelnaya; Kolomyagi.

Museums: *State Eremitage,* ul. Khalturina 35 (open: Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday 11-4, admission: 29 kop.). p. 200.

Russian Museum, Inshenernaya 4 (open: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday 11-3), admission: 20 kop. p. 160.

Historical-Social Divission of the Russian Museum, Krasnaya ul. p. 195.

Palace of Art (Winter-Palace), Historical Rooms, pl. Uritskogo, (open every day, Monday except, 12-4, admission: 20 kop. p. 173.

Revolution-Museum, Palace of Art pl. Uritskogo (open: every day, Monday except, 11-4). p. 177.

Town-Museum (former Anichkov-Palace), pr. 25. Oktiabria 39. p. 156.

All-Russian Agricultural Museum, Fontanka 10 (open: every day, Monday and Saturday excepted 10—3, free admission). p. 184.

All-Russian Pedagogical Museum, Panteleymonskaya 2. p. 185.

Central Naval-Museum, Admiralty (open: Thursday and Sunday 11-4, free admission). p. 142.

Intendancy-Museum, Yekateringovsky Prospekt 51. p. 193.

Museum of the Red Army, ul. Gerzena 15 (open: every day, Monday excepted, 11-3, free admission). p. 148.

Historical Military Engineer-Museum, ul. 3. Julia 2, Engineer-Castle (open: Sunday 11-3, Wednesday 11-4, free admission). p. 186.

Court-Stables-Museum, Koniushennaya pl. p. 153.

Automobile-Museum, Podiesdnoy per. 4. p. 235.

Archeological-Museum, Fontanka 22. p. 187.

Museum for People's Health, ul. Rakova 25 (open: every day, Monday excepted, 12-6). p. 158.

Museum for Comparative Religious Tought, ul. Bielinskogo 13. p. 187.

Museums of the Russian Academy of Sciences:

Asiatic Museum, Was. Ostrov. Universitetskaya Nab. 5 (open: Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday 12-3, free admission). p. 242.

Anthropological and Ethnographical Museum, Vas. Ostrov. Tamoshenny per. 2 (open: Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday 1-3). p. 243.

Botanical Museum, Vas. Ostrov, Universitetskaya Nab. 5 (open: Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday 12-3). p. 243.

Geological Museum, Vas. Ostrov, Nab. Tutchkova, 2 (open: Thursday and Sunday 11-3). p. 240.

Mineralogical Museum, Vas. Ostrov, Universitetskaya Nab. 5. p. 243.

Zoological Museum, Vas. Ostrov, Universitetskaya Nab. 5 (open: Tuesday, Thursday, Sunday 12-3). p. 241.

Pushkin-House, ul. Khalturina 22. p. 180.

Artillery-Museum, Kronwork. p. 255.

Museum of coats of arms, pl. Dekabristov 2. p. 144.

Museums of Musical Instruments, ul. Lassalya 2 (open: Wednesday and Friday 12-2). p. 154.

Geographical-Museum, Yekaterinsky Canal 166 (open: Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday 11-3, free admission). p. 192.

Mining-Museum, Vas. Ostrov, 21 Line 2 (open: Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, Sunday 11-3, free admission). p. 248.

Geological-Museum, of the Geological Committee, Vas. Ostrov, Sredny prospekt 72a. p. 249.

Menshikoff-Palace, Universitetskaya Nab. 15 (open: Sunday 12-4). p. 245.

Summer-Palace, Summer-garden. p. 183.

Stroganoff-Palace, (Palace-Museum), pr. 25. Oktiabria 17 (open: Sunday 12-3, admission: 30 kop. p. 149.

Sheremetieff-Palace, Fontanka 34 (open: Thursday, Saturday 12-4, admission: 30 kop. p. 188.

Shuvaloff-Palace, Fontanka 21. p. 158.
Yelagin-Palace, Yelagin-Island (open: Sunday 12-4). p. 259.
Yusupoff-Palace, Moyka 92. p. 193.
Museum of Child life before school, Kasanskaya 3 (open: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 12-6, Sunday 1-5, free admission. p. 152.
Central Museum of External Pedagogy, ul. 3. Yulia 34 (open: every day 1-5). p. 190.
Post-Museum, ul. Soyusa sviasi 7 (open: Sunday and Thursday 11-3). p. 146.
Museum of the Institute of Way of Communication, Meshdunarodny pr. 9. p. 191.
Museum of the Institute named after Lesgaft, pr. Macleana 32 (open: Thursday and Sunday 11-4, free admission. p. 195.
House Kovrigin-Terlikoff, Line 21. p. 247.
Tolstoy-Museum, Moyka 21 (open: Sunday, Tuesday and Saturday 2-5, admission: 15 kop.). p. 180.
Permanent Exhibition of the Supreme Economic Council, prospekt 25. Oktiabria 58. p. 155.
Trade-Museum, Vas. Ostrov, Exchange. p. 239.
Museum of Commercial Navigation, Krasnaya ul. 7. p. 144.
Museum of the Porcelain-Factory, pr. Sela Volodarskogo (open: Thursday 11-4, free admission). p. 233.
Central-Theatrical-Museum, ul. Sodtchego Rossi. p. 156.
Museum of the Society for the Encouragement of Art, ul. Gertzena 35. p. 149.
Musum for Art-Culture, pl. Vorovskogo 9 (open: Tuesday and Sunday 12-3, free admission). p. 146.
Museum of Home-Industry, Canal Griboyedova 2. p. 153.
Museum for Applied Arts, Solianoy per. 9 (open: Sunday, Wednesday, Friday 11-4). p. 184.
Museum for Decorative Arts, Proletarsky per. 5. p. 159.
Jewish Museum, 5. Line 50. p. 247.
Botanical Garden, Aptekarsky Ostrov, Pesochnaya. p. 257.
Zoological Garden, Kronworksky pr. 11-6. p. 255.

Scientific Institutions: Russian Academy of Science, Vas. Ostrov, Universitetskaya, Nabr. 5. — Russian Academy of History of the Material Culture, Nab. 9. Yanvarya 6. Marble-Palace. — Academy of the Fine Arts, Vas. Ostrov. Universitetskaya Nab. 17. — Russian Public Library, pr. 25. Oktiabria 37. — Leningrad State University, Vas. Ostrov., Universitetskaya Nab. 7-9. — Communist University, named after Zinoviev, ul. Voinova 47, Uritsky Palace. — Leningrad Section of the Communist University for the National Minorities of the West, ul. Rakova 17. — Polytechnical Institute, called after M. I. Kalinin, Lesnoy, doroga v Sosnovku 1-3. — Institute of Medicine, ul. Lva Tolstogo 6-8. — State Institution of the Medical Knowledge, Sovietsky pr. 4. — Agricultural Institut, Fontanka 6. — Institute of People's Economy, ul. Marata 27-9. — Institute for Forestry, Lesnoy, Institutsky per. 5. — Mining-Institute, Vas. Ostrov, 21. Line 2. — Esthonian Pedagogical Institute, Vas. Ostrov, 1, Line 52. — Institute of the Modern Oriental Languages, ul. Blokhina 17-1. — Jewish High-School, Troitskaya 14. — Geographical Institute, Moika 122.

Government offices: Government Executive Committee, Smolny, pl. Diktatury. — North-West Agency of the People's Commissariate for Foreign Affairs of the SSSR, (Narkomindel), ul. Gertzena 3/5. — North-West Administration of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade of the SSSR (Narkomvneshtorg), per. 25. Oktiabria 7/9. — Board of Customs, Tuchkova nab. 2. — Harbour-Custom-House, Gutuievsky ostrov, Meshevoy kanal 5.

Organizations, Societies: Trade-Union-Council of the North-West Region and the Leningrad Government, Boulevard Profsoyusov 23, Dvorets Truda (Labour-Palace). — Committee of the North-West Region and Government Committee of the RKP., Smolny, pl. Diktatury. — International Worker-Help (Meshrabpom), Kasanskaya 40. — Union of the Esperantists, Kasanskaya 2. — German Culture-Society, ul. Perovskoy 1-3. — Latvian-Baltic-Society, Serpukhovskaya 41. — Society for Investigation of the Italian Culture, pl. Vorovskogo 5. — Jewish-Historical-Archeological Society, Vas. Ostrov 5. Line 50.

Newspapers: Krasnaya Gaseta (Organ of the Leningrad Soviet). — Leningradskaya Pravda (Organ of the Gubkom. of RKP.). — Valaus (Finnish). Proletariata Zihna (Latvian). — Edasi (Esthonian).

Division of Time:

1-st day. Round: Admiralty (p. 141) — Dekabrist-Square (p. 143) — Isaac's-Cathedral (p. 144, Ascent to the dome) — Vorovsky-Square and Mary-Square (p. 147) — Garden of the Toilers (p. 142) — Uritzky-Square (p. 172) — Republic Bridge (p. 239) — Stryelka (p. 240, near the Exchange) — prospekt of the 25-th October (p. 148).

2-nd day: Hermitage (Picture-Gallery, p. 207) — Pushkin-House (p. 180) — Square of the Revolutionary Martyrs (p. 182) — Summergarden (p. 182) — Enginneer-Castle (p. 186).

3-rd day: Palace of Art (Revolution-Museum, p. 177) — Peter-Paul-Fortress (p. 250) — House of Peter the Great (p. 254) — Botanical-Garden (p. 257).

4-th day: Hermitage, other sections (p. 200) — Palace of Art (Rooms of the Tsar, p. 173) — Uritzky Palace (p. 198) — Smolny (p. 199).

5-th day: Russian Museum (p. 160) — Yusupov-Palace (p. 193) — Harbour (p. 238) — Putilov-Works (p. 237).

6-th day: Town-Museum (Anichkov-Palace, p. 156) — Alexander-Nevsky-Monastery (p. 231) — State Porcelain Factory (p. 233) — homewards voyage on the Nieva.

7-th day: Zoological Museum (p. 241) — Menshikoff-Palace (p. 245) — Mining-Museum (p. 248) — Excursion by steamer to the Yelagin-Island (p. 259).

If longer sojourn may be visited: the Museums of the Academy of Science (p. 242), the Geographical-Museum (p. 192), the Museum of the Child life before the school (p. 152), the Sheremetieff-Palace (p. 188), the Stroganoff-Palace (p. 149), the Museum of Communication (p. 191).

From the farther environs may still be mentioned as excursion aims worthy seeing: Tsar's Castles of Dietskoye Selo (p. 276), Slutzk (Pavlovsk, p. 282), Trotzk

Gatchina, p. 273), Peterhof (p. 263); the shore of Sestrorietzk (p. 293); the fortress of Schlüsselburg (to the spot by the railway, homewards by the steamer p. 289); the great Power-Station of Volkhovstroy (p. 287); the Harbour of Kronstadt (p. 294), the Observatory of Pulkovo (p. 276).

Central District.

The centre of Leningrad is bounded on the North by the river *Neva:* it is intersected by three parallel canals: the *Moyka,* the *Griboyedov* (named after the satirical writer, formerly the Ekaterinensky canal) and the *Fontanka.* The latter forms in most places the Southern limit of this district. Originally this district was intended for a suburb only, but it rapidly grew to be the most important part of the town. Here, round the Admiralty and the Palace of the Tsars, on the so-called Admiralty island were grouped the palaces of the higher nobility, the dwellings of the Ministers, the Senate and the Council of the Empire, the highest Ecclesiastical authority i. e. the Synod, and the chief cathedrals of the city, and also most of the institutions of Commerce and of financial capital. The principal museums and theatres were also built in this quarter.

During the last 50 years this district, as the site of the official government buildings, became the centre of revolutionary demonstrations, and of many terroristic acts and political attacks directed against Tsarism. It was in this quarter that the fate of the revolution was decided in February and October 1917.

Although the political centre of gravity is now transferred to the workmen's districts on the outskirts, yet to the present day this part of the town remains the most frequented and busiest; the administrative offices of the Northwestern District and of the Leningrad government are locted here, as also the State trusts, banks, offices of foreign representatives, etc. It is here also that the workmen's festival demonstrations take place on the memorial days of the Revolution.

Admiralty, Dekabrist Square, Vorovsky Square. St. Isaac's Cathedral.

Trams, No. 4, 8, 12.

In the centre of the town, on the high bank of the Neva rises the massive edifice of the **Admiralty.** This building was begun in 1704, in the reign of Peter I. by the architect Korobov and rebuilt several times until, in 1823, the architect Sakharov gave it its present appearence. A tower, 70 meters high, tapering off into a slender gilded spire surmounted by a ship serving as a weathervane, rises above an edifice 780 metr. long, including the side wings. The façade is ornamented on either side of the entrance with statues (by Shtchedrin), groups of nymphs standing on socles of granite and supporting the terrestrial globe. This façade looks out into the *Sad Trudyashchikhsa* (Toiler's Garden), p. 142), from which the best view of the Admiralty may be obtained.

On the central cornice of the façade is a relief by Terebenev, representing the foundation of the Russian fleet; at the four corners of the central cornice there are figures of warriors by Shtchedrin. The artistic window-frames and the other sculptured ornaments on the walls are by Toricelli and Medici.

Looking from the portal towards the garden, we see three long streets converging here like rays: to the left the *Prospect of the 25-th of October* (formerly Nevsky), straight in front the *Kommissarovskaya* (formerly Gorokhavaya) and to the right the *Prospect Mayorova* (formerly Vosnessensky).

During the revolution in February 1917, the Tsar's ministers at one time took refuge in the Admiralty.

In this building there are now various Naval Administrative Boards, including the *Political Administration of the Baltic Fleet,* and the *Central Hydrographic Office* of the Soviet Union, with an observatory and a commission for the exploration of the North Polar Sea. The **Central Naval Museum** is also located in the Admiralty. The entrance is by the door to the left of the main entry; open on Sundays from 12—4, Thursdays 11—4.

This Museum owes its origin to the "Chamber of Models" arranged by Peter I. in 1709; it was enlarged in 1805, and again reduced to the orginal Chamber of Models in 1825, owing to its manager's having taken part in the insurrection of the Dekabrists. It was not reopened as a museum until 1867. In 1922 a section was added of memorials of the epoch of the revolution. The aim of this Museum is to represent the development of the Navy, and of the history of the war fleet in Russia since the time of Peter I., as shown by models of ships, implements of naval war, models of various coast constructions, statues, pictures, etc.

Vestibule: weapons, decorations of ships.

I-st floor: Development of ship building from Peter I to Alexander III, including the models of Tsar Peter's first boat and of two ships built by him. Here also is the section of the revolutionary period.

2-nd floor: The epoch of Nicholas II, including three noteworthy plans in relief of Cronstadt.

To the E. the *"Palace of Art",* formerly Winter Palace (p. 173) rises opposite the Admiralty.

In the Sad Trudyashchikhsa (Toiler's garden, formerly Alexander garden) which stretches to the S. of the Admiralty there is a fountain and monuments of the poets *Jukovski* (1783—1852), *Lermontoff* (1814—

1841), the writer *Gogol* (1809—1852), the composer *Glinka* (1804—57) and the explorer *Prjevalsky* (1839 to 1888). Many harmless passers-by and children were killed in this garden by the sudden volley of the troops on the 9/22 January 1905 (p. 173).

The W. side of the Admiralty looks out into the *pl. Dekabristov* (Dekabrists', formerly Senate square); in the middle of the garden is a mound from which one gets a fine view of the Neva to the N. W. and the quay of the Vassilevsky Ostrov opposite; and to the S. E. the majestic and sombre St. Isaac's Cathedral which bounds the square on that side.

The Dekabrists' square is named thus in memory of the insurrection of the regiments of the guards which took place here on the 14/27 of December 1925. The revolt, organised by officers of advanced views against Tsarist absolutism, was broken to pieces in one day, owing to the irresolution of the leaders and the lack of a firm guiding hand. The insurgents' troops that had been brought to this square stood there the whole day forming a quadrangle facing the Admiralty with their backs to the Senate, and waited in complete inactivity, being hardly conscious of the aim of their undertaking. Together with the assembled populace they repulsed the attacks of the cavalry that had remained faithful to the Tsar, until in the evening they were dispersed by the firing of the artillery, and their leaders were arrested.

Near the mound, not far from the quay stands the celebrated *monument of Peter the Great,* erected in 1775 by E. M. Falconet and unveiled in 1782; the head of the Tsar is the work of a pupil of Falconet, Marie Collot. The socle is a huge block of granite from Lakhta, weighing 1600 tons.

The fiery steed, trampling upon a serpent, rears over a precipipe; the Tsar's commanding gesture, his outstretched hand and his uplifted head add an impression of calm to the vigorous conception of the whole composition. On the block of granite is the laconic inscription, in Latin and in Russian: "To Peter the I., Catherine the Second. 1782". This monument has been celebrated by Pushkin in his poem "Myedni Vsadnik" ("The Bronze Knight").

Opposite the side wing of the Admiralty on the bank of the river stands the edifice of the former *Senate,* the Supreme Court of Justice during the reign of the Tsars. It is connected by an arch extending over the *Krassnaya Ulitza* (Red Street, formerly Galernaya) with the building of the *Holy Synod* — the highest department of church administration under the Tsarism. Both edifies forming a complete whole were built in the classical style by Rossi in 1829—35.

The sculptured figures on the building of the Senate represent: Justice, Watchfulness, Impartiality (by the sculptor Pimenof), Truth, Wisdom, Jurisprudence and Austerity (by Lenné and Svintzof). Those on the arch represent Justice and the Fear of God, by Demuth-

Malinovsky: On the Synod edifice are statues representing the Fear of God, Theology, Spiritual Enlightment (by Sokolof) and Faith (by Oustinof). On the pediment of the building is a statue by Tokaref; the reliefs are the work of Lenné and Svintzof. The *Alexander-Nevsky church,* built by Rossi in classical empire style, is situated in the building of the Senate.

The *Leningrad Section of the Central Archives* of the Soviet Union, and a **Museum of coats of arms** (Entrance by special permission of the guide) containing rich heraldic and genealogical collections are situated on these premises.

In the *Krassnaya (Red) Street* No. 7 is the **Museum of Commercial Navigation** founded in 1922. The Museum was opened in 1924 (entrance free) and contains models heraldic and genealogical collections are situated on as a diving section.

On the S. E. of the Dekabrist Square is one of the most beautiful squares in Leningrad, the *pl. Vorovskogo* (Vorovsky, formerly Isaac's Square). The mighty dome of the **St. Isaac's Cathedral** looms over it. The Cathedral was erected by the Frenchman Montferrand in Renaissance style between the years 1817—58; on the site where it stands now, the building of a church had been planned as far back as 1706; it was not finished however, neither was the 2-d building begun by Rinaldi in 1768 ever completed. The silhouette of St. Isaac's Cathedral is the most striking feature of the Leningrad panorama with its magnificent rows of volumns in Olonetz granite, the pediments decorated with bas reliefs, the numerous statues including groups of angels, at the corners of the roof, holding torches that are lighted on Easter Night, the rotunda and the gilded cupola. (102 metres high). Notwithstanding the abundance of detail and heaviness of the whole effect it is one of the most wonderful sights of the town.

Mighty bronze portals (by Vitali and Saleman) lead into the gorgeous interior, the walls of which are overlaid with multi-coloured marble. The columns of the Ikonostas are of Lapis Lazuli (4,9 m high and 1,6 m in diameter) and of Malachite (9 m high and 0,75 m in diameter). The pictures are by: Brullof, Bruni, Basin and other Academicians.

From the cupola (which is reached from the S. side up 262 steps, admission daily from 12—6) one gets the best view of Leningrad and its surroundings. To the W. lies the Bay of Finland with its low coast and the island of Kotlin with the Kronstadt fortress. To the S. and to the N. lies a desolate landscape over which stretch two parallel ranges of hills. They used to

Leningrad

1 : 30 000

0 100 200 300 400 500 750 1000 Meter

0 500 1000 2000 3000 4000 feet

Straßenbahn, Tramway

Bearbeitet von Compiled by A. Radó

Geograph. Institut Flemming - Wiskott A.-G. Glogau

LENINGRAD

The first rubric — letter and figure — behind the name marks the square of the division (letter = vertical, figure = horizontal column), in which the signification in question is to be found in the plan. The second rubric — figure — means the page of the book, where the building or monument is mentioned.

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Governement Offices, Organisations:

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Law Court of the Governement (Gubsud) . . . . . G 5 185
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boul. = boulevard; most = bridge; nab. = naberezhnaja = Quai; per. = pereulok = lane; pl. = ploshtcchad = square; pr. = prospekt; ul. = ulitza = street

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Wery Sluzkoj ul. 1 14. Linija C 5/
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Wolodarskogo pr. G 5/6
Worowskogo pl. E/F 6
Wosstanija ul. H 5/6
Wosstanija pl. H 6
Wyborgskaja ul. G/H 3
Wyborgskaja nab. F/G 2

form, in by-gone times, the shores of the bay which in the primaeval geological era occupied the place where the Neva and the Ladoga lake now are, and which connected the Baltic with the Arctic sea. The whole Neva Delta is in full view. The panorama of Leningrad presents a sharp contrast to the natural frame encircling it, and gives one a clear idea of the rapid growth of the systematically planned town. The two Squares (Vorovsky and Dekabrist Squares) as well as the Prospects converging towards the Admiralty, give the town an aspect of a certain formality and regularity. The characteristic spires of the Admiralty, of the Peter and Paul fortress and of the Palace of Engineering rise high above the town. Beyond the tower of the Admiralty, a little farther to the right on the arched gate of the building of the former General Staff stand the four horses harnessed abreast still farther on is the Summer Garden. In the background rises the graceful form of the Smolny Cathedral. To the left across the Neva is the Peter and Paul fortress, still further to the left, on the Vassilevsky Island the Exchange is seen, surrounded by a colonnade. In front of it, on a promontary called Strelka stand two rostral columns. To the left of this, on the quay, is the former Chamber of Curiosities surmounted by a turret, and close to it the monumental edifice of the Academy of Sciences. Further to the left are the extensive premises of the University and still further the large red edifice of the former palace of Menshikov. In the same direction, along the bank of the river, is the State Academy of Arts, with sphinxes on both sides of the landing-place leading to it. Further on to the W., close to the river mouth, towards the sea-coast stands the Mining Institute. The sea-port stretches S. of the river mouth; on its left side the chimneys of the Putilov works stand against the sky and still farther off appear the blue-coloured starry cupolas of the Trinity Cathedral. Behind these, close to the outskirts, the Moscow Triumphal arch and still further to the E. the cupolas of the Alexander Nevski Monastery, far beyond the Academic Theatre and the Cathedral of the Holy Virgin of Kazan.

In the N. corner of the Vorovski Square, where the *Boulevard of the Profsoyuzov* (Boulevard of the Trades Unions, formerly Boulevard of the Horseguards) stands the former *Riding-school of the Horseguards,* built in

classic style by Guarenghi in 1804. Behind it in a square surrounded by an artistically executed railing stand the statues of the *Dioscuri*, copies made by Triskorin from the two statues in the Quirinal Square in Rome.

In the S. W. part of the square, the *Russian Institute of History of Art* is located in the former *Zubov Mansion* (No. 5). The object of this Museum is the study of the history and theory of art. It consists of the following sections: history of graphic and of plastic arts, of music and of the stage.

Further on in the square, No. 9, at the corner of the Ulitza Soyuza Sviazi, stands the former *Miatlev Mansion*, built in Louis XVI. style by Rinaldi in the latter half of the 18-th cent. This mansion is now turned into a **Museum of Art-Culture** (open on Sundays and Fridays from 12—3). It was founded in 1918 with the object of bringing the various currents of modern art nearer to the masses. This museum contains works of art by the later Russian artists and its scientific section carries on analytic, theoretic and synthetic researches in all the spheres of art.

To the right, in the *Ulitza Soyuza Sviazi* (Postal Trade Union Street, formerly Potchtamskaya), No. 7, is the **Museum of the Post** (Musei Narodnoy Sviazi), open on Sundays and Thursdays from 11—3. This museum was founded in 1874 and reorganized and transferred to new premises in 1924. It consists of post, telegraph, telephone and philatelic sections and gives a good idea of the historical development of Russian Postal Institutions.

Of the 5000 exhibits the following deserve to be noted: models of stage-coaches, ancient and modern; various systems of telegraph, telephone and radio apparatus, maps, pictures, portraits, documents etc. The philatelic section includes a State collection of postage stamps. A special library is attached to this Museum.

Further along the ulitza Soyuza Sviazi is an archway surmounted by a clock, and behind this to the right the *General Post-Office*, built by Lvov in 1782-86.

Returning to the Vorovsky Square, on the corner of the *ulitza Gertzena* (formerly Morskaya), we see the handsome modern building of the *German General Consulate* (formerly the German Embassy), built in 1912 by P. Behrens. In the early days of the Great War, it underwent some damage at the hands of the excited populace, when the statues on the roof were pulled down.

On the other side of the Gertzen Street, in No. 22—44, is located the *State Institute of Experimental Agronomy.*

The Marienskaya Square, which is cut in two by the Moika, forms the S. E. continuation of the Vorovsky Square. There stands an *equestrian statute of the Tsar Nicholas I.,* executed from design by Klodt (in 1859), with the collaboration of Montferrand and Yefimov. On the socle are seen symbolic figures with the features of the Tsar's consort and of his three daughters.

The facade of the former *Mary Palace* (Marienski Dvoretz) forms the background of this square on the other side of the Moika. This palace was built by the architect Stakenschneider for the Grand Duchess Mary, eldest daughter of the Tsar Nicholas I.

Before the revolution the Council of the Empire as well as the Council of Ministers were wont to hold their sittings in the great hall of this palace. The large picture by Riepin, which adorns this hall represents the solemn Jubilee session of the Council of the Empire in 1901. During the revolution days of October 1917, this palace became the seat of the "Council of the Russian Republic", which made vain endeavours to organise the defense of Kerensky and his Provisional Government. At present this palace is occupied by the Sanitary Section of the Waterways Department of the N. W. district and by other sanitary organisations of Public Health.

Retracing our steps to the *Mayorova Prospect* (formerly Vosnessensky Prospect) we find, at the corner of Gertzen street, the imposing modern building of the *Soviet House* (State Hotel) of Leningrad (formerly Astoria Hotel), constructed in 1913 by Lidval. Further on at the corner of Gogol street and the Mayorof Prospect is a four storeyed house which was inhabited by Dostoyevski in the years following 1847.

In the triangle formed by the Vorovski Square, the Mayorov Prospect and the Toiler's Garden (p. 142) stands a mansion constructed in 1823 by Monferrand for Prince Lobanov-Rostovsky in the later Empire style. It subsequently became the seat of the *War-Office* of the Russian State but after the October revolution, became the *Tolmatchev Political Institute of the Red Army.* The lions of Carrara marble, described by Pushkin in his "Bronze Knight" (p. 143) which stand in front of the colonnade, are worthy of notice.

Turning from here to the right, along the *Roshal Prospect* (formerly Admiralteyski Prospect) and past the Kommissarovskaya (formerly Gorokhovaya) we come to the starting point of the *Prospect of the 25. October.* The corner house of the Kommissaravskaya is at present

the seat of the Leningrad Government Branch of the State Political Administration *(G. P. U.)*.

Prospect of the 25-th October.

Trams, No. 4, 12; 5 (only as far as ul. Lassalia; 7, 13 (from ul. 3. Julia outwards); 31 (from Volodarsky Prospect).

The October Prospect (formerly Nevski Prospect, 4½ Kilometres long and 35 metres wide) is the main throughfare of the town. It begins at the Admiralty (p. 141), bisects the peninsula formed on its Admiralty and Eastern sides by the Neva and ends at the Alexander Nevsky Monastery (p. 231). Its importance has from the very first been due to the fact that it connected the centre of the town with the end of the ancient Moscow highroad, the present site of the Moscow Railway Terminus. The street is formed of miscellaneous structures, some of early and some of recent date, the latter being tall buildings erected in the 20-th cent. mostly in the neo-classical style and intended either for trading or for dwelling purposes. Thart part of the Prospect which lies near the Admiralty as well as the neighbouring streets, the *Gogol* and more espicially the *Gertzen* street (formerly Morskaya) was in the time of the Tzars the centre of financial enterprise. Here were located, often in splendid mansions built in the Renaissance style, the great Banking and Insurance Offices, which entitled this quarter to be regarded as the "City" of Petersburg. At present the State Trusts and Associations are housed in this district. At the corner of the Prospect (N. 7—9) and the ul. Gogolya stands the former Vavelberg Banking House, a building almost entirely faced with grey granite. It is at present occupied by the North-West District Office of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade and by the North Western Section of the State Export and Import Office *(Sevsapgostorg)*. On the left hand side of *Gertzen* street (No. 3) is the building of the former Azov-Don Bank (constructed by Lidval) at present the seat of the North-Western Section of the Central Union of the Cooperative Society *(Centrosoyus)*.

The building of the former Trade and Industry Bank (No. 15. Gertzen St.) constructed in Renaissance style, is now occupied by the **Museum of the Red Army** (open every day, except on Mondays, from 1—3, Sundays and feast-days from 11—4.30, entrance free). This museum was founded in 1920 for the purpose of illustra-

ting the mental development of the army and the growth of its standard of culture, and to point out the importance of political instruction as a weapon of warfare. Besides a General Department, the Museum contains a section for political culture, for the Air Fleet, for Liaison, a Sanitary and a Veterinary section.

Worthy of note are the exhibits illustrating the problem of culture in the army, especially in the Leningrad Garrison. Others relate to clubs, to Party activity, to Party structure and organisation in the army, and to the history of Leningrad during the revolutionary war. We find here strategic plans of the positions and movements of the troops during the Civil war, edicts of the White guards (orders of the day signed by Yudenitch, Rodzianko and by the Commanders of the Northern Front), memorials of fallen Red soldiers, trophies of the Red army etc. Of great historical value is a complete collection of posters published during the years of revolution. The Air-Fleet section is also of considerable interest.

At the end of Gertzen street, on its left hand side, the arch way of the seat of the former General Staff offers a fine view of the *Uritzki Square* (p. 173). To the right, in Gerzena street No. 35, stands the **Museum of the Society for the Encouragement of Art** (admission only for excursions, from 12—3). It was founded in 1870 at the instignation of the writer Grigorovitch and contains a collection of samples of industrial art. The museum consists of Russian, Oriental and W. European sections; the objects on view are works in wood, glass, metal, and also textile fabrics and paintings.

Further along the "Twenty fifth of October Prospect" is the *palace of Yelisseyef* by Kokorinof (18-th cent.), with a fine portal, on the quay of the Moika. It was formerly the club of the Nobility; since 1919 it has been the *"House of Art"* (Dom Iskusstva), which affords shelter to the Artist's organisations of Leningrad.

Across the *Narodny Most* (Peoples' Bridge, formerly Police Bridge), on the river Moika (No. 20. to the left) is the *Dutch Church,* built in 1837 by Jacot, in imitation of the Mausoleum of Diocletian in Spalato. Opposite, at the corner of the Moika quay (No. 17) is the **Palace-Museum** (formerly *Stroganof Palace).* Open on Sundays and Thurdays 12—4. (Entrance: 20 kopeks.)

The Stroganof Palace was built in 1750 by Rastrelli in the Baroque style characteristic of the architect. It belonged to the Counts Stroganof, descendants of a rich family of traders in Novgorod, to whom nobility was granted by Peter I. The white pilasters and sculptured gilt ornaments make a brave show against the background of the sumptuous green facades, looking on

the Prospect and the banks of the Moika. Among the ornaments the richly decorated coat of arms, and a finely wrought lion's head over the gateway are worthy of note.

On entering the principal court (cour d'honneur) we see a small garden. Here is placed a Greek sarcophagus of the later period, originally brought to Russia from the Grecian Archipelago and later on placed in the country residence of the Counts Stroganof.

At the entrance, Sphinxes by *Andrei Voronikhin* (1759—1814), an artist who was a serf of the Stroganof family. The Hall is also his work; its severe and simple classical style presents a sharp contrast to the elaborate sumptuousness of the outside of the building. In the hall are copies of portraits by Nikitin, one of the designers of the palace, representing Gregory Stroganof and his wife.

The next room, the Pink Room, the work of Rastrelli, has remained almost intact. The ceiling is by Valeriani and shows a painting by *Warneck,* representing Alexander Sergeyevitch Stroganof, the famous patron of art of the 18-th cent., also portraits by Monier, of the Tsar Alexander I. and his wife. In this room were held the sittings of the Committee of Petersburg Deputies, called together under Catherine II. for the drawing up of a scheme for a new code of law. Further on, the Small Dining-Room decorated by *Voronikhin* with rare elegance in blended Neoclassical and Baroque style. Here may be noted a small bureau in the style of Louis XVI, of French workmanship. In both rooms are beautiful chandeliers dating from the 18-th cent. In the Drawing-Room are some Gobelin tapestries executed from cartoons by *G. F. Detroy,* works in bronze, and a table of French workmanship. On the wall: Catherine II. represented as Minerva, by *Agis.* In the Big Dining-Room are paintings by *Voronikhin,* among them a watercolour showing the room in its former aspect. Further on, in the White Hall, the portrait of the architect Rastrelli and an excellent portrait of Peter I. by *Ivan Nikitin.* The furniture (of foreign workmanship) dates from the first half of the 18-th cent. Next to this room is the Room of Hubert Robert, with six paintings by this master, and with busts of Diderot and Voltaire by *Houdon.* In the Raphael Room are copies of the frescoes of the Loggia of Raphael: antique and Italian bronzes from the 16—18-th cent. In the small Library portraits of the Stroganof family: Alexander Sergeevitch Stroganof, by a Russian painter (unknown), his wife by *Lampi the Elder.;* Paul Stroganof, the famous statesman of the first quarter of the 19-th cent., first a Jacobin, later a freemason, and his wife, by *Monier;* portrait of Madame A. E. Stroganof by *Vigée Lebrun.* In this room were held the sittings of the Freemasons' Lodge, of which Alexander Stroganof was president. Further on is the Gallery, the finest room in the palace; it is the work of *Voronikhin.* The ceiling of this long room is in the form of a cupola, and is supported by pillars. In the colonnade to the right is a water-colour drawing of this same gallery by Voronikhin. Some of the pictures from this gallery were transferred to the Hermitage after the Revolution of 1917; of those that remain the following are to be noted: *Giordano,* The Fight of the Centaurs with the Lapidae; *A. Bron-*

zino, The Holy Family; *Jacob Ruysdael,* A view of Harlem; *Adrian Van der Velde, Horsemen* etc. A statue by *Falconet,* "Amor", described by the poet Derjavine in his verses "Falconet's Cupid".

Of the living-rooms of the Palace nothing remains, for their furniture was sent, after the death of Paul Stroganof, to the country residence of Maryino.

Behind the Museum-palace, on the Moika quay, No. 48 is the former *Rasumovsky palace,* built in 1770 by Rastrelli, and transformed later into an Orphan Asylum. In the interior there is the *"Pokrovsky church" "The Succour of the Holy Virgin",* built in 1829—34 under the direction of Pavlof, in the strictly classical Empire style. Close by No. 52, is the former Foundling Hospital, built toward the end of the 18-th cent. with a large garden attached; it is now occupied by the *State Psycho-Neurological Academy,* with its Experimental, Clinical, Educational and Practical Departments. The *Leningrad Paedological Institute* also occupies a part of the building.

Further on along the Prospect, to the right is the *Plekhanof Square* (formerly Kazan square), in which the *Kazan Cathedral* is situated. On both sides of the square in front of the cathedral are placed the monuments of the commanders in chief of the campaign of 1812; to the left, the statue of Fieldmarshal *Kutuzof,* to the right that of *Barclay de Tolly,* both the work of Orlovski in 1831—32.

This square has played an important part in the revolutionary struggles of Petersburg: it was here that the first political demonstration of Russian workmen, belonging to the group called *"Zemlya i Volya"* (Land and Liberty) took place on December 6-th, 1876, under the leadership of *G. V. Plekhanof,* the great socialist theorist of later years, and the workman Potapof. On this occasion the red flag was displayed for the first time in the centre of the city. Potapof was sent to Siberia, and died there, Plekhanof managed to escape abroad. Since that time, attempts at political demonstrations under the red flag against the oppression of the autocratic government took place in this square nearly every year. It was here that the formidable warnings of 1897 were given, on the occasion of the death of the revolutionist Vetrova who put an end to her life by fire, in order to escape the horrors of the Peter-Paul fortress; also the great demonstration made by the students in 1901.

The garden in this square was laid out after the first demonstrations in order to reduce the free space and thus to create difficulties for future manifestations.

The **Kazan Cathedral** (Cathedral dedicated to the Holy Virgin of Kazan), 79 m in height, was built in 1801—11, in neo-Greek style after the designs of Voronikhin and is considered the best of his works. The colonnade consisting of 136 Corinthian columns, in imitation of St. Peter's church in Rome, is meant to form a transition from the noisy streets into the twilight and

the quiet of the church; it ends in a broad gallery. On the side towards the *Kazanskaya ulitsa* (street) stretches an artistic railing, skilfully elaborated by Voronikhin. According to the original scheme a similar colonnade, which howeyer was not built, was to have adorned the back of the cathedral. This cathedral is cruciform, it is ornamented with a series of sculptures executed by Pimenof, Martoss, Demut-Malinovsky, Prokofief, Gordeyef, Shchedrin and others. The main entrance is a copy of the Porta Ghiberti in Florence.

Above the entrance is a relief of Rachette's "Christ's descent from the Cross". Over the oposite entrance is a relief of "Christ bearing the Cross" executed by Shtchedrin. The ikons in the interior are painted by the best early 19-th cent. masters: Borovikovsky, Kiprensky, Shebuyef, K. Brullof. Four rows of columns inside the Cathedral support the dome. The walls and pillars are decorated with trophies of the Napoleonic wars. On the Iconostase is the richly adorned ikon of the Holy Virgin of Kazan. To the right of the entrance is the tomb of Kutuzof.

Behind the Cathedral (Kazanskaya No. 13) is the *Pedagogical Institute for elementary school teaching* and also the **Museum of "Childlife before school"** (Musey doshkolnoy zhizni rebyenka) (open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays from 2—6, on Sundays from 1—5). This Museum was founded in 1914 by the "Society for the furtherance of Children's Education" and was taken over by the Government in 1918. Its work is that of scientific research respecting children's education and the propagation of the best methods. Specially organised exhibitions are also of service to the pedagogical high-schools.

This Museum consists of the following sections: natural history, (including an agricultural calendar) drawing and modelling, music, pursuits of the modern child, playthings, physical education (with noteworthy diagrams), development of speech and of the senses, the creative activity of the child in the domain of social organization; reading, writing and arithmetic, modelling and building.

Opposite the Kazan Cathedral (No. 22 on the Prospect) stands the *Lutheran Church of St. Peter and Paul,* built in 1822 by Alexander Brullof in Romanesque style, with a fine railing. Inside the church there is a painting by K. Brullof representing the Crucifixion of Christ.

The Plekhanov square is bounded on the S. E. by the *Griboyedov* (formerly Yekaterinsky) *canal.* Turning to the left from the Prospect and following the banks of the canal we reach the *Church of the Resurrection* (Khram Vosskressenia), erected in 1883—1907 by the architect Parland. This church which is built in old

Russian style, richly ornamented, is an imitation of the Vassily Blazhenny Cathedral of Moscow (p. 48).

It is built on the actual spot where the attempt (organised by the terrorist Sophie Perovskaya) on the life of Alexander II. took place on 1st March 1881. Two bombs were hurled by the members of the Narodnaya Volya (Freedom of the People), Ryssakov and Grinevitzky at the Tsar's carriage, escorted by six Cossacks, which was passing from the Ingeniernaya towards the Court Stables Square. The second bomb mortally wounded both the Tsar and Grinevetzki. The organisers of this plot including Perovskaya and Zheliabov as well as Ryssakov were executed (p. 235) and the Narodnaya Volya movement was destroyed by the persecutions of this Society that followed.

On the Griboyedov canal, next to this church is the **Museum of Home Industry** in which are collected specimens of all the home industries carried on in the environs of Leningrad, from the time of Peter I. down to the present day. Opposite the Church of the Resurrection, the *Konyushennaya ploschad* (Court Stables' Square) stretches on the other side of the canal. To the left stands the **Court Stables' Museum** which gives a historical and artistic representation of all that pertains to these stables from the days of Peter I. to those of Nicholas II. This Museum has a fine collection of state carriages, harness, liveries etc. Opposite stands the building of the former *Imperial Court Stables,* begun by Giacomo Tresini and completed in classic style by Stassof in 1823. The Chapel which was built at the same time, also in classic style, was designed by Rusca. Behind the Court Stables the *Konnyushenni Bridge* with a handsome balustrade, cresses the Moika and leads to the "Square of the Victims of the Revolution" (p. 182).

Returning to the *"Twenty Fifth of October Prospect",* we now cross the Griboyedov canal over the Kamenny (Stone) Bridge, under which in 1879 a mine was laid for Alexander II., but failed to explode. At the corner of this canal stands the large edifice of the *Book House* (Dom Knigi) which contains the Leningrad section of the State Publishing Office of the RSFSR. Further along the October Prospect to the right (No. 32) stands the *Catholic Church of St. Catherine,* built in the shape of a Latin cross by De la Mothe in 1763—64. It contains the tomb of the last king of Poland, Stanislaus Poniatovski, who died in 1789 and that of the French general Moreau, who died in 1813.

The former *Town Hall* or Gorodskaya Duma (No. 33), surmounted by a tower, stands opposite the Catholic church. It was built im 1802 by Ferreri, but since then

often rebuilt. In the days of the October revolution of 1917, the Municipal Duma endeavoured to organise within its walls a "Committee of Defence" to fight against the Soviet Power.

An interesting monument to *Ferdinand Lassalle* is placed on the steps leading into the building. Further along on the same side stand the arcades of the former Commercial Rows of the *Perinny Ryad,* built by Rusca and now turned into an Exhibition of the Red East *(Krassny Vostok);* next to them the vast edifice of the *Gostinny Dvor* (Trading Yard), erected in 1785 by De la Mothe, reconstructed in 1886, with numerous shops occupying its two-storied galleries.

Opposite the former Town Hall begins the *Ulitza Lassalla* (Lassalle street, former Mihailovskaya) which leads to the *Lassalle Square* (formerly Michailovskaya Ploshtchad), whith a garden and fountain.

In 1878 Colonel Mezetzev, chief of Police (Gendarmes), was killed in this square by the terrorist Kravchinsky-Stepniak who managed to escape, owing to the speed of his horse.

On the left hand side of the square is a row of houses built in the same style, among them the *State Academical Little Opera-house* (former Michael-Theatre), built by Rossi and V. Brullof in 1833. To the left at the corner of the Lassalla is No. 2, the former House of the Nobility, now the *"State Philarmonia",* where concerts, lectures on music etc., are organized. In this house there is a large hall with very fine white columns, and a **Museum of musical instruments** (open Wednesdays and Fridays 12—2).

The Museum (formerly the Museum of the Court Orchestra) gives a complete representation of the history of musical culture. It contains a rare collection of string, wind, and percussion instruments of music, together witch portraits of composers.

The Northern side of the square is taken up by the **Russian Museum** (p. 160).

To the East of the Lassalle square, in the ulitza (street) Rakova (formerly Italianskaya) No. 17 is the Leningrad section of the *Communist University of the national minorities of the West* with Esthonian, Finnish and Lettish subsections (organized in 1922). On the other side of the street (No. 10—12) is the *Engineering Academy of the Red Army* with Fortification, War-Liaison and Geodetic faculties.

Returning to the Twenty Fifth of October Prospect, we see to the left (No. 50—52) the elegant light-blue *Armenian church,* built by Velten in 1770—72. Further on is

the *„Passage"* with the Universal Store of the Leningrad Cooperative Consumer's Society.

Still further on, the Prospect is crossed by the *street of the 3-rd of July* (ul. 3. Iyulia, formerly Sadovaya), so-called after the conflict which took place here on the 3-rd of July 1917 between the demonstrating crowds led by the Bolsheviki and the troups of the Kerensky Government. At the corner to the right, opposite the long arcades of the Gostinny Dvor buildings, is the **State Public Library** (Gossudarstvennaya Publitchnaya Biblioteka). The Semicircular corner edifice was erected in 1794—97, whereas the other facade looking out towards the Ostrovsky Square was built in the Empire style, by Rossi, in 1828—32. Between the Ionian columns of the main facade stand the statues of ancient philosophers, by Demuth-Malinovski and Terebenev, the pediment is decorated with a statue of Pallas Athene as the symbol of Wisdom. The general architectural impression was slightly impaired by the addition in 1902 of a new building. In 1924 the edifice was restored.

The library was founded in 1814. With its collection of 3 million books, manuscripts, maps etc., it is the largest library in the Soviet Union and is one of the finest in the world.

It includes Voltaire's library which was bought by the Tsaritsa Catherine II. The manuscript section comprising over 200,000 manuscripts is the greatest treasure of the Library. In the art collection there are many Incunabula and Elzevirs. After the revolution of 1917 this collection was enriched by the addition of many other libraries. On the other hand, in compliance with the Riga Peace-Treaty in 1920, many valuable books were returned to Poland, as well as some rarities, including the Koran of the Calif Osman, which were returned to the Eastern nations of the Soviet Union, liberated by the revolution in 1917.

Periodical exhibitions are organized in the library. The collections are for the present not open to the public.

On the opposite side of the prospect, No. 58, is the **Permanent Exhibition of the Supreme Economic Council** *(VSNH)* open every day, excepting Thursdays, from 3 to 8; on Sundays from 2 to 6 Entrance free.

The aim of the Exhibition is to spread industrial and technical knowledge among the toilers.

The exhibition occupies two floors, divided into four large rooms, containing the following sections: metal and mechanical industry; electrotechnics, chemistry, trade, transport, timber-industry; forestry; sections for food and delicacies; textile industry; besides the sanitary section and sections for social insurance and home industry.

In the **Ostrovsky** (formerly Alexandra) **Square**, surrounded by flowerbeds, stands the huge *monument of Catherine II.*, which was erected by Mikeshin, with the help of Chishof and Opekushkin in 1873. On a granite

socle is the figure of the Tsaritsa 4 m high, around the socle are bronze sculptured figures of her contemporaries: the statesmen Potemkin, Betzky, Rumiantzev, the commander in chief Suvorov and the poet Derzhavin.

Behind the monument stands the *State Academical Theatre* (formerly Alexandra Theatre). It was built by Rossi, in Empire style in 1828—35. The main façade is ornamented with columns. On the pediment are some reliefs representing the enjoyment of fame. Above this, Apollo's Triumphal chariot executed by Pimenov and Demuth-Malinovski. The interior is especially noteworthy for the artistically ornamented "Imperial" box.

Behind the theatre is *Architect Rossi's Street (Ulitza Zodchego Rossi,* formerly Teatralnaya) which with a part of the adjacent *Tchernishev Square* (the buildings of the former Home Office and of the Ministry for Public Instruction) was constructed by Rossi and forms a perfect architectural unity, particularly effective when viewed from the Tchernishof square. Various Departments of communal management are now situated on its Western side, opposite are the Administrative Bureaus of the Leningrad theatres, of the theatrical schools and also the **Central Theatrical Museum** (open on Tuesdays and Sundays from 1 to 4).

The Museum was established in 1918; it collects and studies the chief memorials of the Russian theatre, portraits of actors, pictures, drawings, engravings, memoirs, articles which belonged to famous actors, etc. The Museum consists of the following sections: the Russian Drama, the Russian Opera, the Russian Ballet, sketches of the atrical decorations and a collection of V. V. Protopopov's treating of Russian and foreign theatres.

In the Garden of the *Tchernishev Square* stands the monument of the scientist *Lomonossov*. The *Tchernishev pereulok* leads from here across the Fontanka to the Zagorodny Prospect (p. 234).

Returning to the *Prospect of the 25-th October* No. 39, on the far side of the Ostrovsky square, is the **Town Museum** (previously the *Anichkov-Palace).*

The former Anichkov Palace (the historical rooms are shown on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from 12—3, admission 40 copeks) and its dependent buildings and gardens were a separate and inaccessible small world of their own until the revolution in 1917. The Palace was constructed first by Michael Semtzov and later by Rastrelli in the years 1742—53 for Count A. G. Razumovsky the favourite of the Tsaritsa Elisabeth, and has since been altered several times. Under

Catherine II. it belonged to Prince Potemkin. About 1790 it was the so-called Constantinople hostelry and was the dwelling-place of foreign ambassadors. That part of it where the colonnade faces the Fontanka, was built by Guarenghi in 1803—6; after 1866 the palace was inhabited by the heir-apparent, later Tsar Alexander III., after whose death it became the residence of the Dowager Tsarina Maria Fedorovna until 1917.

The *Historical Rooms* are characteristic of the taste of the latter half of the 19-th cent. On the staircase the alcoves, where once the orchestra used to play, have been covered by paintings. On the upper landing is an engraving by Makhayef which represents the Palace in its original aspect. In the dining room, arranged in the renaissance style, is a French clock dating from the 18-th cent. Further on is the socalled Museum of Alexander III. arranged at the time when the Tsarevitch (heir apparent) was studying the history of the Fine Arts. Later as Tsar Alexander III., he completed the Museum without any system. Here we find a head-gear and a shield of Menelik, the Negus of Abyssinia; a collection of Bulgarian pitchers; drawings by the Tsaritsa Maria Feodorovna; several paintings, two of which are by Hubert Robert; a terracotta group by Falconet: "Pygmalion and Galatea"; Ustyug enamels dating from the 18-th cent. In the dressing-room are family portraits and apparatus for gymnastics. In the study of Alexander III. are a statue by Clodion "the Satyre and the Nymph" and a portrait of Maria Feodorovna by Angeli. The apartements of the Tsaritsa Maria Feodorovna are upholstered with chintz; the furniture is characteristic of the 19-th cent. Among the other rooms should be mentioned the "White Hall", designed by Guarenghi.

A narrow flight of steps leads to the *upper story;* the walls of the staircase are covered with pictures from illustrated magazines. In the wardrobe-room are still kept the dresses of the Tsaritsa from the first years of her wedded life until the last months of her stay in the palace, showing the whole evolution of women's fashions in the course of those years. Through the boudoir one reaches the bed-room, where there is a painting by Krachkovsky, representing the death-chamber of Alexander III. at Livadia.

In the Anichkov-Palace has been installed the *Town-Museum* (entrance to each section costs 20 kopeks). It is intended to show the various modes of life and management in different towns by means of domestic articles, plans, paintings, drawings, engravings, models, diagrams.

The Department of Architecture and Municipal Management (open on Sundays and Thursdays from 12 to 3) takes up 20 rooms. The Section of Architecture shows the development of the planning and building of towns from olden times up to the present. The Garden and Parks Section illustrates the art of Park and Garden planning and culture; the Dwellings Section (in a separate building, entrance Fontanka No. 46, open on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays from 12 to 4. Entrance 40 kop.) contains the arrangements of town dwellings characteristic for the 18-th and the 19-th cent.

The *Department of Social and Communal Hygiene* (open Tuesdays and Fridays from 12 to 3) where 23 rooms are devoted to the interests of communal Management and Public Health.

"The Old Petersburg Museum" (open on Fridays and Saturdays from 12 to 3) presents in 20 rooms the appearance and character of

Petersburg, by means of a collection of artistic monuments belonging to the life of Petersburg from its foundation until 1845.
A special liberary on the subject is attached to the Museum.

Opposite to the Anitchkov palace, on the other side of the Prospect, there stood half a century ago, in the place of the present large house with enormous windows, a four storied building, in the cellars of which, under the sign of a cheese shop, the terroristic organisation *"Narodnaya Volia"* prepared the attempt upon the life of Alexander II. in 1881. The former Yekaterinskaya (now Proletkulta) was mined form the shop to the middle of the road; on the day of the attempt (March 13-th 1881) members of the "Narodnaya Volia" stood, with bombs ready for throwing, all along the Sadovaya; but the deed was not committed here, but along the Yekaterininsky Canal (p. 153) on the same day, as the Tsar chose to drive by that way.

A few steps to the left, on the western bank of the Fontanka at No. 21 is the former **Palace of the Counts Shuvalof,** originally built by Guarenghi, subsequently rebuilt many times. After the October Revolution of 1917, the palace, in consequence of the treasures it contained, was transformed into a Museum. It contains collections of Limoges enamel, ancient ceramics, pictures, portraits, porcerlain and eathenware in a specially adapted room. The Museum, being reorganised, is not yet opened.

Near by, to the left in the Rakova street (former Italianskaya) at No. 25, is **the Health Museum** (open daily from 12 to 6, except on Mondays, on Saturdays from 12 to 4. Entrance fee 5 kopeks). It was founded in 1919. The exhibits consist of preparations, copies, diagrams, posters, models and apparatus.

The Museum is divided into the following sections: anatomy, physiology, embryology and heredity; maternity and infant protection; protection of childhood; infectious diseases and disinfection; tuberculosis; protection of workers; sanitary technics; diseases of the skin; veneral diseases and syphilis, alcoholism; care of invalids; surgery and first aid to the injured.

Returning to the Prospect, the **Anitchkov bridge** leads over the Fontanka river. The artistic balustrade of the bridge is the work of Montferrand. The bronze figures on the bridge representing "Horse-breakers" are by Klodt, erected in 1841.

On the other side of the Fontanka, opposite to the Anitchkov palace, is the former *Palace of the Grand Duchess Elisaveta Fedorovna,* which is now occupied

by the *Soviet of the Central Section* of Leningrad. Further along, the Prospect branches to the left into the *Prospect Volodarskogo* (Volodarsky, formerly Liteiny Prospect) and to the right, into the *Prospect Nakhimsona* (Nakhimson, formerly Vladimirsky Prospect).

It was at the crossing of the three Prospects that during the February Revolution the dissatisfied crowds assembled, and were here fired upon by the imperial troops; the arms dépots, which are situated near by, were demolished at that time by the armed people.

No. 62 Volodarsky Prospect is the former Villa of *Pobedonostzev*, the celebrated minister of the Tsar, upon whom an unsuccessful attempt was made here by the Terrorist Lagovski. A little further on at No. 56 is the *Hospital named "Victims of the Revolution"* (formerly the Mary Hospital), built by Guarenghi in the classical style, with a vast Portico and Ionic columns upon high granite socles. Inside the house is a chapel, also by Guarenghi, executed in the classical style. On the other side of the Volodarsky Prospect, No. 49 is the *Museum of the Leningrad Aero-Club*, organised by the North Western Division of the "Friends of the Air fleet" (ODVF.). May be visited after previous telephone notification.

At the corner of the Nakhimson Prospect and the Twenty-Fifth of October Prospect is the old *hotel "Moskva"*, which gave shelter to many Revolutionists in the seventies and eighties of the 19-th century.

Turning to the Nakhimson Prospect, from a by-street running southerly and parallel to the Twenty-fifth of October Prospect, we come to the Proletarsky (formerly Grafsky) per. At No. 5 is the *Institute of Decorative Art*. A **Museum**, founded in 1918, adjoins the Institute (open on Sundays and Thursdays from 12 to 3).

It shows achievements in the domain of exterior and interior decoration by means of posters plans, domestic utensils, theatrical costumes etc. The divisions of the Museum are: Agitation placards, posters in Commerce and in Manufacture; theatrical decorations; artistically executed household objects.

At the end of the Nakhimson Prospect, on the Nakhimson Square is the *Church of the Madonna of Vladimir*, built in 1761—83 by Rinaldi and pupils of Rastrelli in the shape of a Latin cross; it was enlarged in 1830. In the interior is an Ikonostase worthy of notice, and Sacred pictures, of the school of Rubens. The fine belfry dates from the 18-th century. — Further to the right the *Zagorodny Prospect* leads to the Moscow-Narva district (p. 234).

Turning to the left into the *Kuznetzky per.* and again to the right, we come into the *ulitza Dostoyevskogo* (Dostoyevsky Street, formerly Yamskaya). At No. 4 *V. I. Lenin* lived 1893—94. Further on, a marble plate on the house No. 15 testifies that the writer *Dostoievsky* died here. The house No. 21, in the time of the Tsarist government sheltered the editing office of *"Pravda"* the central organ of the Bolsheviki since its foundation in 1912.

Returning to the Kuznetsky per. at the left corner of the *ulitza Marata* (Marat Street formerly Nikolayevskaya) are the Leningrad *Scientific-Pedagogical High School Courses;* opposite, is the *Church of St. Nicolas*, built in 1820—27 by Malvikovsky, with a decorative Colonnade on the upper story. — Near by in the ul. Marata No. 27 is the *Leningrad Institute of Economics*, whit its sections of co-operation, finance and commerce. The names of the neighbouring streets Yamskaya—Postillons' street; Kuznetsky—Smiths' street; Povarskaya—Cooks' street and so on) remind one of the

former suburb of retainers of the court of the Tsars *(Dvortzovaya Slobodka)*, which was situated here.

Returning to the Twenty Fifth of October Prospect, further on is the *Ploshchad Vostanya* (Insurrection square, form. Znamenskaya square), where the *October* (formerly Nikolaevsky) *Railway Station*, the terminus of the line from Moscow, is situated. To the left we see the *church Znamenye* (Manifestation of the Virgin) with a broad Cupola built in 1794—1804 by Demirov. Opposite to the railway station is the former building of the *Northern Hotel* (Severnaya Gostinnitza) in which under the autocratic government of the Tsars the hunted revolutionaries often found a refuge. It is now occupied by various administrative offices. In the centre of the square stands the *monument of Alexander III.*, by Prince P. Troubetzkoy, erected in 1909.

Gloomy and clumsy, it was, even in the time of Tsarism, felt to be a mockery of autocracy, and more than once the monarchical groups demanded its removal. Today, on the pedestal of the monument are inscribed the verses of the proletarian poet Demian *Byedny*.

"The Scarecrow.

My son and my father were executed when living and now disgrace has overtaken me even after death; I stand here like a brazen scarecrow for the land that has shaken off for ever the yoke of aristocracy".

It was in this square that, in February 1917, the Cossacks, considered as the staunchest supporters of the throne, passed over to the side of the revolting people and defended them against the charge of the police. This incident was decisive for the further progress and the victory of the revolution of February.

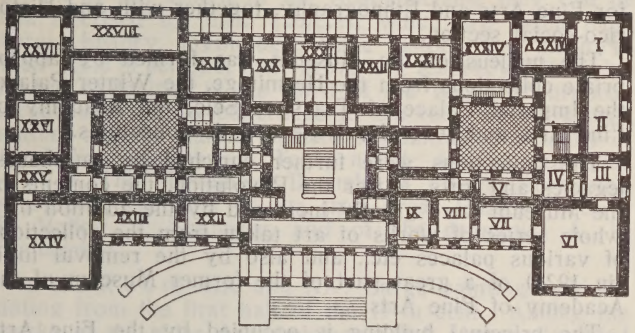
Further on, the Twenty-Fifth of October Prospect leads to the Convent of Alexander Nevsky in the Volodarsky district (p. 231).

Russian Museum.

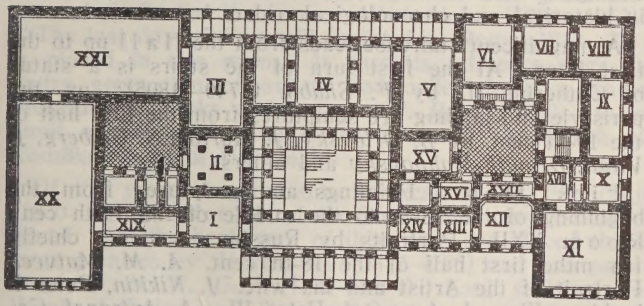
Trams, No. 2, 3, 5, 21, 31.

The Arts section is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from 11 to 3 in winter and from 10 to 4 in summer. Entrace fee 20 Kop.

The Museum occupies the building of the former Michael palace (Mikhailovsky Dvoretz) which was built ni the Neoclassical Empire style by Carlo Rossi in 1819—25, by order of Alexander I., for his younger brother the Grand duke Michael Pavlovitch. The railing, of artistic workmanship, surrounding the palace is also the work of Rossi; likewise the inner and outer decoration, the designs of the furniture etc. The sculptures are by Pimenof and Demuth Malinovski, the paintings on the walls and the ceilings, by Scotti, Vici and Barnabas Medici, the best decorators of the time. In 1895, the building was adapted by the architect V. T. Svinin



Ground floor



Upper floor

Russian Museum
Arts Section

to the exigencies of a Museum and in 1898 the Museum was opened as the Central Museum of Russian Art and Customs. The Museum, one of the richest and most important collections of the kind, is divided into sections for Fine Arts and Ethnography, together with and Historico-social section.

The nucleus of the Museum was formed by appropriate collections from the Hermitage, the Winter Palace, the Imperial Palace of Tsarskoe Selo, the Academy of Fine Arts and several private artistic collections.

The collections were further enriched by purchases, legacies and gifts. After the Revolution, the contents of the Museum were greatly increased by the addition of a whole series of works of art taken from the collections of various palaces etc., and also by the removal to it (in 1924) of a great part of the former Museum of the Academy of Fine Arts.

The principal building is occupied by the Fine Arts Section. The 24,000 objects that compose it, not all of which are exhibited for want of space, present a history of Russian paiting and sculpture that is nearly complete, especially as regards the 18-th and the first part of the 19-th cent. The sixties—eighties of the 19-th cent. are in comparison less fully represented; the latest contemporary tendencies are represented by interesting examples. The contents are, for the most part, arranged in historical and chronological order.

A magnificent staircase leads from the Hall up to the first floor. At the first turn of the stairs is a statue of Catherine II., by *F. Shubin* (1740—1805); on the peristyle and landing are sculptures from the first half of the 19-th cent. by *B. Orlovsky. J. Martos, S. Galberg, J. Vitali, Demuth-Malinovsky* and others.

First floor. Paintings and sculptures from the beginning of the 18-th to the middle of the 19-th cent. Room XXII. Portraits by Russian masters, chiefly fro mthe first half of the 18-th cent. *A. M. Matveef,* Portrait of the Artist and his wife. *J. Nikitin,* Peter I. in his coffin. *J. Argounof,* Peter III. *A. Antropof,* Catherine II. (both in coronation attire, 1762). Portraits in court-dress, baroque style. In the centre of the room is placed the equestrian statue of Peter I. by *K. R. Rastrelli* the elder. Near the window: Study for the head of Peter I. for the monument by Falconet, situated on the Square of the Dekabrists (p. 143), by the artist's pupil,

M. Collot. — The furniture of the room dates from the middle of the 18-th cent.

To the right from the staircase: Room I. Russian artists of the school of the Academicians, they can be characterised by their subjects, which are taken from heroic history, mythology, Bible history and allegory; their style is eclectic, their prevailing tendency is to solve formal difficulties in the spirit of the Western European Academies, and in adherance to the rules of the classic statues and the classic masters of painting, principally of the Italian Renaissance. To be noted: *A. Lossenko* (1737—1773), The Miraculous Draught of Fishes, Abraham's sacrifice. Portraits of the first great Russian actors: F. Volkof, J. Shumsky, and of the dramatist A. R. Sumarokof.

In the Room XIX and XX: Large paintings, chiefly dating from the first half of the 19-th cent. Among the works of the elder Academicians, Prof. *Ugrumof's* (1764—1823) pictures, distinguished by their pseudo-classical style are specially worthy of notice: The taking of Kazan, Michael Fedorovitch is called to be Tsar (painted in 1796—98 for the Engineer's Castle). Amongst his pupils: *Andrei Ivanof* (1775—1848), The Fight between Mstislav and Radedya; Adam and Eve; *A. Yegorof* (1776—1851), The Mocking of Christ; *V. K. Shebuyef* (1777—1855), The heroic Death of the Merchant Igolkin. The great picture of *K. Brullof* the famous Academician (1799—1852): "The last day of Pompei" (painted at Rome, 1830—33), is placed in this room. It cast its influence over an entire generation of artists and called forth a whole literature of books and essays. *F. Bruni* (1800—75), a pupil of Shebuyef: The Brass Serpent; The Death of Camilla, Sister of Horace.

Of the younger generation of Academians, *Flavitzky* (1830—66), The Martyrs of the Colosseum, must be mentioned. On the back wall of this room are placed three large pictures by *Aivazovsky* (1817—190) and two paintings by *N. N. Gay* (1832—1894): Saul seeking the Witch of Endor, and The Last Supper.

In this room are the following sculptures: A Satyr taking the Shoes off a Nymph's Feet, by *Stawasser;* Venus, by *Vitali.* On both sides of the door are placed two statues: Boy playing with Ring and Rail, by *Loganovskaya,* and Boy playing at knuckle-bones, by *Pimenof;* both celebrated in verse by Pushkin.

Room XXI. Large paintings from the second half of the 19-th cent. mostly by the artists of the *Itinerant group;* among them: *G. I. Semiradsky* (1843—1902), Phryne; *K. Makosky* (1839—1916), Undine; Taking the Holy Carpet from Mecca to Cairo; *Repin* (1844—), The raising of Jairus' Daughter from the Dead; The Cossacks of the Dnieper (Zaporojtzy); St. Nicolas Working a Miracle; *V. Surikof* (1848—1915), Yermak (The conquerest of Siberia); Suvorof Crossing the Alps.

V. M. Vasnetzof (1848—), The Hero at the Crossroads (from the Russian legend). *M. V. Nesterof* (1862—), Holy Russia. *V. D. Polenof* (1848—), The Sinful Woman. Woman.

Sculptures: *M. M. Antokolsky* (1843—1902), Mephistopheles; *F. Kamensky,* The First Step.

Room III. Paintings and sculptures by foreign masters who worked in Russia, chiefly sumptuous, allegorical, courtly compositions of late Baroque style. *Lagrenée* (1724—1805), The Tsaritsa Elizabeth in the character of Protector of the Arts; *S. Torelli* (1712—84), The Tsaritsa Catherine II. as Minerva.

In the center of the room is placed a colossal statue of the Tsaritsa Anna Ivanovna, by *K. B. Rastrelli, the Elder,* one of the best works of this artist, magnificently executed, with characteristic elaboration of details.

Room IV. A sumptuous hall with white pillars, decorated by mural paintings representing episodes from the Iliad. The furniture is made from designs by Rossi. In the centre of the room is a vase from the Imperial Porcelain Works, that dates from 1830. In this room are portraits: P. G. Demidof, by *D. G. Levitzky* (1736 to 1822), placed on an easel; on the side walls of the room portraits by Levitzky's pupil, *V. A. Borovikovsky* (1757—1825); Paul I. as Grand Master of the Order of Malta; Murtasa-Kuli-Khan, brother of the Shah of Persia. Near the window, *S. S. Shtchukin* (1758—1828), also a pupil of Levitzky; Portrait of Paul I. In the centre, portraits by *Lampi the Elder* (1751—1830) representing the brothers Zubof, Platon (the last favourite of Catherine II.), and his younger brother Valerian.

In this room are busts of Catherine II. and her statesmen, by *F. Shubin.*

Room V. Portraits by *D. G. Levitzky.* Seven portraits of young ladies, pupils of the Smolny Institute;

A. F. Kokorinof, the builder of the Academy of Fine Arts; A. D. Lanskoy; Catherine II. — Busts by *F. Shubin.*

Room VI. Landscapes from the end of the 18-th and the 19-th cent. among them: *F. I. Alexeyef* (1753—1824), The Flood of Nov. 7-th, 1824, in Petersburg, and other views of Petersburg and Moscow. *S. S. Shtchukin,* Portrait of the artist, Portrait of A. D. Zakharof, the architect of the Admiralty buildings in Petersburg.

In the center of the room: Venus, by *F. Shchedrin* (1751—1825).

Room VII. Works by *V. L. Borovikovsky.* Note: Portrait of Prince A. B. Kurakin, a friend of Paul I.; Catherine II. in simple dress, taking a walk in the palace gardens of Tsarskoye Selo, with her lap-dog; Portrait of the Princess A. P. Gagarin, a darkhaired beauty, much admired in her day.

Room VIII. Masters of the beginning of the 19-th cent.: *O. A. Kiprensky* (1783—1836) a representative of romantic art: Portrait of the artist's father; Portrait of D. V. Davydof, poet and guerilla leader, hero of the war of 1812; Portrait of Madam Abdulin; Portrait of Count F. P. Tolstoy (1783—1873); Portrait of the Artist at Home, surrounded by his Familiy. *S. F. Shchedrin* (1791—1830), Italian landscape paintings, brillantly executed. — In the center of the room is a Cupid by *M. I. Kozlovsky* (1753—1802).

Room IX. Works of the early Russian realistic painters: *A. G. Venetzianof* (1780—1847). Among them worthy of notice are: The Threshing floor (this modest picture gave rise to a great realistic movement); The Shepherd-boy, a picture where genuine Russian landscape was perhaps represented for the first time; Portrait of the Artist. Pictures by painters of the school of Venetzianof also by *V. A. Tropinin* (1776—1857) and by *A. G. Warneck* (1782—1843).

Room X. *Grigory Tchernetsof* (1801—65) Parade on the field of Mars, with many portraits, among them the poets Pushkin, Joukovsky, Krylof the writer of fables and others. *S. K. Zaryanko,* a pupil of Venetzianof: Portrait of Taneyef, perfect in its rendering of form and admirable in its details.

Room XI. Chiefly works by *K. I. Brullof* and some of the artists of his circle; among them: The portrait of the Countess Samoylof and her daughter at a fancy-

dress ball; Portrait of the Princess Saltykof; Portrait of Madam Thon; two Portraits of the Artist, in his youth and in the last years of his life; The Death of Inez de Castro, a subject taken from an opera and painted at Milan in 1833. Near the window is placed a sketch for the picture of "The last day of Pompei" (p. 163), full of life and vigour.

Room XII. The works of *A. A. Ivanof* (1806—58), the most remarkable Russian painter of the first half of the 19-cent. Studies for the painter's masterpiece "Christ is revealed to the People" (Epiphany) at which he worked for 28 years. (The picture itself is in the Lenin Library in Moscow, p. 55.) The studies of naked boys in the sun, in which Ivanov renders the effects of light in the spirit of modern impressionism, are worth notice. The picture of "Christ appearing to Mary Magdalen" is also worth mention.

Room XIII. Pictures by *P. A. Fedotof* (1815—52), the subjects of which are mostly taken from everyday life, in what one might term "narrative painting", often with a touch of humour. The most remarkable are: The Courtship of the Major; the Widow. Here are also other genre painters of that epoch. The furniture of the hall dates from the forties of the 19-th cent.

Room XIV. Paintings of the middle of the 19-th cent. From here we pass to the **Ground floor,** where Russian painting from 1860 to the present time is represented.

The first four rooms contain the works of the founders and leaders of the so-called *Itinerants,* who organized the first private Art Exhibitions in Russia. (The larger pictures of this group are to be seen in the upper story, in Room XXI, p. 164). The tendency of this group is characterized by the endeavour to give a realistic picture of life by means of narrative painting.

Room XXII. *Perof* (1833—82) emphatically underscores the narrative element in the following pictures: In the Refectory; Pugatchef. *N. N. Gay* (1831—94): Peter I. and Alexeï.

Room XXIII. *I. N. Kramskoy* (1837—87), the leader of the Itinerants: Portraits. *F. A. Vassilief* (1850—73), Landscapes; *D. G. Miassoyedof* (1835—1911), Greeting of the Newly-married Couple in the Landowners Mansion.

Room XXIV. *Vladimir Makovsky* (1846—1920), Acquitted; An Evening in the Ukraine. Several pictures by *A. I. Kuindji* (1832—1910). *I. I. Repin* (1844—), the most remarkable painter of this group, the successive stages of whose art can be studied here. Among his pictures of the "Burlaki" (Barge-Haulers on the Volga); the State Council; several sketches and studies for this latter, including portraits of Pobyedonostsef and of Count A. P. Ignatief; **L. N. Tolstoy; Countess Golovin; V. V. Stassof; A. K. Glazunof. In the middle of this room is a statue of Ivan the Terrible by *M. M. Antokolsky.*

Room XXV. Landscapes by *I. I. Shishkin* (1831—98).

Room XXVI and XXVII. The works of painters who primarily worked along the lines of the Itinerants, but who subsequently took another bent. *K. E. Makosky* (1839—1916), who at first belonged to the realistic school, as seen from his picture "The People's Merry-making on the Palace Square", and ended by showy portraits and paintings in the doubtful taste of sumptuous drawingrooms (see room. XXI, p. 164); *I. I. Levitan* (1861—1900) The Lake; Moonlight. *M. V. Nesterof* (1862—), of whose fanciful religious enthusiasm the following pictures are characteristic: Solemn Vows, St. Sergius. *A. Vasnetsof* (1856—), Ancient Moscow. In the middle of this room is the statue of the dying Socrates by *Antokolsky.*

In the next room are exhibited the pictures of the painters belonging to the group of the so-called "World of Art". In their works impressionism and the search for decorative effects are blended with "stylisation" and retrospective tendencies.

Room XXVIII. *V. A. Serof* (1865—1911), a pupil of Repin: Portrait of the painter's father, the composer N. N. Serof; **the Princess O. K. Orlof; **Ida Rubinstein; the Rape of Europe. *K. A. Somof* (1869—) The Grove; Harlequin and Lady; Fireworks; Portrait of M. G. Lukyanof. *M. A. Vrubel* (1856—1910), Portrait of the Artist; portrait of the artist's wife; portrait of his son; 33 Legendary Heroes; a Panneau "the Hero" (Russian Legend).

Room XXIX. *Alexander Benois* (1870—), the leader of the group "The World of Art", chiefly water-colour paintings: Louis the XIV. taking a walk; an Italian co-

medy, Illustrations for Pushkin's poem "The Bronze Knight"; sketches for theatrical scenery. *B. M. Kustodief* (1878—), a pupil of Repin: In the bath; portrait of the artist's wife; Summer. A Group of the Painters of "the World of Art". *M. V. Dobuzhinsky:* Provincial Life in 1830. *E. E. Lanceret:* The Banks of the Neva in the days of Peter I. *S. E. Serebriakof:* Women bathing. *A. T. Ryabushkin* (1861—1904): "They are coming". *M. K. Roerich* (1874—): In the Cavern, the Dragon, St. Procopius. The pictures of *Borissof-Mussatof* (1870—1905) show his predilection for the life of the thirties of the 19-th cent. *F. Malyavin,* a pupil of Repin: sketches for his picture of Peasant-women. *I. Grabar:* Nosegay of Forget-me-nots and Lilac. *N. Tarkhov:* Maternity. *A. I. Golovin:* Portrait of Shaliapin in the part of Boris Godunof. Here are also paintings by *A. E. Arkhipof* wo belonged at first to the "Itinerants", but later went over to the school of the Impressionists.

Room XXX. Several less remarkable painters of the *"World of Art"* group.

Room XXXI. Sculptures. *Sherwood's* Pushkin is worthy of mention. Farther on are the works by *Konenkof, Matveyef* and *Stelletzky:* The Boyarina.

In Rooms XXXII and XXXIII also works by the *"World of Art"* group.

The last two Rooms contain works of the latest tendencies.

Room XXXIV. *B. Grigorief:* Portrait of W. Meyerhold. Pictures by *K. S. Petrof-Vodkin, P. Nadumof, J. Kuznetsof, Saryan, A. Yakovlef, I. Mashkof, D. Konchalovsky.*

Room XXXV. *N. Altmann:* Portrait of Anna Akhmatova. Pictures by *M. Khagal, I. Annenkof, D. Sternberg, Shkolnik, V. Tatlin, Falk, Leo Bruni, M. Gontcharova, J. Larionof, Sinetsubof, P. Filonof, Udaltsova, Maturin, Kandinsky, Malevitch* etc.

The remaining rooms of the Museum contain the section of *Ikon painting.*

The collection of ikons of the Russian Museum shows the development of the art of ikonography, its peculiar features, its treatment of sacred subjects, and the various changes it underwent. At the same time it also illustrates the evolution of the artistic mind of

ancient Russia which found its expression in sacred pictures.

From the room XXXV to the room II. (The farthest room from the entrance.) Here the scources of the ancient Russian art artc be seen, the Byzantine, Slavonic, Italian, Greek method of painting and its influence on Russian ikonography. Ikon No. 234 of the 11-th or 12-th cent. representing St. George the Miracle worker, is characteristic of the flat, schematic, and monumental Byzantine way of painting. No. 217 (of the second half of the 14-th cent.) representing St. Pancratius is typical of the sombre hues of the specific Byzantine pictorial art. The ikon No. 2381, representing St. John the Baptist, is carried out in the clear white manner of the *Servian* ikonographers of the 15-th cent. The ikon No. 3011, The Nativity, belongs to the *Italo-grecian* school; here the Byzantine ikonographic manner predominates, but its former purity and solemnity is already lost, individualistic traits and realistic elements make their appearance.

Room III. Byzantine, Italo-Grecian, Southslavonic and later Greek ikons.

Room VI. contains the so-called *Novgorod* collection of ikons, a collection comprehending ikons in all the different manners of painting practiced by the Novgorod school of ikonographers, from the beginning of the 16-th cent. The Novgorod school has much in common with Byzantine monumental art, and has the same predilection for gold and red back grounds. The Byzantine influence is characteristically shown in: No. 1950, The Descent of Christ to Hell; 2116, Altar-piece; 2138, SS. Boris and Gleb; 2186, St. Thomas. Next to these are ikons in which the influence of early local Novgorod ikonographic traditions, a certain archaism and primitiveness of technique make themselves felt; but they are remarkable for a peculiar freshness. The later period, with its massive forms, is exemplified by: No. 291, Descent of Christ to Hell, and by a great ikonostas of the 15-th cent., placed against the eastern wall, where Jesus and the prophets are pictured; further on: No. 1388, An illustrated New Testament, and No. 1882, The life of St. Andrew. An echo of miniature-painting is to be found in No. 2218, The Nativity of Christ, of the 15-th to 16-th cent.; The ikon of the Archangel Michael, on the contrary, bears witness to the influence of monumental fresco painting.

Room VII. The crowning point of the *Novgorod* art, the 15-th cent. school, which combines its peculiar features with the technical skill of Western Europe. Splendour of colouring and the development of the Byzantine tradition are to be found in the works of *Andrei Roublyef*, the most prominent representative of this school. Note: No. 387, The Madonna of Vladimir; No. 2140,, The Vision of St. John; also detached parts of the picture "The last Judgment" (Nos 334—36, 339, 347, 102—5). — A decrease of variety in colour-values and simplification in colour-schemas can be seen in: No. 3070, Glorification of the Holy Virgin. The style of the Byzantine miniatures of the second half of the 12-th cent. is distinctly to be seen in No. 274, The Crucifixion; No. 1954, The Assumption of the Virgin Mary; Nos 325 and 3069, St. George, and No. 2114, St. Theodore Tiro, all by *Nikifor*. The language of form and colour attains the height of its expression and suppleness in the picture, full of life and movement, of The Last Supper, painted on a sky-blue back-ground (a masterpiece).

Room VIII. The so-called *Stroganof* school; a complicated, broken-up, minutely treated composition takes the place of the monumental style. Note: No. 64, St. John the Soldier; No. 60, Pietà; both by *Procopius Chirin;* further on an alter-piece representing the Virgin. A good example of the works of this school is: No. 67, an embroidered pall, representing saints, worked in 1602.

Room IX. Blending of the religious and the secular styles of painting, which becomes more and more apparent, from the beginning of the 16-th cent. Note: No. 2643, The Madonna of Vladimir, by *Simon Ushakof;* No. 1204, Our Saviour. A tendency towards realism shows itself in the picture of "The Lord's Supper". Further on are the schools of *Yaroslavl, Tver and Northern Russia.*

In the East wing which was added to the Russian Museum (Inzhenernaya 4) at the beginning of the 20-th cent. is now located the **Ethnographical Section** of the Russian Museum. (Admittance on Sundays, Wednesdays an Fridays from 11 to 3 in winter and from 11 to 4 in summer.)

The collections in the Ethnographical Section give an idea of the mode of life of the different nations of the Soviet Union, as well as of the kindred peoples of the neighbouring countries. This section was founded in 1902, and was transferred here in 1910, but only in 1921 was it opened to the public. Some of the collections have not been exhibited and are only used for periodical exhibitions and scientific research.

The Section of *Great-Russian* and *Finnish Ethnography* occupies 6 rooms on the ground floor of the left wing; here also are the paleo-ethnographical discoveries from Staraya Ladoga, the excavations of the Cheremiss tombs and Bulgarian antiquities. Room I. The Great-Russian governments of Central and Northern Russia are represented here with their clothing, household implements, home-life, their art and their principal occupations (agriculture, hunting, fishing). Room II. (To the left from room I.) The Central Provinces and the Volga region. The clothes and implements used in different occupation, including the manufacture of flax as a home industry are shown here. Room III. (To the right from room I.) The Great-Russian governments in the South. This room contains garments, headgear, ornaments and a comparative collection of ceramics from Great-Russia. Room IV. (Entrance from the room III.) The Finns of the Volga, the Mordvins, the Cheremiss and the closely related Chuvash. Here we have clothes, objects of worship, embroidery. Room V is reserved for the Meshcheryaks, the Bessermyans, the Votyaks, the Permyaks, further on the Siryans and the Laplanders. Room VI. The West Finns.

In the right wing of the ground floor 5 rooms are appropriated to the *Little-Russians,* the *White-Russians* and to other nationalities related to them or influenced by them. Room VIII. Northern and Central Ukraine. Containing costumes and Art. (Ceramics, manuscripts, carpets, embroidery etc.) Room IX. (To the

right from room VIII.) Southern Ukraine and the Carpathian nations. Room X. The Rumanians, Bulgarians, and Servians. Room XI. Western Slavs. (Cheks, Slovaks and Poles.) Room VII. (To the left from room VIII.) The White-Russians, Lithuanians and Letts. The life of the White-Russians is presented in great detail including a White-Russian cave.

In the 8 rooms, in the left wing, on the upper floor the Volga Tartars and the nationalities of the *Caucasus,* the *Crimea* and the *Turkestan* are presented. Here is also a collection of ancient Caucasian objects of worship. Room XXII. Kurds and Armenians. Besides other articles it contains some jewelry work. Room XIV. Different Georgian tribes. Room XV. Georgians; specially noteworthy, the Khevsurs (Robe and arms of the sacrificing priest); peoples of the Northern Caucasus and the Daghestan. Along the whole room stretch a row of show-cases containing discoveries of the old Caucasian culture (of the copper, bronze and iron ages). At the end of the room a comparative exhibition of some articles of domestic culture (headgear, shoes, ceramics etc.) also a copper coffin and some urns containing burnt bones. Room XXI. (Entrance from room XXII.) Shows the mode of life of the population established in Turkestan; in the middle of the room there stands a doll's theatre and a Turkish shadow-theatre. Room XX. Turkomen, Bashkirs and Kirghiz. Worthy of note are the carpets of Turkmenians, the collection of Bogoliubov) and the bridal attire of the Kirghiz. Room XVII. (In the gallery.) On one side the Tartars of Aserbaijan, on the other the Tartars from European Russia and the Crimea.

In the 9 rooms, in the right wing, on the upper story exhibits of the nationalities of *Siberia* and of the *Far East,* as well as the *Buddhist section.* There are also discoveries from the tombs of the Ostyaks and from the former abodes of the Chukches also the Minussinsk antiquities. Room XXIII. (Entrance from room XX.) The Turkish peoples of Siberia: Altai, Soyots, Karagasses and others. Many articles of clothing and objects of worship. Room XXXIV. Along the windows are placed the Voguls, Yakuts, Koryaks and Aleuts. On the opposite side the Ostyaks, and Samoyeds. Worthy of note are the garments made of feathers and skins, hunting and fishing implements, objects of worship, as

well as a comparative collection of articles fashioned in bone. Rooms XXV and XXVI (in the gallery). The Koreans, Ainos, Zhiliaks and Golds. Most interesting is the complete collection of objects used for worship as well as household articles of the three last. Room XVIII. (Entrance from room XXIV.) In the middle of the room stands an Otok yurta covered with the skin of fish. Besides ancient arms; work and Shaman-garments of the Chukches, also a cupboard with an artistically worked burial garment. A part of this room as well as room XXIX is occupied with the Tungus races. Here are also Shaman garments and objects of worship. Room XXX. The Buriats. It contains a full collection of objects of worship of the Buriat Lamaism. In the middle of the room stands a Buriat yurta completely fitted up (it was brought from Transbaikalia in 1923). Room XXXII. **The Buddhist section* is one of the richest collections in the world of Buddhist culture and gives an insight into the religious character of Northern Buddhism. The big image of the paradise of the "Beatitude" was fashioned in the Transbaikalian Buddhist monasteries. Here also is the famous collection of P. V. Kozlof of the excavations made in 1908—9 in the Mongolian town Hara-Hoto which was destroyed in the 14-th cent.

In the marble room of the Museum periodical exhibitions are yearly organised. The Museum possesses a scientific library and a rich photographic archive.

Behind the Museum lies a pretty park (planned by Menelas, 1825) with a railing and Pergola made after the designs of Rossi.

Uritzky Square. Palace of Art. Museum of the Revolution.

The extensive *Uritzky-Square* (pl. Uritzkogo, formerly called the Palace Square) is bounded on the east by the *Garden of the Toilers* (Sad Trudiashchiksya, p. 142); on the north by the vast dark-red Palace of Art (Dvoretz Iskusstva), the former Winter-Palace; on the South by the immense archway of the former General Staff, painted in the same dark-red; on the west by the Admiralty. The mighty Alexander-column stands in it's centre. It is the finest Square in Leningrad.

The square has been of great importance in the revolutionary history of this city. It was here, in front of the Winter-Palace, that Solovyef made his unsuccessful attempt on the life of Alexander II. in 1879. On this Square the well-known massacre took place on

the January 9-th 1905, an event which stirred up the great revolutionary movement that lasted all through 1905, and spread over the whole Russian Empire.

On this fatal day about noon, a number of workmen and a few petty bourgeoisie, led by the priest Gapon, a provocateur, and carrying with them icons and portraits of the Tsar, had collected on the western side of the square, then called the Alexander Garden (now the Garden of the Toilers). They had come with a petition to the Tsar, hoping he would alleviate their great need. Detachments of cavalry, gendarmes and Guards, marching up from the eastern side, suddenly and without any apparent cause fired several volleys at the peaceful crowd of people, many of whom were killed and wounded.

In the Revolution of October 1917 the Winter-Palace was captured, from the square. In 1919 Uritzky was killed by the socialist-revolutionaries on this square (p. 182).

The vast semicircular buildings of the former *General Staff* bound the square on the South. They were built by Rossi in the years 1819—47 and are his best piece of work. In their centre is the *Archway of the Red Army* (Arka Krassnoi Armii) modelled as a Roman triumphal arch and crowned by the figure of Victory, erect in a warchariot. The calm and majestic figure of Fame (by Pimenof and Demuth-Malinovski) is in striking contrast to the group, full of motion, comprising the horses and the Roman warriors leading them. The inner curve of the arch leads to the West where it forms the beginning of the *Ulitza Gertzena* (formerly Morskaya, p. 149). The arch affords a splendid view of the Uritzky-Square. The former Staff quarters are now used by the *Revolutionary Council of the Leningrad military district* and by other military departments.

The neighbouring houses were formerly occupied by the *Foreign Office* and the *Ministry of Finance,* and were constructed by Rossi. On the eastern side of the square are the former barracks built by Brullof in 1840 for one of the *Guard regiments.*

In the centre of the Uritzky Square, on a granite pedestal covered with carved figures, rises the **Alexander column** erected by Monferrand in 1834. Being 30 m. high, it is the largest monolith of modern times; on top of it can be seen the figure of an angel bearing a cross in his left hand pointing with his right towards the sky (Sculpture of Ostrovsky).

The **Palace of Art** (formerly *Winter-Palace)* stands on the quay of the Neva, facing the Column.

After the Revolution of October 1917 a wooden tribune was built in front of the palace on the west side of the square for the speakers at the revolutionary demonstrations which were held here.

The enormous rectangular edifice of the former *Winter-Palace* is 117 m. wide and 157 m. long; it's height is 28 m. The palace, a striking specimen of the baroque style, was constructed by Rastrelli in the years 1754 to 1762. The *chapel* of the Palace was built in the same style also by Rastrelli. The capitals of the columns, the carvings above the windows, the statues and other details of the outer decorations, lose somewhat in appearance from their sombre colouring. The great fire of 1837 destroyed the original decorations of most of the 700 rooms of the Palace; those of the *Jordan* postern leading to the Neva are all that remain of the internal decorations of Rastrelli. Through this postern the Tsars used to proceed to the river for the solemn consecration of the water, on the day of the Epiphany. A grand Staircase of carrara marble leads from the postern to the apartments of the Tsars.

The palace ever since its erection has been the constant residence of the Tsar. After the fall of the monarchy it was the residence of the Temporary Government of Kerensky.

The taking of the palace on the 25-th October (7-th Nov. new Calendar) 1917 by the Bolsheviks marked the victory of the Revolution.

Executing the orders issued by the Soviets, the cruiser "Aurora", having come from Cronstadt up the Neva, began to bombard the palace; the main forces of the Red guards and the other troops of the Soviet Revolutionnary War Committee approached from the square and soon broke the resistance of the military cadets who where defending it. They then entered and arrested the ministers whom they found there.

One part of the palace is now given over to the *State Museum of the Hermitage* (p. 200), whilst the other part is occupied by the *Museum of the Revolution* (p. 177). *The apartments of Nicholas I., Alexander II. and Nicholas II.* are shown as historical memorials.

The apartments of Alexander II. and Nicholas II. are entered from the Uritzky Square by the first door from the Garden of the Toilers (open every day excepting Mondays from 12 to 4; adm. 75 kop.).

The Apartments of Alexander II. Although the apartments, with their many heavy silk curtains, carpets, hangings, gold frames etc., display a tendency to splen-

did and gorgeous arrangement, a desire to create comfortable and intimate nooks in accordance with the taste of the time is evident.

The Drawing room. — Frescoes painted by *Bruloff* (1847), a portrait in mosaic of Elizabeth (1750) and two paintings by *Angelica Kaufmann* (1741—1807). The School-room of Alexander II. — Many family portraits, including those of Alexander I. by *Krueger,* and of Anna Pavlovna, queen of Holland, by *Neff.* On the left wall a painting represents "The interview of the Three Emperors" (1872). Many bronzes and paintings depicting war episodes. *The Study* fitted up by *Stassof* is overcrowded with furniture and with hangings, paintings, and photos hung not only on the walls, but on the doors also, in accordance with the taste of the period. Among the family portraits on the left wall are those of Nicolas I. by *Krueger,* of Alexandra Fedorovna by *Winterhalter,* of Maria Alexandrovna in her youth (1857), also by Winterhalter, and another portrait of her by *Angeli* (1874). In show cases are a great quantity of military headgear, as well as many designes for military uniforms. In the alcove is the bedstead with the bedding of Alexander II. upon which he died after the attack of the 1/13 March 1881; the mattress and bedclothes are stained with blood. The tables in the room are covered with portraits and keepsakes, including a silver firtree, a present from the empress Maria Alexandrovna to her husband on their silver wedding-day. Near the window is the portrait of Komissarof who frustrated the attempt made on the life of Alexander II. by Karakozof on the 4-th April 1866. In one of the corners is the telegraph apparatus by means of which Alexander II. discussed matters with the German Emperor William I., who had a similar apparatus in his own study. —

The dressing-room. — In the ward-robes are the uniforms of Alexander the II. Hung on the doors are Water-colour paintings of military uniforms. Further on is a screen with cuttings from illustrated papers pasted on by the Tsar's children. On the window sill is a bust by Merder, the tutor of Alexander II. Many framed menu cards. The library. — Here among the books of Alexander II. are many volumes on military uniforms. On the wall is a portrait of the poet Zhukovsky (1844), by Hildebrandt, Zhukovsky having for a time been the tutor of the Tsar. Bronze figures of Zhukovsky and of Schiller stand on the table. Near the window is a bust of Pope Gregory XVI. Here also are the gifts presented to Alexander II. upon the occasion of the 25-th anniversary of his reign, including pieces of fancy-work presented by the pupils of the privileged Institutes and Schools, as well as a silver group in pseudo-Russian style, presented to the Tsar by the railway-concessionare Gubonin.

The Bathroom. Decorated with curtains and fitted out unhygienically, quite out of keeping with its object as a bathroom. — The Bedroom. A gloomy room with magnificent furniture and heavy hangings where the Tsaritsa died of consumption. The Boudoir was decorated by Stakenschneider in the Rococo style. Further on comes the gorgeous but tasteless golden Drawing-room, and the little Dining-room in false Louis XV. style, a sample of the talentless imitations of the 19-th cent.

On the 5-th of February 1880, under this room an explosion of dynamite took place; the dynamite had been brought by Stephen Khalturin, the leader of the working class movement which had then already begun; he had been admitted to the palace as a carpenter; the explosion caused great damage, but missed its aim, as the Tsar entered the room later than was expected.

The *apartments* of the last Tzar *Nicholas II.* show the

wish to arrange a comfortable and hygienic home, but are devoid of artistic taste. After the fall of Tsarism in 1917, at the time of the Temporary Government, Kerensky and some of the Ministers lived here.

The Drawing-room gives one the impression of a comfortable sitting-room in a wealthy man's house. Some of the paintings were destroyed by the crowd which rushed into the Palace during the October revolution. Here are many Japanese objects brought home by Nicholas II. from his voyage to the far East as Tsarevich. In the Billiard room there are paintings by *Shishkin, Krizhitzky,* and by the favourite artist of the Tsarist family, the landscape painter *Kratchkovsky*. The Library is in pseudo Gothic style. In the Dressing-room there are Ikons, Family portraits, cigar-cases and Easter eggs. In the bath-room is a beautiful water-basin. The Study of Nicholas II. contains furniture of different styles. Here are family portraits, photos, presents and keepsakes from relations and friends of the Tsar. Behind the sofa on a shelf stands a ruby-eyed image of Buddha made of Nephrite it was presented as a token of their gratitude by the Buddhists of Petersburg on receiving permission to build a temple of their own in the capital. The Boudoir of the Tsarina Alexandra Feodorovna is of light colouring. The ceiling and the tapestries are covered with a blue floral design. The sketches in water colours are by *Solomko, Bochm* and *Albert Benois*. In this room there is a telephone connected with the opera-house (Maryinsky Theatre) and with the conservatoire, which enabled the Tsarina to hear operas without leaving the palace. The Tsarina's bedroom is hung with numerous sacred icons and portraits of members of the Hessian Grand-ducal family. The working-room of the Tsarina Alexandra Feodorovna contains a portrait of Elizabeth Alexeievna by Mme *Vigeé-Lebrun*, a fire-screen by *Lassalle*, a portrait of the Grand-Duke of Hesse (the Tsarina's father), many images of saints, a bronze statue by *Antokolski* representing a Christian martyr. From the ceiling is suspended a splendid chandelier of the 18-th cent., that formerly belonged to Potemkin. — In the Silver Drawing-Room stand side by side magnificent Louis XVI. furniture (the wedding-present of the King of England) and some silver furniture utterly devoid of taste. On the wall is a French Gobelin made in the 18-th cent. from one of *Boucher's* cartoons. Further on is the Malachite Room, which dates from the time of Nicholas I. and was fitted out by *Brullof* (1837). The dark green of the malachite harmonizes to perfection with the crimson-coloured silk coverings. This room was used for the sittings of Kerensky's Provisory Government in 1917. The Moor's Room, which adjoins the Malachite Room, owes it's name to the Moors who used to be in attendance here during the Court ceremonies, and were clad in flaming red costumes embroidered in gold.

The **apartments of Nicholas I.** are entered from the quay, through the first door from the Admiralty (open on Saturdays 10—4, Admission 55 cop.).

The private apartments are very interesting. The furniture has remained intact. The Russian Tsars of the 18-th cent. were fond of living in small low rooms which contrasted with the vastness of the State apartments. In this way Nicholas I. strove to imitate Peter the First's mode of living. He occupied in the basement of the palace two rooms with two separate entrances. These small rooms have low, heavy, vaulted ceilings and have very little light. The white furniture (walnut and mahogany) is typical of that epoch. The participants in the December insurrection of 1825 were brought

here after their arrest and examined in the Tsar's presence. These rooms also became the scene of the first meetings of Alexander II. and the Princess Yourievskaya, who subsequently became his wife. — In this basement there is also a bath-room. In the floor above this room is the study of Nicholas I., in which he died. It is furnished in mahogany and affords some interest.

***Museum of the Revolution.** Admission from the side of the Palace of Art facing the Admiralty, behind the garden; open daily (except on Mondays) from 11 to 4.

This museum was founded in 1920 and opened on November 7-th 1922, on the fifth anniversary of the revolution. The chief part of the collection consists of material connected with the Russian Revolution, but considerable space has also been allotted to the revolutions of Western Europe. In spite of its modest means and the short time it has existed, the collections of this museum give an excellent idea of the revolutions of the last century.

The first room is devoted to the *December Insurrection* of the year 1825. It's walls are hung with portraits of the conspirators, of the Tsar Nicholas I. and of his followers, and with pictures representing episodes of the Decabrists' trial. The show-cases contain various documents connected with 14-th December 1825. In this room are also shown the four cannons that were fired at the Decabrists on the Senate Square, now called Decabrists' Square (p. 143).

The next room contains portraits of the Decabrists, including a good oil-painting representing Fr. Muraviev and his son, by Monier. Muraviev was one of the leaders of the insurrection and was executed in consequence. This picture is placed facing the windows, and below it are water-colours and pictures depicting the life of the exiled Decabrists in Siberia (Chita, the journey from Chita to their place of destination Petrovsky Zavod, their life there). A show-case standing to the left of the entrance of this room contains various articles made by the Decabrists during their imprisonment and exile (a set of chess-men, a ring made out of hand cuffs, a box).

In the next room, on the wall near door are sketches of the Decabrists' life in Siberia (Chita, Petrovsky Zavod etc.) The greater part of the room is devoted to the *revolutionary movement in the years 1840—1860*. It contains material concerning the Cyril- and Methodius Brotherhood, Bielinsky, Ogarev, Petrashevsky and his circle, Alexander Herzen, Michael Bakunin, Pissarev, Tchernishevsky, Karakozov's attempt upon the life of Alexander II. The periodical "Kolokol" and other revolutionary literature are exhibited in a show-case. Near the window is another show-case containing material connected with the Polish insurrections of 1830—31 and 1863.

The revolutionary movement of the Seventies and Eighties is presented in the fourth room. Tchaikovsky's circle, the group "Zemlia i Volia" (Land and Liberty), the Congress of Lipetzk, the Group "Narodnaya Volia" (People's Liberty); the North Russian Union of Workmen; the attempts upon the life of Alexander II. and his murder on March 1-st, 1881. Nine watercolour paintings representing episodes of the conspirators' trial and execution, painted by eye-witnesses; these water-colours prove the historical inexactitude of Verestchagin's large oil-painting "The execution of the participants of the attempt of March 1-st, 1881". A special show-case contains samples of bombs. In other show-cases the publications of the groups "Zemlia i Volia" and "Narodnaya Volia" are exhibited, also in a large show-case various documents of the above-mentioned

organisations, including the seal af the Executive Committee of the "Narodnaya Volia", the written statute and proceedings of the Voronezh conference of the "Zemlia i Volia".

On the walls of both adjoining corridors are hung portraits of the champions of the revolution and documents relating to *the members of the "Narodnaya Volia"* when in exile, as well as some of their works.

The next room is so arranged as to represent *the cell of L. Yanovich (a member of the "Narodnaya Volia")* in the Schlüsselburg prison, where he was confined from 1886 to 1896. On the walls are portraits of famous prisoners of the Schlüsselburg fortress, for the greater part members of the "Narodnaya Volia".

Next comes the room of the *secret printing-presses* under the Tsarist government; in a glass-case are shown various secret printing appliances.

In the following room we see a series of pictures representing the group *"Osvobozhdenie Truda"* (Liberation of Labour), including portraits of V. G. Plekhanov, Vera Zassulich, D. Deutsch, the passport, which was delivered to Plekhanov by the French government and with which he returned to Russia after the February revolution. Photographs of Plekhanov's burial and of that of Vera Zassulich. In the next room is material connected with Blagoev's *"Association of Strife"* (Soyuz Borby). The next room concerns the *Revolution of 1905.* On the wall facing the windows is hung the picture of the "9-th of January". In the show-cases material concerning the 9-th of January and the personality of the priest Gapon. Portraits of the members of the first Council of Workmen Deputies (Soviet). The adjoining room is dedicated to the celebration of the 1-st of May. It contains a collection of posters and proclamations exhibited in glass-cases.

In the next room is collected material concerning the *revolutionary movement in France,* most of it belonging to the period of the Great Revolution. It includes the colours, which Suvorov took from the troops of the French Directory. On the walls are engravings representing episodes of the revolution, and portraits of revolutionists; in the glass cases are kept pictures, caricatures, and assignats. The material concerning the revolutions of July 1830 and February 1848 are somewhat scantier. It consists of pictures from the newspapers of that epoch, autographs, portraits of revolutionists, books treating of these revolutions, etc. Worthy of notice is the plan of a phalanstery made out according to Fourier's project.

Opposite the entrance of the principal room, on the other side of the corridor, is a room where the *carriage* in which *Alexander II.* took his last drive is kept. The back part of this carriage was destroyed by the bomb thrown by Ryssakov. To the right hangs the portrait of Grinievitzky, the man who hurled the second bomb which proved fatal (p. 153); to the left — that of Stepan Khalturin, a prominent member of the Narodnaya Volia and organizer of the North Russian Union of Workmen. To the left of the carriage is placed a picture representing Khalturin's attempt upon Alexander II. (p. 175).

Opposite, in the principal room of the Museum, which is adorned with various revolutionary watchwords, we find material connected with the history of the *three Internationals.* Next to the entrance — the 1-st International: placards placed in chronological order and presenting the problems and resolutions of the five congresses of the first International; next to these, portraits of the leaders of the 1-st International. In a show-case — documents and material connected with the history of the Paris Commune of 1871, and likewise the portraits of its leaders. Next the 2-nd International with the problems and resolutions of all its congresses exhibited in placards, portraits of its prominent leaders, printed matter. The

3-rd International: placards with the problems and resolutions of its congresses; a numerous collection of portraits of the members and participants of the 3-rd International. In glass-cases — autographs of members and participants. A large collection of various publications. On both sides of the back wall are portraits of the members of the Congress of Oriental nations which was held at Baku in 1920. — In the middle of the room, a terrestrial globe in constructivist style, on which the spreading of the communist movement is shown.

Next to the room of the three Internationals we find *"Lenin's Corner"*, where all kind of material on the private and political life of the leader of the revolution is exhibited. On the walls — documents concerning the October revolution of 1917 (the Second All Russian Congress of Soviets; the activities of the Revolutionary War Committee, the occupation of the Winter Palace, the battle of Gatchina etc.).

Khalturin Street, Summer Garden, Fontanka.

To the Square of the Victims of the Revolution and to the Summer-Garden go the trams No. 2 and 31 and local steamer; to the Engineer-Castle No. 2, 5, 21 and 31; through Volodarsky Prospect run No. 9, 16, 17, 21 and 31..

The Khalturin Street *(ul. Khalturina,* formerly Millionnaya), runs from the *Uritzky Square* eastwards parallel to the Neva Embankment; it was one of the most genteel streets of the former Petersburg. The first building as you leave the Uritzky Square is the **State Hermitage** (p. 200)), connected with the Palace of Art by a wing. Opposite to it is the building of the former *Archives of the State Council.* To the East of the Hermitage is the small *Winter Canal,* following which, after turning to the left from the ul. Khalturina, you come to the Neva. The weatherbeaten walls of the palaces, the gloomy waters of the canal, its stone embankment, centuries old and black with age, the iron rings for fasteuing boats, fixed longe ago into the granite, the stone arch of the bridge, beyond which the Peter-Paul Fortress rises up above the waters of the Neva, — all unite to make this *corner of Leningrad fascinating and reminiscent of Venice.

To the right and over the bridge, facing the Neva, is the *Hermitage Theatre,* built by Guarenghi in 1783 to 1785, in the Renaissance style, with statues in the niches, and a semi-circular tower. An archway with a gallery over it leads from this building into the one on the opposite bank of the canal. To the left you perceive the façade of the *Old Hermitage,* built by Velten in 1771—75 in a transition style between the Baroque and Classical with interesting friezes by Bruni. Next to it is the *Little Hermitage,* where the first collection of Art objects was made in the time of Catherine II. This

edifice was built by Vallin de la Mothe in 1768. The ground-storey serves as a base for a colonnade.

Back by the Winter Canal to the ul. Khalturina, along both sides of which stretch eastwards the former palaces of the Grand Dukes and nobility, the Neva Quay to the left, and the Moika Quay to the right.

The first buildings to the left are the *barracks of the Preobrazhensky regiment,* erected in the first half of the 19-th cent. in the classical style. A few steps further on, on the right, there is the *Moshkof per.* leading to the Moika, on the bank of which in No. 21 (The former residence of the Abamelek-Lazaref family) the **Tolstoy Museum** is to be found. Open on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 to 5. Entrance fee 15 cop.

The Museum, founded in 1911, has occupied this palace since 1923. It contains a rich collection of memorials of Leo Tolstoy, among which are: letters, manuscripts and autographs; pictures and busts of the author by Repin, Gay, Trubetzkoy, Ginsburg, Dillon; numerous photos, taken for the most part during the last years of Tolstoy's life; printed and lithographed copies of the works of Tolstoy, and of their translations; literature about Tolstoy, Russian and foreign; post cards, caricatures, objects of everyday use, among which are boots, made by himself; the carriage, in which he left his residence, Yasnaya Polyana, for the last time.

On the other side the Moika river stands the house (No. 18), where the poet *Alexander Pushkin* died from a wound received in a duel (p. 293).

No. 26, formerly the *palace of the Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna,* is now the *House of the Scientists* (Dom Uchenykh); the Leningrad Committee for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Learned Professions (Russian abbreviation KUBU) has its club, reading room and cooperative store here.

At No. 22 is the **Pushkin House** of the Russian Academy of Sciences, a Museum of the History of Russian Literature, containing materials concerning the life and work of *Pushkin,* of *Lermontof,* and other Russian authors.

The *Manuscript Section* contains about a million manuscripts of Russian authors from the 18-th to the 20-th cent. Here, in the Library, are over 200,000 vol. of the literature and literary history of this period; also the libraries of Pushkin, Lermontof and others. The *Museum Section* contains busts and portraits of authors and of their circles, and other mementoes.

Further on along the *ul. Khalturina,* is situated (No. 18) the sumptuous *palace,* formerly belonging to the *Grand Duke Nikolai Michailovich,* and built by Stakenschneider in the middle of the 19-th cent. This palace

(entrance from the Quay of the 9-th of January), contains at present the *Banner Section of the Museum of Military History,* where Russian trophies and banners, beginning from the earliest times, are shown.

At the end of the ul. Khalturina, to the left, is situated *the Marble Palace,* erected by Rinaldi in 1768-85 for Count Orloff, by order of the Tsaritsa Catherine II. The wing overlooking the Suvorov Square (see below), called "The Stables", was built by Brullof in the middle of the 19-th cent. The second building, which is the real Marble Palace, the façade of which looks onto the garden, is interesting. It is an unusual characteristic of Leningrad buildings for the outside walls not to be plastered with stucco; this one is covered with blue and pink Finnish and Siberian marble.

Inside the palace, there is a staircase worth noticing, ornamented with statues by Shubin, and a large hall, the walls of which are lined with marble of different colours; in the hall there are sculptures by Kozlovsky, Rachette and Shubin.

This building is now used for the Leningrad Section of the Head Department of Science *(Glavnauka)* belonging to the People's Commissariat of Education; which supervises the Science, Art, and Museum administration in Leningrad. The building contains also the *Academy of the History of Material Culture* with ethnological, archaeological and art-history sections. All the archaeological excavations in the Soviet Union are directed from here.

Facing the Marble Palace, at *No. 2 Khalturina ul.* are the former *Barracks of the Pavlovsky regiment;* they were built by Stassov in classical decorative style in 1817.

The Khalturina ulitsa leads to the *Suvorov Square* in the centre of which, opposite to the Bridge of Equality (Most Ravenstva, former Troitzky bridge), stands the **Statue of Fieldmarshal Suvorov;* it was carved by the sculptor Koslovsky in 1809.

The Fieldmarshal is represented as the god of war; his shield is held protectively over the crowns tottering under the shock of the French revolution; the Pope's tiara is among them. The broad open space of the Revolutionary victims' Field, bordering the Suvorov square to the S., forms an effective background for the monument.

To the West of the Suvorov square, on the bank of the Neva, stands the red building of the former *English Embassy;* it was erected in classical style in 1788.

It was here that during the world war the English Ambassador Sir G. Buchanan addressed, from the balcony, the exited crowd during its demonstrations in favour of peace.

Next to it, on the quay of the Neva is the former *Palace of the Prince of Oldenburg* erected in the 18-th cent. and rebuilt later on.

A flower-garden now occupies the great square called *pl. Zhertv Revolutsii* (Square of the Victims of the Revolution, formerly the Field of Mars), where large military parades were held in pre-revolutionary times. In the middle of this garden, where the principal walk, forming a continuation of the *Bridge of Equality* in a southerly direction, is crossed by the other walks, stands a massive quadrilateral block of granite in the form of a terrace; it is *the monument to the Victims of the February Revolution,* by Rudnef. Below the flower-bed is the common grave (called "brothers' grave" in Russian) of the 180 revolutionaries who fell during the fighting at the outbreak of the February Revolution. At the four corners of the garden-square are buried the leaders of the Leningrad proletariat, who died after the October revolution. At the north-east angle is the tomb of *Uritzky,* the People's Commissary for the Interior of the Northern Commune, killed by party of the Social-Revolutionaries on Aug. 30, 1918; at the north-west angle lies buried *Volodarsky,* one of the most eminent leaders of the Russian Communist party, killed also by the hand of Social-Revolutionaries; in the south-west angle is buried *Nakhimson,* in the south-east angle *Tolmachef,* both leaders of the Leningrad workmen.

(The Social-Revolutionaries were a re-actionary Party and were opposed to the Bolsheviks.)

To the east of the Field of Mars, on the other side of the Lebiazhy Canal (Swan Canal) lies **the Summer Garden** (Letny Sad), occupying a space of 15 hectares of land and containing 15,000 large trees. It is situated between the quays of the river Neva, Fontanka, Moika and of the Swan Canal and forms a garden island. The grounds were laid out in Franco-Dutch style by Peter I. in 1706—12, soon after the foundation of Petersburg. It is seperated from the Neva embankment by a railing of wrought iron, designed by Velten in 1778—84, with greyish-pink granite pillars, supporting vases. Beside the principle entrance is a *Shrine* on the spot where the unsuccessful attempt upon the life of Alexander II. was made by *Karakozof.* Alexander II. caused it to be erected (April 16-th 1866).

In the park, Peter I. had hot houses and grottoes constructed, ponds dug out and groves planted; many decorative baroque statues, executed by the Italian masters Gronelli, Barotto, Bonazzo, Tarzia and others, dating from the 18-th cent., including sculptured figures of Night, Flora, Minerva and Saturn, stand in the shady lime avenues. In the main avenue to the left, next to the children's playground stands the *Statue of the fable writer Krilov* (1761—1844). At the S. end of the Garden, in front of a pond, is a beautiful vase of porphyry. Beyond the pond, on the other side of the Moika rises the *Engineer Castle* (p. 186).

On returning in the garden, to the E. of the entrance, near the Fontanka stands the **Summer Palace** *(Letny Dvoretz);* in front of it is a square Dutch garden. Admittance daily from 11—4. It was built in Dutch style by Domenico Tresini in 1710—12 and decorated by Schlüter with sculptures. The Palace was not usually inhabited, but rather served as a Pleasure Palace used for short sojourns during the festivities which took place in the garden. The only architectural decorations of the building are bas-reliefs made by the Berlin artist Morberg, Schlüter's assistant; the subjects are taken from classic mythology. On the roof there is a carved weather vane.

The interior of the Palace has been badly preserved. The wall paintings were renovated in the 19-th cent.; all the furniture is of a later period except two Dutch wardrobes. In the Entrance hall a bas-relief in carved oak representing Minerva, by Schlüter, is worthy of notice. In the corner room, named *Coffee Room* there is a big clock with a barometer in a carved oak case made by Pinaud or Michel. The kitchen is interesting with its walls covered with Dutch tiles. On the upper floor is the room of the Tsarina *Catherine I.,* with wooden wainscotting typical of the time and with paintings of foreign lands.

On leaving the Summer Garden through the gate towards the quay, one sees the *Prachechny Bridge* to the right with its graceful arch over the mouth of the river Fontanka. From this bridge there is a fine view of the granite quays, the tall limetrees of the Summer Garden and the Summer Palace. Further on, along the *Jaurès* (formerly French) *quay,* we reach the Liteyny Bridge (p. 196).

To the right, along the Fontanka, stretches a row of houses that belonged, in the 18-th cent., to the highest aristocracy of the land who settled here in the vicinity of the Summer Palace. At No. 6, in what was formerly

the School of Jurisprudence, there is now the *Leningrad Agricultural Institute,* with faculties of Agronomy, Cattle-breeding, Agricultural Economy and Politics and a Worker's Faculty.

Here also is a Chapel built by Stassof in 1835; it contains a remarkable crystal Ikonostase, surrounded with glass columns; the ikons are painted by Shebuyef, Scotti, Yegorof, Morosof and others. The large picture in the shape of a cross and surrounded by flowers is ascribed to Rubens.

Further on along the Fontanka No. 10 is the so-called *Solyanoy Gorodok* (The little Town of Salt), an extensive building erected in 1780 as a Depot for Salt, on the site of Peter I.'s Little Wharf.

The entrance from the Fontanka leads to the **All Russian Agricultural Museum** (open daily except Monday and Saturday from 10—3, Adm. free).

The Museum has the following sections: Culture of Plants, Cattle-breeding, Agricultural Machines and Implements, Agricultural Meteorology, Appliances for teaching in Agricultural schools, Destruction of vermin and weeds; Forest, Peat, Hunting and Rural Economy, Building. The Museum also contains books and appliances for the teaching of Agriculture and Rural Economy.

On the other side of the building, with entrance from the Solyanoi per. No. 9 is the **Museum for Applied Arts** (open Sunday, Wednesday and Friday from 11—4, adm. 20 cop.). The Museum was built by the architect Messmacher, in 1896, in the Renaissance style; origionally it was united with the A. L. Stieglitz School of Drawing as a Museum of Mechanical Arts, for the purpose of forming the artistic mind of the pupils. In 1923 it was subordinated to the State Hermitage and reorganised as a Public Museum.

On the Ground Floor is the *Section of Furniture,* where all the styles, from the Renaissance and the Gothic to the Baroque, Louis XIV., Louis XV. and the Regency are represented. In the Chinese Loggias (a part of the Section of the Far East) Enamel from Canton (from the 15-th to the 18-th centuries), and Snuff-boxes. Snuff-boxes.

On the First Floor, in the right wing is the *Porcelain Section.* Room of Henry II. and Louis XIII.: German porcelain from Ludwigsburg, Fürstenberg, Frankenthal, Thuringia, Vienna, Berlin; English porcelain Chelsea, Worcester, Derby, Wedgewood; Italian porcelain from Venice, Naples, Cano di Monte; French porcelain from Tournay, Nion, Sèvres, Saint Cloud, Vincennes, Chantilly. Room of Louis XIV. Russian Porcelain of the State Factory of the 18-th cent. and the first half of the 19-th cent. In the Gallery, products of the Russian State Porcelain Factory, of the second half of the 19-th to the 20-th cent., and of the Russian Private Factories of Gardner (18-th and 19-th cent.), Popof (19-th cent.); also of Bartenin, Miklashevsky, Archangelsky, Belvedere, Korshez, Baranov and the Moscow *Home Industry.* Here are also collections of Russian Faience of the 19-th cent. from the workshops of Poskotchin, Kutusof — Golenishtchef, Auerbach and others. *Home industry* faience of

the 18-th cent.; glazed earthenware and Faience from the State factories belonging to the 17-th and 18-th centuries, old-fashioned faience of the 15-th and 16-th centuries, faience of the Kiev factory Meshigorye. In the first loggia are some coarse German dishes (of fireproof clay) of the 16-th and 17-th centuries from the Rhine region. In the Flemish Hall Delft faience and its German imitations. In the Farnesse Hall Italian Majolikas of the 15-th to 17-th cent., Spanish-Moorish and French faience of the 17-th to 18-th cent.

In the left wing of the building is the *Far East Section.* In the aula and the two neighbouring halls there are Chinese lacquer objects, woodcarvings, ancient ceramics (from excavations), Chinese and India porcelain, made to order for Russia in the 18-th and 19-th cent. In the side Loggias is enamel of the 15-th to 18-th cent., and stone carvings.

In the centre is the *Near East Section.* In the Main Hall are Moslem glazed tiles of the 13-th cent., a door from Samarkand, stones from Cairo, objects from Khiva and Bukhara etc. In the Halls on either side are wood incrustation work, carpets from Middle Asia, brocade, laces and velvet. In the Baroque Hall are carpets and bronzes of the 15-th and 18-th cent. In the second (Oriental) loggia are Persian carpets of the 17-th and crystal of the 13-th to 16-th cent.

In the "Solyanoi Gorodok" quarter is the *All-Russian Pedagogical Museum,* which is organised by the All-Russian Institute for the study of pedagogical methods and deals with pedagogical, didactical and methodic problems (admission by special permission from the Institute). The Museum is divided into sections: Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Cosmography, Natural Science and Sociology.

The Solyanoi Pereulok ends at *Pestel Street* (former Panteleimonovskaya) which, crossing the *Volodarsky Prospect* eastwards (p. 197) leads to the *Preobrajensky Cathedral,* built by Stasof in 1828. There are some interesting candelabra in this church.

In the *Nadejdinskaya,* N. 35, the Institute for Political Education named after Krupskaya.

Going Westwards, Pestel Street leads to the *Fontanka.* On the left, in house No. 16 the famous Third Division of the Secret Police *(Okhranka)* was formed in 1838, and lead the fight against the Revolutionary movement.

This house was destroyed by the population during the February Revolution in 1917; now its place is occupied by the *Leningrad Government Law Courts.* Nearby, in house No. 20 is the *Leningrad Institute for the Science of Books.*

On the other bank of the Fontanka, beyond the *Pestel Bridge* (former Panteleimonovsky) to the left is seen the *Panteleimon Church,* built in 1722. This church, under Peter the Great was the religious centre of the

workers quarter to which this region belonged. It was rebuilt in 1735—39. To the right is the Summer Garden (p. 182) and the *Square of the Victims of the Revolution* (p. 182); to the left, behind the Moika, which here joins the Fontanka, rises the imposing **Engineer Castle** (Ingenerny Zamok), which may be reached by crossing the *Engineers Bridge*. This castle was built in the Renaissance style, for the Tzar Paul I. by the architect Brenna, together with Bajenov and Sokolov in the years 1796 to 1800. It replaced the Palace of the Tsarina Elizabeth, built by Rastrelli.

In this castle, which the Tsar built for himself in order to have a safe refuge, and which was surrounded by a moat and a wall, he was murdered by his own courtiers on the night of 11/24 March 1801, having lived here scarcely 12 days. In 1822 this castle was transformed into an Engineering School.

From the side of the Summer Garden a beautiful view of the grand staircase, the portico and the gables of the castle is obtainable. Following the Chestnut Alley from the opposite side one passes through a magnificent gate in the octagonal court-yard, in which there are obelisks, ornamented with sculpture and reliefs of military arms. Inside the castle is a chapel containing pictures by Scotti, which was built by Brenna in 1797.

At the present time it is a *Military Engineering School* and adjoining it is the historical **Museum of Military Engineering.**

This museum was started in 1920, from the collections of the State Engineering Department and of the Engineering Academy and School (open: Sunday from 11—3, Wednesday from 11—4).

It illustrates the development of field fortifications and of field and trench warfare etc. Worthy of special notice are the models of the defence of Sebastopol, Port Arthur and the battle of Borodino. There is a department in this museum for antiques from the Engineering Castle and for the Political-Social history of the first School of Engineering.

In the Engineering Castle is also a *Higher School for Military Chemistry* with a **Museum,** which was opened in 1924, methods of chemical attack and defence are shown here (open on Sunday from 11—5).

In front of this castle to the South is the *Monument of Peter the First* in striking Baroque style, on a high pedestal, constructed by Rastrelli senior, by order of Paul the First. The following inscription is placed on the monument: "To the Great-Grand-Father from the Great-Grand-Son 1800." The sculptures on the pedestal are carved by Kozlovsky.

Westwards from the castle on the other side of the Third of July Street is the *Russian Museum* (p. 160).

Two *Pavilions,* which harmonise in style with the castle, are situated at the beginning of the alley in front of it and close to Engineer Street. Further along the right bank of the Fontanka, near the *Belinsky Bridge* (formerly Semenovsky) is the State Circus (formerly Cinizelli). Opposite the Circus, at Fontanka No. 5 is the *Institute for the Observation of Childhood* with a **Museum** (open on Wednesday and Saturday from 11—4). This museum was founded in 1919 and contains sections of aesthetics, handicrafts, and childhood characteristics, comparing mentally backward children (defectives) with normally developed children.

Returning by the Belinsky Bridge to the other bank of the Fontanka, we come to the **Archeological Museum** in house No. 22; this museum belongs to the Department of Archaeology and Art of the Leningrad University (permission to visit is given by the Administration of the Department).

The museum contains the following divisions: the Earlier Stone-age (Paleolithic); Later Stone-age (Neolithic); Brass, Bronze, Iron ages; Lithuanian antiques from the 9-th to 12-th cent.; Finnish antiques from the 10-th to 12-th cent.; Central Asiatic and Russian antiques.

Beginning at the Belinsky Bridge is the short *Belinsky Street* (former Simonovskaya). On the corner of the Mokhovaya is *St. Simon's Church,* built by Semzov in 1732—42 in the Dutch style.

On the *Mokhovaya* No. 40 is the *Museum of the Northern Station* for the defence of plants against destructive pests (open Wednesdays from 12—4).

This museum, founded in 1918, serves both for instructions and demonstrations in the fight against destructive pests in corn, fruit, forests and vegetables by chemical and biological means: it also has a rich collection of plants and insects.

Returning to Belinsky Street, at No. 13, on the corner of Volodarsky Prospect is the *Museum of comparative Religious Thought,* opened in 1922 (open Tuesday and Thursday from 4—6 and any day by request after preliminary notice has been given).

It is under the central administration of the Department of Political Instruction (Glavpolitprosvet.) it contains originals and reproductions of the figures of Gods and various objects of Worship from Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Buddism and some of the Siberian tribes.

Nearby an the Volodarsky Prospect, No. 36, on the corner of the Nekrasov Street (formerly Basseinaya) the poet *Nekrasov* and the famous *Doctor Pirogov* lived.

They both died in this house. Across the street at No. 37—39 is the imposing building of the Agricultural Department of the North Western region. This building extends to the Mokhovaya. In this building (entrance from the Mokhovaya) is a *Museum of Agriculture* (p. 187).

Returning along the Volodarsky Prospect through Belinsky Street to the Fontanka, on the bank (No. 34) is seen the former **Fontanka Palace** *of the counts Sheremetiev,* surrounded by a magnificent cast-iron railing (made in the middle of the 19-th cent. from designs by Corsini). This palace was built in 1752 by a pupil of Rastrelli, Sava Chevakovsky and a serf-architect Fedor Argunov, and later was rebuilt several times by various people, among whom was Guarenghi. The counts of Sheremetiev, the decendents of the Field-marshal (under Peter the First) for whom the castle was built, lived here over a period of 200 years. Therefore, after the October Revolution in 1917 it was transformed into a *Museum* illustrating the life and customs of the nobility (open Thursday and Sunday from 12—4, admission 20 cop.).

In the front of the house the windows bordered by ornamental sculpture and the Corinthian capitals are worthy of notice. Behind the left wing of the building extend the houses, which were formerly let by the Sheremetiev family. In the garden, which extends to the Volodarsky prospect, the Riding School, built by Guarenghi in 1801 is still preserved.

The arrangement of the interior shows the development of the manner of life during the course of two cent. Luxury and splendour gradually increase from the beginning of 18-th cent. and decrease from the second half of the 19-th cent., giving place to the desire for simplicity and comfort. At that time this land was covered with houses, and a large part was occupied by shops, during the construction of which a number of works of art were destroyed.

On the **ground-floor** 4 rooms are occupied by the Record-Office, which has a great historical value. Close to this, with a view on the Fontanka, is the interesting room of the serf-actress T. V. Shlikova, (a peasant slave), the friend of the Countess P. I. Sheremetiev in the 18-th cent.; her possessions and furniture are preserved to the present time. In this room is a pastel of Guttenbrutter, representing a copy of the famous portrait of the Countess P. I. Sheremetiev, painted by *Argunov*. On the walls hang the theatrical scenery of the Sheremetievs country-house in Kuskovo theatre and of other Western-European theatres. In the neighbouring room are the plans and drawings of the Fontanka palace.

On the staircase is the portrait of Fieldmarshall Sheremetiev, painted by *Ivan Argunov;* to left and right are the fire-screens and the saddle-cloth of the Fieldmarshal. The stair-case and the balustrade are the work of *I. F. Starov*. On the **upper floor,** crossing the

servant's room, we reach the corner-room, where are portraits of the families of the Sheremetievs and Viasemskis, among them being the best works of the talented serf-artist family of Argunov. Among these pictures: *Ivan Argunov:* the Chancellor A. Cherkassky, P. B. Sheremetiev. *N. Argunov:* D. M. Sheremetiev as a chield; Praskovia Ivanovna Sheremetieva — the serf actress Parasha, later the wife of Count P. P. Sheremetiev. In the studio is the portrait of Tsar Paul I., by *Rosslin* (1718—1793). The decoration of the next room belongs to the middle of the 19-th cent. Here are the pictures No. 89, *Nicolas Poussin* (1594—1665). The Repose of the Holy Family, No. 106. *Palma junior* (1544—1628): The trial of Solomon. In the oratory, where Praskovia Ivanovna lived and died is her portrait in her coffin. The adjoining church was decorated by *Corsini.* In the silver dining-room is a luxurious table-set made of Altai stones: jasper, porphyry, agate, golden crystal and lapis-lazuli etc. from the designs of Brenna by *Streshkov,* a serf in the Kolivan mines in Siberia. On the wall No. 29 *Levitzky,* the portrait of an unknown man; *Rokotov:* portrait. The marble group representing fighting cocks is attributed to *Canova.* Passing through the Curators-room which was built by *Guarenghi* in 1802, we come to the White Sitting-Room, redecorated by *Corsini* in 1838, with a number of pictures which are worthy of notice. In the Large Hall is a rich *Collection of Arms.* In the Antique Room, where the Sheremetiev family held concerts, hang the portraits of foreign and Russian composers and musicians. In the Green Sitting-Room are pictures of the Russian School of the 19-th cent. and the works of *P. S. Sheremetiev.* The Red Sitting Room was redecorated by *Corsini* in 1837; the former decoration is seen in the water-colour painting by Redkovsky, No. 41. In this room are many pictures by French Masters. Then follow the Bed-Room and the Study of the Count D. N. Sheremetiev, with a valuable library of above 4000 books from the 18-th cent.

Near the Sheremetiev Palace, is the former *Catherine Institute* (Fontanka No. 36), built in 1800 by Semzov and Guarenghi. Inside, the hall is decorated with slender pillars.

Proceding further along Fontanka we come to the Twenty-fifth of October Prospect (p. 158).

Third of July Street, Kryukov-Canal.

Through the street of the 3-rd of July run the trams No. 13; 2 (to Prospect Mayorova); 3 (to Meshdunarodny Prospect); 7 (to the Place of the Communards). Along the Kryukov-Canal the No. 6, 7, 8; to the Yusupov-Palace the latter and also No. 4 (go out at the Vorovsky-Place.

The Twenty fifth of October Prospect (p. 155) is crossed near the "Gostiny Dvor" and the University Library, by the *Ulitza 3-go Yulya* (Third of July Street, former Sadovaya) which is 4 kilometres long, it begins on Revolution Place and ends at the place where the Griboedov Canal enters the Fontanka near the harbour. This street passes through that part of the city in which are located the big Leningrad markets.

To the South-West near the Twenty fifth of October Prospect, No. 26, is the former *Palace of Count Voronzov,* a courtier of the epoch of the Tsaritsa Elisabeth,

which was built by Rastrelli in 1756—58 and surrounded by an artistic railing. Later, up to the time of the Revolution, the School of Pages was situated here. At present there is a military school in the building. In the yard is the *Chapel of the Order of Malta,* built by Guarenghi in 1799 in a classical style for Tsar Paul the I-st, who was at that time Grand-Master of the Order. On the Façade, which is in the Baroque style, there is a white Maltese Cross. Inside is a Catholic and an Orthodox church, also decorated by Guarenghi. Further to the left the *Chernishev Pereulok* leads to the Chernishev Square (p. 156). No. 21 is in the former central building of the Tsarist *State Bank* in which is at the present time the District Office of the State Bank for the North West and the Finance Office of the North-West region. On the side wings of the building, constructed by Guarenghi in 1783—88 are remarkable friezes. Before the main entrance of the Bank, on the side of the *Griboedov Canal* is the arch of the *Bank Bridge* (Bankovsky Most) built by Sokolov and ornamanted with griffins.

Further along the street of the 3-rd of July, opposite the Bank are the Shchukin and Apraksin markets and the Arcades. Close by, in No. 34 is the *Central Museum of External Pedagogy* (open every day from 1—5, excepting on holidays). This museum is under the Central Administrative Dept. of Political Education *(Glavpolitprosvet)* and was reorganised in 1922, having been formerly a travelling museum of the Russian Technical Society.

Its sections are: Social History, Native Language, Literature, Natural Science, Physics, Mathematics and Political Education. Besides the exhibition of Educational Apparatus the museum gives assistance on new educational lines and creates new types of apparatus for external school work in the Workers Faculties, Party Schools, Factory Schools etc.

To the right where the 3-rd of July Street crosses the *Kommissarovskaya* (former Gorokhovaya, p. 142) the Admiralty is seen in the background. Further, on the same street No. 38, is a big red house, which was built in the second half of the 18-th cent. for Sava Yakovlev, a rich merchant who provided for the building *St. Saviour's Church in* 1755—65 in the neighbouring house. The street becomes wider and passes into the *Sennaya Ploshchad* (Hay Place) which is a large square place, occupied by a spacious roofed market halls. Formerly this locality had a bad reputation and was known as

"Petersburg Slums". It is immortalised in Dostoievsky's novel "Crime and Punishment". Dostoievsky was living at No. 14 *Stolyarny Pereulok,* the street crossing to the right from Sennaya, when he wrote the story, and he places the hero of this book, Rodion Raskolnikov, in the same house.

In the quarter between the Sennaya Ploshchad and the Fontanka, on the Gorstkin street and *Meshdunarodny (International) Prospect,* former Zabalkansky, are large food and „second hand" markets, many Jews used to live here and all this region had the character of a ghetto. On the opposite side of the Fontanka at No. 6 is the former *Obukhov Hospital,* built in 1782—84 by Rusca. Several houses further along in No. 118, the poet *Derjavin* lived in the 18-th cent. Meshdunarodny Prospect leads southwards to the *Moscow Triumphal Arch* (p. 235).

Further along on the Third of July Street, in house No. 50, is the extensive *Yusupov Garden.* The part facing towards the Fontanka is dominated by the house of Prince Yusupov, built by Guarenghi, afterwards the *Ministry of Transport* occupied this building. On the Eastern side of the garden facing the Meshdunarodny Prospect No. 9 is the *Institute of the Engineers of Ways of Communication,* built by Thomon in 1810. Since the Revolution of October 1917, the Institute has included Faculties for Land, Water and Air Communication and also a Workers Faculty. In this building is also a **Museum,** founded in 1830 (open Sunday and Thursday from 11—3) illustrating the historical development of means of communication. This is the only museum of its kind in the Soviet Union and one of the best in Europe.

Among other things should be noticed, the models of the first locomotive constructed in Russia, the wooden Neva bridge by Aldon, and of the Kiev Dniepr bridge; the models of the boats of the 18-th and 19-th cent., of the scaffold used in the erection of the Alexander Column (p. 173); of the ice-breaker boat "Baikal", Dredgers etc. diagrams, photographs, natural history, historical collections and

On the corner of the 3-rd of July street and the *Mayorov Prospect* (former Vosnesensky), which leads to the Maria Palace (p. 147) is the *Alexander Market* with Antique shops. To the right hand on the Mayorov Prospect is *the Church of the Ressurection,* built by Renaldi in 1760—77 in the Baroque style; the church steeple was built in 1830.

Further along is the *Nikolsky Market,* which was formerly the meeting place of artisans form all parts of Russia who were hired here. Behind the market, to the right the Griboedov Canal crosses the *Kryukov Canal;* this latter connects, the three parallel waterways of the Central rayon. From the bridge at the

place where the canals cross, there is an interesting view.

Further to the left the *Lermontov Prospect* (former Mogilevskaya) leads to the remains of the *Egyptian bridge* on the Fontanka. The prospect continues towards the South and ends at the Baltic Station (p. 237).

Towards the West, the 3-d of July street extends into the *Turgenyev Place,* former Pokrovskaya, which is the centre of the former Kolomenskaya district. (At the foundation of the city the Italian architect Tresini, cut openings in the wood and called them columns; hence the name Kolomenskaya.) The square is dominated by the *Pokrovskaya* church in its centre, surrounded by a market. The whole place gives the impression of a typical corner taken from a Russian provincial town. To the left, in the corner near the old five storied house, is an empty space, where formerly stood the little house of *Petrashevsky;* the latter founded the first socialist circle in Russia about the year 1860. After the arrest of the members of this circle, 20 of them, among whom was Dostoyevski, were deported to Siberia.

Towards the North, near Turgenyev Place, on the corner of Masterskaya and Torgovaya the Stanislav Church (Catholic), built about the year 1830 in the classical style, attracts attention.

At the end of the 3-rd of July street, on the Griboedov Canal No. 166 is **the Central Geographical Museum** (open Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday 11—3, admission 20 cop.). This museum was founded in 1919, its aim being to represent the characteristic parts of the country from the stand-point of physics and anthropo-geography.

Ground Floor: The Sea. Methods of oceanographic investigation (aparatus, maps, diagrams). Collections dealing with hydrology and with the Fauna and Flora of the SSSR seas; the section of the Barents Sea is especially rich, there is also much material relating to the Neva Bay.

First Floor: The Land. A description of the geographical landscape of the SSSR. illustrated by maps, bass-reliefs, cartograms, diagrams, photographs, natural history, historial collections and household utensils. Here are the drawing rolls of the artist Piassetsky, like a giant note book several kilometers in length. He gives on them, pictures of his travels by the Siberian Railway and in China. Further on are pictures and sketches by Albert Benois, Borisov, Wagner, Vereshchagin, Semenov-Tianshansky, Makovsky and others. Busts of famous Russian explorers and geographic scientists, including Krusenstern, Mushketov, Krapotkin. Of all the collections, which are being rearranged and elaborated, only the Finnish-Scandinavian section is exhibited complete.

At the end of the 3-rd of July Street the *Maly Kalinkin Bridge* leads across the Griboedov Canal to the *Kalinkin Square,* from which the *Galley Island* (Galerny Ostrov) is reached by a small bridge. Here are the wharves. At the junction of the Fontanka with the Neva, to the South, is a small island called *Observation Island* (Podzorny Ostrov) where stood the "Observation House" of Peter I., to which he often retired to watch the arrival of boats.

From the Kalinkin Square the *Bolshoi (Great) Kalinkin Bridge* lies across the Fontanka, on the left bank of which is a line of Hospitals. Further to the East, on the *Fontanka,* in No. 146 is the *Printing Office* of the Department for the preparation of State Documents, the former

Russian Court and State Printing Offices, a building of the eighteenth cent.

The Griboedov and Kryukov Canals border the *Ploshchad Kommunarov* (Place of the Communards, former Nikolaevskaya). The *Nicholas Cathedral* (Nikolsky Sobor) dominates the square with its belfry, built in the Russian Baroque style in 1753—62, by Chevakinsky, a pupil of Rastrelli.

Close by toward the West on the Yekateringovsky Prospect No. 51 is the **Intendancy Museum** containing uniforms and articles of military equipment of Russian and Foreign armies from the time of Peter I.

Going further along the Kryukov Canal we reach the *Theatre Square* where stands the imposing building of the *Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre* (former Marie Theatre), which was rebuilt on the site of the Tsars Circus by Cavos in 1860. Opposite is the *Leningrad State Conservatoire,* in which are two Concert Halls, built by Thomon in 1803. In the building of the Conservatoire is the *Museum named after M. I. Glinka and A. G. Rubinstein* containing mementos of these two famous Russian musicians. On the South of the Square is the *Statue of the Composer Glinka,* erected by Bach in 1902. A few steps further on is the *Ulitza Dekabristov* (street of the Dekabrists, former Officerskaya), to the right, on the bend of the Griboedov Canal, the *Lion Bridge* which has a *splendid view of this characteristic corner of old Petersburg.

Further along the Kryukov Canal to the left, are the ruins of the seven towered *"Lithuanian Castle"* (Litovsky Zamok), built in the pseudo-Gothic style at the end of the 18-th cent. Formerly it served as a barracks, later as a prison, and during the February Revolution in 1917 it was burned down by the Revolutionary Masses.

Turning to the right, across the *Prison Bridge,* and along the Moika, we reach No. 94 the former **Yusupov Palace,** which in 1919 was transformed into a museum (temporarily closed for rearrangement). The main part of the large light-yellow building with white pillars, was built by Giacomo Guarenghi at the end of the 18-th cent.; later on it was several times rebuilt. The left wing of the building and the interior decoration belong to the period of 1830. Before the Revolution the castle was occupied by Prince Yusupov. In one of the rooms of the basement the monk Grigory Rasputin, was murdered in December 1916; Rasputin had an enormous in-

fluence on the Tsars family and on the Government of the country.

The *Festal-Court* (cour d'honneur) is worth attention, surrounded by a columned cloister with an exit on the street of the Dekabrists. Over the entrance to the court from this side is an arch decorated with busts and a Maltese Cross.

The palace contains a collection of about 1000 pictures and also a collection of bronze and marble sculptures, gobelins and furniture.

The vestibule and the front-door, which lead to the first floor, were planned at the end of 19-th century. On the stair-case are 2 marble sphinxes and two vases belonging to the first quarter of the 18-th century and bronze sculptures of Cupid and Hercules (equestrian), both by *M. I. Kozlovsky* (1753—1802). The Gobelin-Room: 3 large gobelins, representing the Caledonian Hunt (a present from the French King Louis XVIII. to Prince N. B. Yusupov). The 4-th gobelin from the series "Childrens Games" of the time of Louis XIV. The Green-Sitting-Room is in the style of the second half of the 19-th cent.: the pictures are mainly by French artists of the 19-th cent.; a portrait of the Princess S. N. Yusupova, the last owner of the palace, by *B. A. Serov;* a portrait of Princess T. A. Yusupov, *by K. Winterhalter.*

The Pink Sitting-Room, the Blue Sitting-Room and the Rotunda, were arranged in 1830. The ceilings were painted by *Toricelli.* Here worthy of note are pictures by: *Claude Lorrain, F. Lemoin, N. Largillière, F. Boucher, O. Fragonard, Hubert Robert, G. B. Greuze* and others. Among the magnificent works of art in bronze is an enormous candelabrum bearing the coat-of arms of the Yusupov Princes, a clock made by *P. F. Tomir,* the copy of a monument of the Bavarian Grand Prince Max-Emannuel, by an unknown master. There is another marble statue by *A. Canova,* a Cupid. Returning to the Green Sitting-Room, on the right is the Small Hall, decorated in the style of the thirties of the 19-th cnt., its ceiling painted by *Toricelli.* Further on is the splendid Great White Hall of the beginning of the 19-th cent. In the half-rotunda hangs the portrait of the Prince B. N. Yusupov in a Tartar costume, by *A. I. Baron Groß* (1771—1835). The next five halls form the Picture Gallery of the palace. They were especially arranged for that purpose in the beginning of the 19-th cent. This gallery has many first class works of art of the French, Dutch, German and Italian Schools, among which are pictures by *Rembrandt.* At the present time the gallery is being re-arranged. The halls of the gallery end in a theatre and a foyer which were finally rebuilt in 1900 by the architect Stepanov. In the foyer there are some splendid Flemmish gobelins of the 17-th cent., representing episodes from the lives of the Roman Emperors Titus and Vespassian; there are also some large Sèvres vases of the middle of the 19-th cent.

Further along the Moika we reach the Marie Square (p. 147).

Returning to the Kryukov Canal, to the right the old *"Bridge of Kisses"* (Most Potzeluev), ornamented with pyramids, leads across the Moika. To the left on the island, formed by the canals, stands the Provision

Depot, called *"Novaya Gollandia"* (New Holland), surrounded by walls, which also enclose a reservoir. This building was erected by De la Mothe in the middle of the 18-th cent. and was used formerly as a depot for the equipping of Warships. On the inner side the walls decend in steps. In the centre is a fine covered bridge over the canal.

From the western corner of the Novaya Gollandia, going along the Moika No. 122 is the *Geographical Institute.* This is a High School of Geography with two faculties: general geography and ethnography, and it also includes the Institute of Economic-Geographical Investigation.

To the left on the *Maklina Prospect* (Mac-Lean prospect, former English), No. 32 is the *State Institute of Physics named after P. E. Lesgaft,* in which Students of Natural-history work. This building also contains the Natural History Investigation Institute. In the Institute is a *Museum for Comparative Anatomy and Zoology* (open Thursday and Sunday from 11—4).

This museum was founded in 1844 and till recently contained the collections of the scientist Lesgaft and his pupils, (prepared specimens, stuffed animals, drawings etc.). Altough this museum was previously very incomplete, owing to the fact that the material was collected by individual effort, since 1919 it has been completed on a definite plan.

From the Western corner of the "Novaya Gollandia" the *Ulitza Pisareva* (former Alekseevskaya) leads to the Neva. On the corner of the *Krassnaya Ulitza* (former Gallernaya) rises the palace of the *Counts Bobrinsky,* a typical house of the Aristocracy of the end of the 18-th cent., built by the architect Rusca. On the façade the gables and the decorations surrounding the windows are well worth notice. At present the *Historical-Social-Section of the Russian Museum* occupies this building, temporarly closed (admission by special permission).

This section was formed in 1918, its aims are to illustrate the history, living conditions and the social development of the city population of Russia from the 18—19 centuries by means of pictures, furniture, stuffs, silver objects and household articles. It consists of the following sections: 1. Social conditions and mode of life during the epoch of the Despotic Tsars (1700—1761), 2. Social conditions and mode of life at the time when serfdom was in force (1761—1825), 3. Social conditions and mode of life during the period when equal rights were granted to all citizens (1825—1917); there are also materials of the social conditions and mode of life for the period following the October Revolution in 1917. This material is now on view in exhibitions.

Further along, the *Ulitza Pisareva* is bordered on

the left by the canal of the *New Admirality*. On the other bank of the canal is the New Admirality built together with docks and warfs in the middle of the 19-th cent. by Anert. At the junction of the canal with the Neva stands a small *church* in the style of Vladimir Susdal, built by Peretiakovitch in memory of the sailors who perished in the Russo-Japanese war. Inside the church the mosaics and the entrance to an underground church are worthy of attention.

From the end of the Ul. Pisareva on the bank of the Neva, is a splendid view of the giant river covered with shipping. On the other side of the Neva, on the Vassilievsky Island, are seen the porticoes of the *Mining Institute* (p. 248). Along the *Naberejnaya Krassnogo Flota* (the quay of the Red Fleet, former English Quay) stand out a great number of palaces; among which, near a plain *English Church,* are at No. 44 the former *Palace of the Counts Rumiantzev* and No. 4 a house, built by Thomon in the beginning of the 19-th cent., inside which are a beautiful staircase and hall. Along the Quay of the Red Fleet is the *Bridge of Lieutenant Shmidt*, former Nikolaevskaya. From this point, turning to the right on the *Ploshchad Truda* (Labour Square, former Blagoveshchenskaya), is the imposing building of the **Palace of Labour** (Dvoretz Truda). This was built in 1862 by Stakenschneider for the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevitch, and up to the time of the Revolution it was the Xenien Institute for the daughters of the Nobility. At the present time the Councils of the Trade Unions of the north-west region and the Leningrad Gubernia are domiciled there. In front of the building is a *Statue of a Worker.* Beyond the canal the walls of the *Novaya Gollandia* (p. 195) may be seen.

Further along to the East the *Boulevard Profsoyusov* (boulevard of the Trade Unions, former Kavalergardsky) leads to the Dekabrist Square (p. 143).

The Uritzky Palace. — Smolny.

To the Uritzky-Palace go the trams No. 17; to the Smolny No. 13, 17 and 18.

To the east of the *Summer Garden,* after crossing the Fontanka (p. 183) and following the Neva along the Jaurès Quay, we come to the Liteyny Bridge (formerly Alexander Bridge), which leads across the Neva to the Vyborg District (p. 260). This bridge forms the terminal point of *the Volodarsky* (formerly Liteyny) *Pro-*

spect, one of the main streets of the city. It derives its former name from the *foundries* (Liteyny Dom), which stood at the other end of this street up to 1851. In this locality, Bruce, one of the Peter's artillery generals, established a special artillery suburb, with barracks, gun-foundries etc. The Tsarevitch Alexis and his partisans, who were hostile to Peter's innovations and faithful adherents to the old traditions, also settled in this locality — in the *Russkaya Sloboda* (Russian Suburb).

During the revolution of February 1917, the regiments of the guards that had their barracks in this part of the town, went over to the side of the people; this finally assured the victory of the revolution.

The Volodarsky prospect, which connects the centre with the important workmen's quarters of the „Vyborg side", was generally speaking the centre of revolutionary events in the February revolution.

At the beginning of the Volodarsky Prospect (No. 3) is the so-called *New Arsenal,* built in 1808 by Demirtzov. The frieze and colonnade were removed at a later period. Twenty obsolete guns and mortars are placed in front of this Arsenal..

On the corner of Tchaikovsky Street (formerly Sergievskaya), almost immediately opposite the South wing of the Arsenal, stands the *Sergievskaya Church* (Church of St. Sergius) built in 1795—1800 by Demirzov and containing a remarkable iconostase.

On the corner of the Volodarsky Prospect and of the Voinov Street (formerly Shpalernaya) stand the ruins of the *District Tribunal,* erected by Bazhenov in 1770 on the site of the former artillery-yard. This building was set on fire and destroyed in the first days of the February Revolution.

The street which lies next to the Volodarsky Prospect and is parallel to it (on its East side) is the *Nadezhdinskaya.* No. 35 in this street is the *Pedagogical Institute of Political Education* named after N. K. Krupskaya, with **a permanent anti-religious exhibition** attached to it (open on Sundays from 12 to 5). This exhibition consists of the following sections: History of Religion, Christianity; Church and State in Russia; Science and Religion; Marxism and Religion.

Turning from the Volodarsky Prospect into the *ul. Voinova* (formerly Shpalernaya) we come to what was the gaol for preliminary imprisonment (to the right, on the site of the old palace of Bruce). Many revolutionaries (including Lenin during the whole year 1896) have had to suffer within this prison's dreary and unhealthy walls. On the corner of the Ulitza Voinova and of the Tchernyshev Prospect (formerly Vossnesenskaya) stands the *Church of the Holy Virgin "Joy of the Sorrowful"* (Vsekh Skorbyashchikh) built in 1818 by Rusca in classic

style. Farther on, past the barracks of one of the former *cavalry regiments* of the Guards (Nos. 41—43) also built by Rusca, we reach the **Uritzky Palace** (Dvoretz Uritzkogo, formerly the Taurida Palace).

This domed building which was erected in 1782 by Starov for Potemkin, prince of Taurida (the conqueror of the Crimea), is adorned with frescoes painted by Scotti. In 1791 this palace became the property of the Tsar Paul, who from sheer hatred of Potemkin had it turned into a barrack. It was restored by Rusca in the beginning of the 19-th cent., after the Tsar Paul's death. From 1906 till 1917 it was the seat of the *State-Duma.*

During the February Revolution of 1917, this palace became the centre of political life. In the vast appartments of the right wing the Provisional Committee of the State Duma held its sittings. This Committee was formed after the downfall of the Tsarist monarchy and from among its members (and likewise on the same premises) the Provisional Government came to be constituted. It was here that during the first days of revolution the Tsarist ministers were brought when they were arrested, and here also the provisions found in the city were delivered. In the right wing (room 41) the War Commission — the Military Staff of the Revolutionists — held its sittings. The left wing of the Palace was occupied by the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies *(Soviet),* which was the first formed in Russia immediately after the first symptoms of revolution appeared. The Soviet sat in rooms 11, 12 and 13, where the Duma Budget Commission had formerly been located. It was in room No. 11 that the historical sitting of March 12-th, 1917 took place, during which the news was received of the army's siding with the insurgent people, and the consequent victory of the revolution. In room No. 13, where the Soviet Executive Committee used to sit, the famous order No. 1 was issued on March 14-th, which abolished entirely (and not only at the front) the military salute to superior officers and allowed the soldiers to take part in political life. During the Kerensky period the Palace frequently became the object of demonstrations. Especially on July 3-th 1917 (July 16-th New Calendar) large crowds of workmen, sailors and soldiers assembled within its walls, for the first time using the Bolshevist watchword: "All power to the Soviets". And it was in this same room that the Constituant Assembly held its one and only meeting in January 1918.

At present this Palace (which after the murder of Uritzky was named after him) is occupied by the Leningrad *Communist University,* founded in 1921 and *named after Zinoviev.* An Institute for Scientific Research is attached to this University. The Palace is used by the Leningrad Soviet for its ceremonial sessions.

The *court of honour* is enclosed by a fine railing and a colonnade leads to the entrance to the Palace. Inside — the handsome Octagon room leads to the grandiose Catherine Hall, which is also adorned with columns; here on January 5-th, 1918 the Council of People's Commissars proclaimed the dissolution of the Constituant Assembly and thus definitely established the power of the Soviets. In this hall is placed a bust of *Uritzky,* the work of Molov. Farther on we find a conservatory, also with columns; in

1906 it was rebuilt as a room for some of the sessions of the State Duma. The chapel of the Palace is also worthy of note; it was built at the same time and in the same classic style as the Palace itself.

Close to the Palace extends the vast *Taurida Garden* (Tavrichesky Sad), with ponds, pavilions and hot houses. Splendid entertainments were given here in the days of Catherine II. The "palace of Taurida's prince" was been sung in a celebrated poem by Derzhavin. The hothouses situated in the park are now used for purposes of scientific and industrial gardening and for scientific experiments.

Farther along the *Voinov street* past No. 62, which is the Cavalry *High School of the Red Army*, you reach the Square *Zodchego Rastrelli,* after the sculptor Rastrelli (former Catherine place), where the **Smolny Convent** (Smolny Monastyr) stands.

Before the founding of the town, the Swedish Fort Sabina stood on the present site of the convent facing the fortress Nyenshantz which stood on the right side of the Neva and which was connected by a road to the Moscow highroad. It was here that Peter I. kept stores of pitch and tar for his shipbuilding. (Smola is the Russian for Tar — whence the name *Smolny).* The Tsaritsa Elisabeth intended to erect a palace on this place, but later on decided to found a convent, in which she meant to spend her last days. Rastrelli was entrusted with the building of it, which he accomplished between 1744 and 1757; it is in baroque style.

The great *Cathedral* of the Convent, 80 meters high with its five cupolas, the surronding wall, the tower at the corner and the railing, form an artistic whole. The interior of the Cathedral was rebuilt by Stassov, the ikonostase is also his work.

On the Southern side of the Convent adjoining it and connected with it is the edifice of the educational establishment for girls of the nobility **(Smolny Institut)** which Catherine II. founded. In compliance with the pedagogical ideas of the 18-th cent. this establishment was supposed to isolate the children from the outer world as well as from their families and to create "a new species of humanity". In the front of this edifice, built in simple, severely classical style, in 1806—08, stand on the *ploshchad Diktatury* (Square of Dictatorship, formerly Lafon's square) two *Arched* Porticoes; they were erected by the Soviet Government, in severe classical style, in 1923. On the one to the right is the inscription: "Workers of the world unite", on the one to the left: "The first Soviet of the proletarian Dictatorship".

The inscriptions relate to the part played by this building in the Revolution of October 1917 and afterwards.

From the summer of 1917 it was here, in close proximity to the political centre then located in the Taurida Palace (p. 198), that the Central Executive Committee of the first All-Russian Congress of the Soviets, the Committees of the Soviets of Petrograd and of the All-Russian Trade-Unions, were domiciled. In the days of October 1917 the Revolutionary War Committee, which occupied the rooms Nos 10 and 17, prepared the coup d'eat. The 2nd All-Russian Congress of the Soviets, which assembled on the 25th October (7th November New Calendar) in the great Hall decorated with white columns, decreed, after the occupation of the Winter-Palace, the transference of the governmental power to the Soviets, and also elected the first Council of the People's Commissaries. Until its removal to Moscow the Smolny Institute continued to be the residence of the Soviet Government, and here also Lenin and Trotzky lived during this time (the room occupied by Lenin has now been turned into a museum).

This edifice is at present occupied by the *Soviet of the Leningrad Province*, and by the Economic Council of the Northwest District (Ekoso), as well as by the Committees of the Russian Communist Party of the North-West district and of the Leningrad province.

In front of the Smolny Insitute is a *monument to Karl Marx*, the work of Kozlof.

Starting from the neighbourhood of the Smolny the *Sovietsky prospect* (former Suvorov Prospect) leads in a south-westerly direction to the Twenty Fifth of October Prospect (p. 231). On the right the *Kirochnaya*-street, leading to the Volodarsky Prospect (p. 197). In this street is the *Suvorov Museum* with memorials of the Field-marshal Suvorov and his time. Next to the museum is the *Governmental Clinical Institution* and near the Volodarsky prospect the fine *Lutheran Church* built by Velten in 1779. Turning to the right into the *Gospitalnaya*, which is the first street crossing the Sovietsky prospect, we see the houses No. 3—9 occupied by the *Governmental Scientific-Technical Institution.*

The *Okhta-bridge*, situated south of the Smolny, connects this part of the town with the suburb *Malaya (little)- Okhta*, inhabited by workers. North of the bridge, at the confluence of the rivulet Bolshaya-Okhta with the Neva, are extensive shipping wharves.

The Hermitage.

Trams, No. 4, 5, 8, 12 (Prospect of the 25-th of October).

The **State Hermitage** (Gossudarstvenny Ermitazh, p. 179) is one of the most important Museums in the

world. The Museum was erected and arranged as a Museum in 1840—52, from the plans of the Munich architect Klenze; the interior decoration is also his work. Ten gigantic figures in grey granite, by Terebenev, support the peristyle on the facade, which looks on to Khalturin street.

The new Museum inherited the name of *Hermitage* (place of retirement and rest) together with its first collection, which was founded by Catherine II. in 1765 as a Cabinet of Art for the few elect of her intimate circle. At first, the collection was placed by De la Mothe in a pavilion; then it was transfered to the Old Hermitage, a building erected by Velten in 1775 adjoining the Winter Palace. In 1778—87 a wing was added to it by Guarenghi; finally Nicolas I. gave to the greatly enlarged Museum the site that it now occupies. and made it accessible to a larger public. After the October Revolution of 1917 a part of the collections, which had been steadily increasing, was placed in the Winter Palace, called in consequence "Palace of Art" (p. 173), Among the treasures of the Museum the following should be specially noted; the Picture Gallery; the Collection of Cameos and Intaglios, which contains over 26,000 specimens and is one of the richest of the world; ; the Collection illustrating Helleno-Scythian culture, which is unique in its completeness; important collections of Egyptian, Mesopotamian, Greek-Roman, Byzantine and Mohammedan art; one of the richest collections of Mediaeval Weapons; treasures of Applied Art (objects of ivory, porcelain, silver, snuff boxes) from France, Germany and England.

The Museum is open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays from 11 to 4, in winter from 11 to 3. Entrance fee 20 cop. The sections that are to be found in the Palace of Art are closed in winter (from November to May). At present the following sections are open:

Ground-floor: Antiquities of the classical East (Egypt and Assyria); Greco-Roman antiquities; Engravings.

First floor: Picture Gallery; Collection of silver objects; medieval and Renaissance section; Collection of Porcelain.

Palace of Art (form. Winter Palace): Exhibition of French painting of the 17-th and 18-th cent.; of Italian painting of the 17-th and 18-th cent., and Western European painting of the 19-th cent.; Collection of weapons.

The following sections are being reorganized and are shortly to be opened: Ivory carving, subdivided into Early Christian and Byzantine, Early Mediaeval and Romance, Gothic, Russian (18-th—19-th cent.) sub-sections; Section of Early Christian Antiquities; Numismatics (one of the richest collections in the world, with its 300 000 and more coins and medals, and in the Russian section, that of the Greek towns on the coast of the Black sea, and of the Mohammedan

East, doubtless the richest); Stone-carving in the 18-th cent.; Helleno-Scythian antiquities; Exhibition of Italian painting of the 14-th—16-th cent; Raphael's Loggia, an exact copy of the original paintings in Rome, by the painter Unterberger in the 18-th cent.; Cameos and Intaglios of the Renaissance period and of the 17-th cent.

Ground floor. On the right of the stately Hall are the rooms of the *Section of Antiquities,* which occupies nearly the whole of the ground-floor.

Greek monumental-decorative sculpture is represented here almost exclusively by Roman copies; Roman sculpture, on the contrary, is shown in original works. This section contains moreover a rich collection of antique vases, terracottas and cameos. The collection was begun by Peter I., who purchased the „Venus of Tauris" (Taurida). In the reign of Catherine II. the rich collection of Lyde-Brown was added to the existing nucleus (1787) in the 19-th cent.; it was enriched by the addition of the collections of the Demidof family (in 1851) and that of the Marquis Campana (in 1861).

Room XVIII. *Greek Sculpture in the 5-th cent. B. C.* Note: 119. The Torso of Athenae (archaic type), in green basalt and bronze, typical of the beginning of the 5-th cent. *98. Athenae, of the Campana collection, attributed to the circle of Agoricrit, pupil of Phydias, — a model of pure monumental sculpture of the middle of the 5-th cent. 103-a. Aphrodite (from the Pavlovsk Park), attributed to the circle of Alcamenes, from the middle of the 5-th cent. **102. The Sorranzo Eros, from the Sorranzo palace in Venice, a good Roman copy of Greek bronze statue dating from the 70-s of the 5-th cent. B. C.; it represents the Ionic school of sculpture with its interest in movement and individuality. 127. Head of a youth (in green Egyptian basalt, dating from about 430 B. C.), a specimen of the formal Peloponnesian school of Polyclete.

Room XVII. *The 4-th cent. B. C.* *272. Heracles (Roman copy from the original statue of the middle of the 4-th cent. B. C., in the manner of Skopas), full of earnest, tense pathos. 294. Head of Meleager (Roman copy from the middle of the 4-th cent., the original statue probably due to Skopas). *278. Satyr reposing (copy of the work by Praxiteles, full of charm). 264-a. Eros (from the Pavlovsk Palace) from the middle of the 4-th cent. — Farther: Heracles resting (Roman copy of the famous statue by Lysippus) —. Heracles fighting the lion (Roman copy of the Greek statue by Lysippus, 4-th cent. B. C.). — It is in this room that **the famous silver vase is to be found, that was excavated from the burial-mound of Chertomlyk, (Greek workmanship, with figures of Scythians).

Room XVI. *Greek and Roman busts;* including: 481. A characteristic bust of a man of the time of the Republic. *483-a. Bust of Vitellius, in yellow marble (1-st cent. A. D.). 273. Eros stringing his bow, by Lysippus.

Room XV. *Roman busts of the 1-st cent. B. C. to the 3-d cent. A. D.,* a splendid collection of busts and statues, characteristic of the originality and creative genius of the Roman portrait-sculptures, chiefly of the Imperial period. Of the works belonging to the Republican period the following are worthy of mention: 196-a, Bust of a woman (in the second window recess); in the middle row, *a beautiful bronze head of a man with (incrusted) eyes. 174. Statue of Augustus as Jupiter, remarkable for the calm and severe style (influenced by Greece) proper to the earlier period of the Empire. 242. Bust of a captive German woman (in the central niche next to the statue of Augustus). 188. Bust of Cicero (4-th niche), typical of the Roman Baroque style of the middle of the 1-st cent. A. D., with its attempts at expression and plastic beauty. Busts of Lucius Verus and 25. of Antinous (between the 4-th and 5-th window-niches), both belonging to the would-be classical period of the 2-nd cent. A. D. 205. Bust of a Syian woman, remarkable for its nervous refinement, — a good specimen of the realistic school of the latter half of the 2-nd cent. and of the 3-rd cent. (4-th window-niche). 213. Bust of a young degenerate patrician (also in the 4-th niche). 235. Bust of the Emperor Balbinus, the epitome of sensuality and egoism (in the central row). 232. Bust of the Emperor Philipp the Arab (1-st window-niche), showing the brutal energy of a Barbarian who has ascended the throne.

The two rooms of the section of Classical East follow.

Room XIII. *Egyptian antiquities.* This collection is, it is true, in many respects inferior to the great Egyptian collections of the Cairo, Paris, and London Museums, nevertheless it gives by its variety a complete idea of the life and manners of ancient Egypt. — Case 36. Objects found in prehistoric graves of the stone age; further on, a mummy exposed, and a mummy in its coffin with the lid on, ready for burial; several sarcophagi, of stone and of painted wood, including a sarcophagus of the Middle Empire (near the last window). Case 33. Wooden statuettes representing slaves. Case 31. Figures representing "Ushebti" (ministering spirits in the other world). Case 32. Masks and va-

rious objects pertaining to burial ceremonies. The following among the sepulchral monuments should be noted: The Pharaoh Amen-em-het III. (Middle Empire); Monument of a State functionary; Group representing a dignitary with his mother and sister (in the time of Echen-Aton); A colossal Statue of the lion-headed goddess Sekhmet. Case 26—27. Statues of gods, in bronze. In the central glass case are amulets and ornaments. Case 37. Objects made of opaque glass (imitation of semi-opaque stones). Case 34. Objects of common use (sandals, combs etc.). Further on, rolls of papyrus manuscripts from the times of the Middle and the Later Empire, in hieratic and demotic writing; among them are to be noted: The Golenishchef papyrus (opposite to the statue of Amen-em-het III.), one of the most ancient of extant relics of secular literature, ascribed to the beginning of the 2-nd millenium B. C., and containing "The story of a shipwrecked man". The same case contains a collection of diverse Egyptian manuscripts, including Coptic MSS.

Room XIV. A small *Assyrian* collection. Stone slabs with reliefs of Assyrian Kings and gods, from the palaces of Assurnasirpal (9-th cent. B. C.) and Sargon II. (8-th cent. B. C.) Glass cases with cuneiform tablets and cylinders, rings etc.

To the right from the room XIII: Room XI. *Section of engravings and drawings.* This collection had already been started in the reign of Catherine II.; it contains at present over 200,000 engravings and drawings, partly exhibited, partly kept in portfolios. Copper-plate engravings by Rembrandt, English black engravings, English carricatures, French popular caricatures dating from the Great Revolution, coloured engravings by Bartolozzi and by Skorodumov, a Russian engraver of the 18-th cent. — are specially worthy of note. The showcases are also used for periodical exhibitions.

The public is not admitted to the rich collection of drawings made by artists of various schools — only those visitors who come with scientific purposes are allowed to view it. The chefs-d'oeuvre of this collection are the 1067 drawings by Jacques Callot and his school and the pen and ink portraits by Fr. Clouet and Dumoustier (16-th cent.).

Room X. *Hellenistic vases* of the 3-rd—1-st cent. B. C., ornamented with red and black figures. Silver vessels and glass objects dating from the Roman Empire. Show-case with Hellenistic and Roman cameos, including the famous Gonzago or Malmaison cameo, which represents the heads of a young Imperial couple (Indian Sardonyx). In the middle stands a vase with figures in low relief and friezes, — from Cumae (beginning of 3-rd cent. B. C.).

Room IX. *Terracottas.* A splendid collection of statuettes of the 6-th—2-nd cent. B. C., giving a thorough insight into the every day life of that period. Cases 11—15. Statuettes from Tanagra in Beotia. Case 19. Polychrome vases, representing figures (5-th cent. B. C.). Objects found in ancient Phanagoria in the Taman peninsula of the Black sea. Attention should be given to a vase shaped like a sphinx with wings with a beautiful woman's head; Aphrodite in a shell; a siren (found in the vicinity of Kerch). Further on stands a show-case with excellent antique cut cameos, dating from the period between the 2-nd cent. B. C. and the Roman Empire.

Room VIII. *Etruscian Art.* Vases, lamps and various articles of common use, made of bronze and terracotta and belonging to the Archaic epoch. The style of all these objects is greatly influenced by Greek art.

To the left of the Hall:

Room I. *Room of Dionysus (Hellenistic epoch).* In the centre stands 105. Dionysus, leaning on a sacred statue of Aphrodite (of the 3-rd cent. B. C.); about this statue are placed figures No. 15. and 25. dancing satyrs, full of life and movement (2-nd cent. B. C.). 315. The Venus of Taurida (3-rd cent. B. C.), of the type of the Medici Venus, — purchased by Peter I. and at first placed in the Summer Garden and later on in the Taurida Palace. Further on a group of Muses: 4 and 6, of the school of Praxiteles; 9. Hellenistic type; 2. Classic type. 267. Dionysus with a cup, a splendid copy from a Greek original (4-th cent. B. C.).

Room II. *Decorative sculpture of the Hellenistic period.* In the middle of the room stands a statue (intended for a fountain) of the air-goddess Aera on a swan, full of graceful movement (Roman work of the 1-st cent. A. D., — after a Greek model). Beside it — 45. Eros on a dolphin (3-rd cent. after Christ), one of the

best antique renderings of a child. 36a. Boy with duck (from the Yussupov collection) and further on a series of figures of children. 18. A shepherd, very realistically rendered, Roman copy of a specimen of Greek "genre" sculpture (to the right of door leading to Room I). 49. Silenus (from Tsarskoye-Selo).

Room III. *(Room of Zeus.)* In the center of this room stands the colossal statue 101. Zeus, a Roman copy of the Greek original of the 4-th cent. B. C., in the style of Phidias' statues in the Temple at Olympia. 125. Head of Athene, a Roman copy of the Greek original (of the middle of the 5-th cent. B. C.) of the Cretian sculptor Crassilaus. 126. Head of a goddess (Hera) of the latter half of the 5-th cent. B. C., with eyes of precious stones. 136. Woman's head (presumably a goddess), in the style of the Parthenon frieze of Phydias' school. 103. Statue of Aphrodite in the style of Alcamenos. 21. Man's torso, fragment of a statue that probably represented Hermes resting. 141. Head of Hermes, reproduction of the Hermes type of the Propyleae in Athens (in the style of Alcamenos, dating circa 460 B. C.). Two antique sarcophagi: 337. of the time of Marcus Aurelius (2-nd cent. A. D.), in Greek style with scenes representing a Roman wedding (beginning of 3-rd cent. A. D.).

Room IV (Room of the *Nymphe)* and Room V (Room of the *Muse).* Sculptures of the 2. and 3. cent. A. D.

Room VI. *Italic vases.* Vases adorned with figures — from Apulia, Campania Lucanum, — of the Hellenistic period. Huge terracotta funeral urns.

Room VII. *Antique vases.* Remarkable vases with black and red figures of the 7-th—3-rd cent. B. C. A vase of the later Mycenian type belonging to a far remoter epoch (2-nd millenium B. C.).

A *marble stair-case,* with walls inlaid with polished marble and adorned with a row of columns, leads to the **first floor.** On the staircase and in the gallery surrounding it are placed statues mostly of the 19-th cent. Opposite the stairs is the *Gallery of the History of Painting,* named thus after the subjects of the 86 pictures by Hiltensperger, painted in wax-colours on copper, that are placed on the walls and in the arches beneath the cupolas.

Along the Gallery, Sculptures of the 18-th and of the beginning of the 19-th cent. are exhibited. The works

of *Houdon,* a French sculptor of the 18-th cent. are especially noteworthy; **Statue of Voltaire (to the right of the entrance, the fourth in the middle row); next to it Diana with the features of the Countess Dubarry; to the right near the wall *a Bronze Bust of Marie-Antoinette. The following are among the best: *Falconet,* *Cupid (close to the statue of Voltaire). To the right and left of the entrance *the Busts of Diderot and Falconet by *Marie Collot,* a pupil of Falconet; also sculptures *by *Canova,* the Three Graces, and Cupid and Psyche. To the left of the entrance is the Bust of Peter I. by Gillet, the third in the row along the window side.

From this hall one reaches the **Picture Gallery** of West European paintings from the 14-th to the 19-th cent. It constitutes the chief collection of the Hermitage and the sections and exhibits that have been installed in the Palace of Arts (formerly Winter Palace) since the Revolution.

The Hermitage collection was not formed systematically and accordding to a given plan; it arose from separate collections that had been acquired at different epochs in compliance with the tastes then prevailing at Court; on this account the various schools are not all equally well represented. The collection of the works of Dutch Masters (with 39 Pictures of Rembrandt) is world-famous, as also that of the French painters of the 17-th and 18-th cent.

The Picture Gallery consists principally of acquisitions made by Catherine II. (the collections of Crozat, the Duke of Choiseul, of Sir Robert Walpole, of Count Bodouin); by Alexander I. (collection of the Malmaison and of Coesvelt); by Nicholas I. (collection of Barbarigo and of William II., King of Holland) and by Nicholas II. (the remarkable collection of Semenov-Tienshansky).

The survey of the gallery begins with the *Italian School,* the different periods of which are not all equally well represented. The early Renaissance is represented by a few pictures only. It will in future be augmented and new rooms will be opened in the Palace of Fine-Arts, where a great many paintings of the Italian School from the 14-th to the 16-th cent. will be exhibited. The High Renaissance is somewhat better represented, though still very incompletely. There are four pictures of Raphael's and a sculpture of his; of Leonardo da Vinci there is a juvenile work, while there are many of Titian's best works. The succeeding Baroque epoch (from the end of the 16-th to the 18-th cent.) is represented in its completeness by works of the Bolognese, Florentine and Venetian masters.

The order of the pictures in all the rooms and cabinets is in the direction of the hands of the clock.

Crossing the large Room II opposite the entrance we reach the Cabinets of the Italian masters, and begin by the one to the right.

Cabinet VI. 1-st wall. **Lorenzo di Credi,* Holy Family; *Piero di Cosimo,* Madonna; *Jacopo del Sellajo,* Pietà. 1938. *Perugino,* St. Sebastian. *1666. Crucifixion (on a tryptic), a typical work of the late Quat-

trocento. In the corner, on an easel **_Leonardo da Vinci_ (1452—1519); Madonna Benois, a juvenile work of the master whose optimistic view of life finds its expression in the young Mother and in the naive joy of the Child. The whole space is filled with the figures, every importance is given to the harmony of colours and all is subordinated to light and shade, the problem which Leonardo da Vinci ultimately solved.

2-nd wall. 29. _Piero di Cosimo._ Adoration of the Infant Jesus. *3. _Botticelli,_ Adoration of the Wise Men, a picture rich in colouring and figures, in it we vividly perceive the fresh conception of life and the complex multicoloured world of the later Quattrocento (15-th cent.). 1674. _Fra Beato Angelico_ (1387—1455), Madonna with Saints; this fresco shows the transition from the introspective mysticism of the Middle Ages to newer conceptions, and is the unique specimen, in the Hermitage, of monumental church painting. _Granacci,_ Adoration of the Child Jesus. _School of Giotto_ (14-th cent.), Christ in the act of Blessing. _Siennese School of the 14-th cent._ Madonna with a Host of Saints. In the corner 1963. _Fra Beata Angelico,_ A small Tabernacle.

3-rd Wall. _Duccio di Buoninsegna,_ Crucifixion; _Gentile da Fabriano,_ Five Saints; _Agnolo Gaddi,_ Madonna; _Florentina School of the 14-th cent.,_ Madonna between two Monks. — Near the window on an easel **13a. Madonna Litta from _Leonardo's Studio,_ with that subtly idealized characteristic of the feminine soul which Leonardo knew how to render in the most delicate hues. 1967. **_Filippino Lippi,_ Adoration of the Infant Jesus. In the left show-case 1964. _Simone Martini_ (1265—1344), Madonna. This exquisite little painting stands out effectively among the more primitive paintings of lesser artistic value; the unrealistic golden background and the peculiar stylisation of the flat figures are a good example of the beginning of the Renaissance. In the middle of the room is a marble figure, by _Michel Angelo_ *(1475—1564) of a Youth in a crouching pose and full of tension, — characteristic of the master.

Cabinet VII. _Contemporaries and pupils of Leonardo,_ 1-st wall. Above the door 16. _Marco d' Oggione,_ a copy of the Last Supper. 15. _Leonardo's School,_ La Donna Nuda. 72. *_Bernardino Luini,_ Saint Catherine, showing a naive, but genuine artistic conception.

40. *Bachiacca,* Portrait of an old Man. 81. *Correggio,* Madonna del Latto, an excellent old copy, which shows the development of the problem of chiaroscuro. **Cima da Conegliano,* Madonna.

2-nd wall. *1935. *Cima da Conegliano,* The "Descent from the Cross" and *1675. "The Annunciation" belong, with their exquisitely graceful architectural composition, to the end of the Quattrocento. *Francesco Francia,* Madonna between two Saints. **38. *Raphael,* Madonna Alba, painted in Rome, after 1508, when the Master was in his prime, a perfect masterpiece. The ideal harmony, the splendid blending of colours, and the masterly lines all contribute towards making this picture one of the finest works of the Cinquecento (16-th cent.), the period of the highest attainments of the whole of the Renaissance. 20. *Fra Bartolomeo,* Madonna with Angels. *24. *Andrea del Sarto,* Holy Family, showing the purely formal development of the Florentine painting. 14. *Cesare da Sesto,* The Holy Family.

3-rd wall. ***School of Leonardo:* 74. Colombine (this charming picture is attributed to *L. Melzi.* 32. *Rosso,* Assumption. 6. *Giorgione,* Madonna. 76. *Lorenzo Lotto,* Madonna. 63. *Garofalo,* Christ and the Woman of Samaria. 403. *Dosso Dossi,* A Sibyl. Above the door leading to cabinet XIII: 8. *Gatena,* Madonna.

Near the window are placed the principal treasures of this room — two remarkable pictures by *Raphael* (1483—1520) **1667. Madonna Conestabile. This lovely picture dating from the beginning of the Master's artistic activity betrays the influence of his teacher Perugino. **39. St. George, painted during Raphael's Florentine creative period, at the time when there arose before him the problem of movement, which is rendered here with all the impetuosity of youth. This picture was executed by the order of the Duke of Urbino Guido Baldo in 1504—05 and was offered as a present to king Henry VII. of England. For a long time it hung as an ikon in one of the halls of the Winter Palace. In the middle of the room there stands a marble sculpture by *Raphael:* a dead child on a dolphin.

Cabinet VIII. 1-st wall. 17. *Sebastiano del Piombo,* The Bearing of the Cross. 19. Portrait of Cardinal Pole. 134. *Tintoretto,* St. George.

2-nd wall. 127. *Allori,* Portrait of a youth. 125.

Bronzino, A Woman's portrait. 115. *Lorenzo Lotto,* A Man's portrait. *Bronzino,* Madonna.

3-d wall. 111. *Paris Bordone,* Lady and Child. **112. *Giorgione,* Judith, one of the chief treasures of the Hermitage, as but few pictures by this artist, the greatest of the Trecento (14-th cent.), still exist. 113. *Moretta da Brescia,* Faith. 116. *Cariani,* The Temptation.

Cabinet IX. *Venetian School.* 1-st wall. **98. *Titian* (1477—1576), Penitent Magdalene; from the period of the fullest development of the creative power (middle of the 16-th cent.) of this leader of the Venetian School, who is amply represented in the Hermitage with his characteristically delicate and intricate colouring. 154. *Moroni,* Portrait of a Man. 152. *Antonio Badile,* Venetian Senator.

2-nd wall. *145. *Paolo Veronese.* Pietà, wherein the superb colouring of the Venetian school manifests itself. 138. *P. Veronese,* The Finding of Moses; Assumption. 108. *Titian's Studio,* A free imitation of Venus before the looking-glass by Titian (see below). 1939. *Lorenzo Lotto,* Transfiguration.

3-rd wall. **99. *Titian,* Venus before the looking-glass, one of the most notable examples of the master's magnificent colouring. 96. Madonna and Mary Magdalene. 105. Portrait of a woman. *1057. *Palma Vecchio,* Portrait of a man.

Cabinet X. *The founders of the Academic tendency of Bologna* (End of the 16-th cent.). 1-st wall. *262. *Procaccini,* Holy Family. *264. St. Catherine's Betrothal. 128. *Barocci,* The Nativity of Christ. 124. The Holy Family.

2-nd wall. *1643. *Domenichino,* St. John the Apostle; a marked sample of eclecticism. 179. Mary Magdalene. 178. *Annibal Carraccio,* Landscape. 1915. *Trevisani,* Apollo and Daphne. *243. *Guercino,* The Vision of St. Clare. *202. *Albani,* Annunciation.

3-rd wall. *174. *Annibale Carracci,* Christ appears to the women who ministered to Him, a good specimen of eclecticism. *257. *Sasso Ferrato,* Madonna. 1649. *Annibale Carracci,* St. Charles of Boromaei. 1968. *Domenichino,* St. Andrew. 171. *Carracci,* The Holy Family resting on their flight to Egypt.

Cabinet XI. 1-st wall. *217. *Caravaggio,* The mandoline player. *236. *Feti,* Portrait of an actor. *231. *Feti,*

David, This picture owing to its colouring is one of the greatest creations of this master of the Academic tendency. 225. *Salvator Rosa*, Portrait of a bandit.

2-d wall. *Guido Reni*, The Adoration of the Shepherds. 183. The Adoration of the Wise Men. 1669. *Strozzi*. St. Mauritius. *232. *Feti*, Tobias. 267. *Schidone*, A. Madonna. 209. *Sacchi*, The Triumph of Wisdom.

3-rd wall. *Dolci*, St. Cecilia. 253. St. Anthony. 251. St. Catherine.

Cabinet XII. 1-st wall. 307. *Maratti*, Pope Clement IX. *1671. *Tiepolo*, Maecenas commends the Fine Arts to Augustus. 1660. *Pannini*, Ruins. 1927. *Vassalo*, Orpheus in Hades.

2-d wall. 320. *Belotto*, Ponte di Rialto in Venice. 1966. *Bernardo Carbone*, The Genoese Senate. Near the window are two small architectural Landscapes, 1648 and 1647, by *Guardi* whose charm lies in the melancholy feeling expressed in the subtile decadent art of Venice, of which Guardi is one of the best exponents.

Returning through Cabinett VIII we enter Room II which contains pictures of the *later Venetian School*. 1-st wall left of entrance: 18. *Sebastiano del Piombo*, Lamentation for Christ. 100. *Titian*, Danae. 187. *Guido Reni* (the most popular representative of the eclectic academic tendency of the Venetian baroque), Church Fathers Disputing. 97. *Titian*, Bearing of the Cross. 102. *School of Titian*, Pope Paul III. **1688. *Titian*, Saint Sebastian, from the artist's late creative period, and already forshadowing his transition from the classical to the baroque style. 94. Ecce Homo. *132. *Tintoretto*, (the typical exponent of the Venetian baroque school) Birth of St. John the Baptist. 203. *Albani*, The Baptism of Christ. 89. *Capriola*, Portrait of a man.

2-d wall. 121. *Campagnola and Schiavone*, Jupiter and Juno. **Titian*, The Flight into Egypt.

3-rd wall. 1987. *Palma Giovine*, Apostle at the Grave of Mary. 240. *Guercino*, Martyrdom of St. Catherine. 791. *Guido Reni*, Girlhood of the Virgin. 220. *Salvator Rosa*, The Lost Son. **Caravaggio* (leader of the naturalistic tendency in the Italian Baroque School), The Martyrdom of St. Peter, a painting revealing brilliant mastery of chiaroscuro. 184. *Guido Reni*, St. Joseph and the boy Jesus. 319. *Canaletto*, The Betrothal of the Doge and the Adriatic. *318. Reception of the French

Ambassador in the Palace of the Doges — both paintings are of the last echo of Venetian pomp and splendour. **Tiepolo* (1696—1770), Wedding Feast of Cleopatra, revealing all the attributes of Venetian Baroque, the evening glow of Venetian Art. 1942. *Ricci,* Rape of the Sabines. 166. *Agostino Caracci,* Descent from the Cross.

4-th wall. 293. *Giordano,* Reclining Bacchus. 221. Ulysses and Nausicaa. 212. *Domenichino,* Building of the Ark. 239. *Guercino,* Assumption of the Virgin. 235. *Feti,* Daedalus and Icarus. 220. *Salvator Rosa,* Democritus and Protogora.

Continuation of 1-st wall. 219. *Strozzi,* Healing of Tobias. **291. Giordano,* Descent from the Cross. *Ridolfo Ghirlandajo,* Adoration of the Infant Jesus. 69. *Francesco Francia,* Madonna and Child, in its ideal repose, tender restraint, and harmony of colour, proclaiming the Early Renaissance. 1848. *Garofalo,* The Wedding at Cana. 204. *Albani,* Rape of Europa. 73. *Luini,* St. Sebastian.

From room II to the right of the main entrance, we enter Room IV, where the *Spanish Schools* are exhibited.

Spanish painting, which attained its highest level in the 17-th cent, is nowhere outside Spain so opulently displayed as in the Hermitage. It contains preeminent paintings of the great mystics (Greco, Ribera, Zurbaran) and of Velasquez, the realist. One of the great treasures of the gallery are the numerous works of Murillo, in whom the two tendencies of Spanish painting converge.

1-st wall (to the left of the entrance from Room II). **1962. *Greco* (1548—1625), The Apostles Peter and Paul, a painting remarkable for its colouring and force of expression. 411. Portrait of the Poet Alonzo. *401. *Morales* (one of the earliest exponents of the Spanish School, 16-th cent.), Mater Dolorosa — the cold, blue violet tones heighten the effect of hopeless anguish. 400. Madonna. 1896. *Pantoya,* Portrait of Don Diego de Valmajor. 380. *Ribalto,* The worshipping Magi.

2-nd wall. The whole wall is hung with 17 paintings of *Murillo* (1617—1682). Characteristic of them all is their magnificence of colour and the loveliness of the women and of the children's faces, particularly the latter. 361. Annunciation. 369. The Holy Family. *The Annunciation of the Virgin, one of the artist's greatest works. *360. The blessing of Jacob. 374. The death of Pedro Arbuez, the Inquisitor. *359. The

Ladder of Jacob. **The Flight into Egypt — flooded with a golden light. **Apparition of the Infant Jesus to St. Anthony. *363. Adoration of the Shepherds. *377. Boy with Dog, an enchanting "genre" painting.

3-rd wall. *Zurbaran, St. Laurence, the artist's masterpiece, which combines ecstatic expression with realism of detail and landscape. *372. *Murillo,* The Liberation of the Apostle Peter. 386. *Gomez,* Saint Francis of Assisi.

4-th Wall. *354. *Alonso Cano,* Manifestation of the Holy Virgin. 390. *Romero,* Peasant in a bar-room. 417. *Collantes,* St. John the Baptist. **418. *Velasquez* (1599 to 1666), Portrait of Pope Innocent III. (variant of the portrait in the Doria Gallery in Rome). *1849. The Luncheon (juvenile work). *419. King Philip IV. *422. Count Olivarez, both these historically important large portaits come from Velasquez' Studio. *331. *Ribera,* St. Sebastian and St. Irene, especially characterised by sculptural modelling and the sharp contours of the "chiaroscuro". 1850. Christ with the Crown of Thorns. *333. St. Hieronymus. 334. St. Procopius. 415—16. *Pereda,* Still-life.

Continuation of the 1. Wall. 402. Portrait of a Lady, by an *unknown master. Macip,* St. Domenicus. 412. *Carducho,* St. Felix in a state of ecstasy. 414. *Mayno,* Adoration of the Shepherds.

From the Room IV to the left is the Collection of silverware (p. 230). Returning through Room II we enter in

Room III. *Rubens and his circle,* including a row of portraits by van Dyck, the greatest of the portrait-painters of his time. The joyful, richly coloured art of Rubens (1577—1641), embodying the enjoyment of life, is represented here in the fulness of its variety, by portraits, pictures on religious subjects, landscapes and sketches.

Flemish painting of the 17-th cent. 1-rst Wall (to the left of the entrance from Room II). **576. *Rubens,* Portrait of Helene Fourment, the painter's second wife. 620. *Van Dyck,* Sir Thomas Chaloner. *632. Portrait of Doctor Lazarus Markisius. *653. *Jordaens,* Portrait of a Man. *315. *Snyders,* Poultryshop.

2-nd Wall. **Van Dyck:* 603. The Holy Family with Partridges; *609. Charles I. of England; *610. Queen Henrietta. *313. *Snyders,* Greengrocer's Shop. 626. *Van Dyck,* The Architect Inigo Johns. 629. Portrait of an

old Man. *Rubens:* 576. Count Charles of Longueval. 784. Madonna. *543. Christ at Simon the Pharisee's. Here a characteristic feature of Rubens' art is vividly expressed, the space is entirely filled out with figures, and that in a most decorative manner with splendid colouring. 535. The Banishment of Hagar. 584. A Franciscan Monk. 607. *Van Dyck,* Doubting Thomas. 608. St. Sebastian. 630. The Parisian Banker Luman.

3-rd Wall. 575. *Van Dyck,* Isabella Brandt. *627. Portrait of a Family Group. 619. Lady Jane Goodwyn. 625. Portrait of Jan Brueghel. 538. *Rubens,* Madonna. 635. *Van Dyck,* Susanne Fourment with her Daughter. 682. Portrait of the Artist. 631. Portrait of the Banker Jabach. 623. Portrait of Adr. Stevens. 578. Portrait of an old Woman.

4-th Wall. 550. *Rubens,* Bacchus. 549. Venus and Adonis. 582. Portrait of a Man. 583. Portrait of a Woman. *594. Landscape. 595. Landscape with Rainbow. 586. Old Man's Head. *579. Chambermaid of the Archduchess Isabella (This picture has a peculiar homely charm). *1314. *Snyders,* Fishshop. *Rubens,* *554. The Union of Earth and Water, a large allegorical decorative painting with unusually fresh colouring and an exuberance of motion. *593. Ceres, where the beauty of the fruit is no less remarkable than the masterly rendering of the figures. **552. Perseus sets Andromeda free, an excellent example of the rapid whirling movements and harmonious colouring of the master. **Bacchanalia, a small picture with the interlacing of human bodies, now full of tender beauty, now repulsively beast-like and constantly in motion. 591. Group of Shepherds. 611. *Hannemann,* William of Orange. 617. *Van Dyck,* Sir Thomas Worton. 615. Count Denby.

Continuation of 1-st Wall. **616. *Van Dyck,* Lord Philip Worton, one of the best works of the master. 580—81. Portrait of Husband and Wife. 618. The Children of Worton. 559. *Rubens,* Philip IV. of Spain. 560. Elizabeth of Spain. 1317. *Snyders,* Storeroom.

Room XVI. 1-st Wall. To the left of the entrance from Room III. 645. *Jordaens, Madonna.* 2-nd Wall. *Jordaens.* *252. Family Feast. 589. Three Children's Heads. 1840. *Van Oost,* Davids Victory over Goliath. — 3-rd Wall. **Jordaens,* The King drinking. *1650. A Satyr among Peasants. 441. *Rubens,* Adoration of the

Holy Virgin. *651. *Jordaens,* Family Group. — Continuation of the 1-st Wall. 536. *Jordaens,* Adoration of the Wise Men. 642. *Cornelis de Vos,* Family taking a Walk. — On easles near the window. 558. *Rubens,* 5 sketches of statues of the Emperors of the House of Habsburg. 570—71 and 565. Sketches. *561—66. Sketches for a Triumphal Arch. 590. Lion Hunt. *562—565. Sketches for the Festive Decoration of Antwerp.

To the right in the room XV. *Flemish school of the XVIII. cent.*

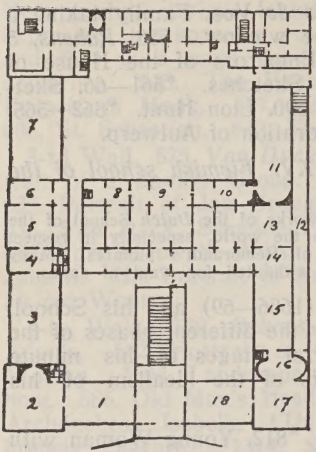
The Hermitage Collection of the works of the *Dutch* School of the 17-th cent. is by far the richest in the world, especially in respect of the completeness and variety of Rembrandt's pictures. Many pictures of this Collection are not exhibited for want of space.

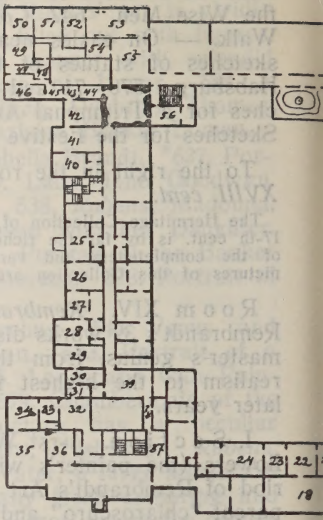
Room XIV. *Rembrandt* (1606—69) and his School. Rembrandt's 39 works display the different phases of the master's genius, from the first Stages of his minute realism to the highest flights of the idealism of his later years.

I. Section. 1-rst Wall. *812. Young Woman with flowers (the painter's wife Saskia), of that middle period of Rembrandt's Art that is characterised by transparent "chiaroscuro" and variety of combinations in colouring. Most of the pictures in the 1-st and 2-nd Sections belong to the same period. 801. Doubting Thomas. *792. Abraham's Sacrifice. 843. Portrait of a Boy. — 2-nd Wall. **802. Danaae, one of the most remarkable paintings of the master.

II. Section. 1-st Wall. *811. Portrait of a Pole (formerly taken for the portrait of Jan Sobiesky). *800. Descent from the Cross. *808. Portrait of a Caligrapher, by the greater freedom of its composition indicates a step forward from his earlier period. — 2-nd Wall. 824. Rembrandt's Brother. 815. Old Jew. **796. Holy Family, remarkable for its intimate charm. 798. Parable of the Labourers in the Vineyeard. 806. Old Woman. 807. Old woman. *814. Rembrandt's Father, of the master's early period.

III. Section. 1-st Wall. 826. Girl sweeping with broom. *1777. The Reconciliation between David and Absalom, one of the clearest pictures of the master. *820. Portrait of a Man. — 2-nd Wall. *809. Pallas. 795. The Fall of Haman. 794. The Wife of Potiphar. *818. Portrait of an old Man.





Ground-floor of the New Hermitage

1. Room of Dionysus
2. Room of the Statuettes
3. Room of Zeus
4. Room of the Nymphe
5. Room of the Muse
6. Room of the Italic vases
7. Room of the Greek vases
8. Etruscian Room
9. Room of Terracottas and of antique cut cameos
10. Room of the vase of Cumae
11.—14. Rooms of the antiquities of the Chassical East
15. Roman Room
16. Room of the busts
17. Room of Heracles
18. Room of Athenae

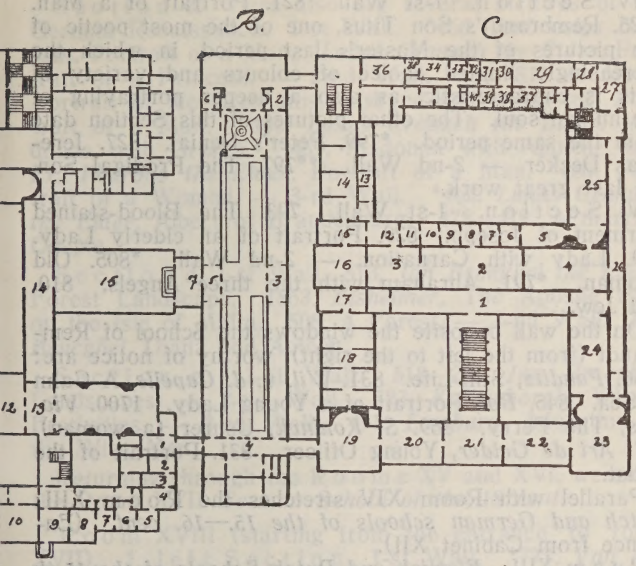
First floor of the P

A) Palace of Art (Winter-Pala

1.—10. French painting of the and 18. cent.
11.—13. Weapons (Arsenal)
14. Gallery of the year 1812
15. St. George Room
16.—18. Italian painting of the 17. 18 cent.
19.—24. Western European paint of the 19 cent.
25.—36. Historical Rooms. Ap ments of Alexander II.
40.—56. Historical Rooms. Ap ments of Nicholas II.

B) Little Hermitage

1.—3., 5.—6. Caucasian, Iranian Central Asiatic Sections
4. Gallery of the Views Petersburg



(Winter-Palace), of the Little and New Hermitage

Hermitage

allery of the History of Painting
reat Italian Room
ubens and van Dyck
panish school
ory carving
12. Little Italian Cabinets
ld Dutch and old German school
embrandt and his school
lemish school of 18. cent.
ketches of Rubens
erman school of the 18 cent.
19. Dutch school of the 17 cent.
lemish school of the 17 cent.
22. French school of the 16.—17. cent.
allery of silver-ware
30., 38.—40. Collection of Porcelain
lassware
36. Faience and Majolica Collection
bjects of religious cult

IV. Section. 1-st Wall. 821. Portrait of a Man. *825. Rembrandt's Son Titus, one of the most poetic of the pictures of the Master's last period, in which the increasingly limited choice of colours and variety of tints is characteristic, as also a deeper portraying of the human soul. The other pictures of this Section date from the same period. *799. Peter's Denial. 827. Jeremias Decker. — 2-nd Wall. **797. The Prodigal Son, his last great work.

V. Section. 1-st Wall. 793. The Blood-stained Garment of Joseph. 829. Portrait of an elderly Lady. 819. Lady with Carnation. — 2-nd Wall. *805. Old Woman. *791. Abraham with the three Angels. 810. Old Jew.

On the wall opposite the windows the School of Rembrandt (from the left to the right), worthy of notice are: 1356. *Pauditz*, Still-Life. 831. *Wil. v. d. Capelle*, A Calm at Sea. 845. *Bol*, Portrait of a Young Lady. 1700. *Victors*, The Ferry. 869. *S. Koninck*, Usurer (a woman). 867. *Art de Gelder*, Young Officer. 831. Portrait of the Artist.

Parallel with Room XIV stretches the Room XIII: *Dutch and German schools of the 15.—16. cent.* (Entrance from Cabinet XII).

Room XIII. *Flemish and Dutch Schools of the 15-th and 16-th cent.* Entrance from the Italian Room XII. Section a. 1. Wall. 449. *Jan Provost*, Madonna on a Throne (from the best period of Dutch painting, of the 16-th cent.). 448. *Master of Flemalles*, Madonna. — 2. Wall. 458. *Gerard David*, Pietà. **443. *Jan van Eyck*, The Annunciation, one of the few masterpieces of the Dutch School of the 15-th cent., which the Hermitage contains. Worthy of notice is the delicate delineation of details and the sense of space, joined to a splendid colouring and the grandeur of the outlines. *444. Two wings of a triptych, The Last Judgment and Christ crucified. 446. *Dirck Bouts*, the Annunciation. *445. *Roger van der Weyden*, an excellent copy of his picture in Munich, the Apostle Luke painting the Holy Virgin. — 3. Wall. 918. *Isenbrandt*, St. Hieronymus.

Section b. 2. Wall. *468. *Lucas van Leyden*, The Healing of the Man blind from birth. 474. *Jan Gossaert Mabuse*, Descent from the Cross. *1914. *Hans von Kulmbach*, a pupil of Durer's; Christ and the Holy Virgin (German School). — 3-rd Wall. 1839. *Barendt von Orley*, Christ on the Mount of Olives.

Section c. Here also are several pictures of the German Renaissance. 1-st Wall. *466. *Ambrosius Holbein,* Portrait of a Man. *Lukas Cranach the Elder,* Portrait of a Princess. — 2-nd Wall. 480—81. *A. Moor,* Portrait of the Greshams, husband and wife. 482. Portrait of a Man. *460. *Lukas Cranach the Elder,* Madonna with Grapes. *459. Madonna with Apples. 485. *Fr. Pourbus the Elder,* Portrait of a Man. 486. Portrait of a Woman. — 3-rd Wall. *462. *Lukas Cranach the Elder,* Albert of Brandenburg. 478—479. A married Couple.

Section d. 1-st Wall. 513. *Jan Brueghel the Elder,* Forest Landscape. 1863. *Elsheimer,* The Apostle Paul on the Isle of Malta. 508. A Forest. — 2-nd Wall. *Jan Brueghel,* Diana and Acteon.

Section e. 1-st Wall. 518—20. *Jan Brueghel,* Landscapes. — 2-nd Wall. 523. *Kalkenborgh,* Village Festivities. — 3-rd Wall. 491. *Lombard,* Adoration of the Wise Men.

Returning through the Rooms XV and XVI, we enter the Room XVII *German School of the 18 cent.*

Room XVIII (starting from the entrance to room XVII). 1. left Section, 1-st Wall. *777. *Van der Helst,* Presenting the Newly-Wedded Couple, one of the chief works of the Master. Further on in the Section, the great landscape-painters of *the Dutch School* who can be studied in the Hermitage better than elsewhere. — 2-nd Wall. 1131—32, 1853—54. *Jan van Goyen,* Landscapes. — 3-rd Wall. * *Salomon Ruysdael,* River Landscape. — 4-rth Wall. *Hendrik van Fliet,* Portrait of a Young Girl.

2. Left Section, 1-st Wall. 1130. The River Maas. *1127. The Coast of Scheveningen.. 1129. Winter landscape. 1125. *Art van der Neer,* Dutch Town. — 2-nd Wall. **Jan van Goyen,* Landscape with Huts and a big Tree. — 3-rd Wall. **Jan van Goyen,* Landscape with Fountain. — 4-rth Wall. 789. *Verspronck,* Portrait of a Man, Portrait of a Woman. 934—1834. *Le Duc,* A Watchroom. *Dirck Hals,* A Merry Party.

3-rd left Section, 1-st Wall. *1138. *Jakob Ruysdael,* A River in the Forest. *A Sea Piece, one of the best works of the Master. 1137. The Edge of the Forest. — 2-nd Wall. Forest Landscape with Cows. — 3-rd Wall. **1136. A Morass in the Forest, the painter's best-

known work. — 4-th Wall. *1971. *Hobbema*, Forest Landscape. *1139—1148. *Jakob Ruysdael*, Landscape paintings. 1144. A Country-House.

4-rth left Section. Containing works exclusively by *Philip Wouwerman*. 1-st Wall. 1007. Resting on the Way. 1041. The Mower. 1040. Winter Scene. *1017. Environs of Harlem. — 2-nd Wall. *995. Riding a Cat. 1030. Falcon Hunt. — 3-rd Wall. 1037. Little Bird-catcher. 1024. The Storming of a Fortress. — 4-rth Wall. 1103. Travellers. 1047. Tent of a Woman camp-follower. 1038. A Merry Party. 1704. The Bath.

5-th left Section. Architectural painters who give a vived picture of the town life of the times. 1-st Wall. 1209. *Jan van der Heyden*, A Citadel. *1207. View of Cologne. 713. A Fortified Citadel. 1206. Street in Cologne. 1214. *Berck-Heyde*, View of Amsterdam. *1216. Marketplace in Harlem. — 2-nd Wall. *1051. *Paul Potter*, The Farm. — 3-rd Wall. 1052. *P. Potter*, The Hunter punished. — 4-rth Wall. **1147. *Jakob Ruysdael*, Norwegian Landscape, full of sombre greatness. 1107. *Albert Cuyp*, The Milkmaid. 1062. *Adriaen v. d. Velde*, Flock with Shepherd. 1143. *Jacob Ruysdael*, A small House in the Wood. 1056. *Camphuysen*, Landscape. 1055. *Potter*, Chained Dog.

1-rst right Section. A number of remarkable pictures depicting the rich, steadygoing and enterprising home life of the bourgeois of the 17-th cent. 1-st Wall. **Sweerts*, Portrait of a Man. 1832. *Van der Helst*, Portrait of the Artist. 1779. Family Portrait. 1782. Portrait of a Man. *1740. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a Man. *1741. Woman's Portrait. 1742. *Jan Ravestein*, Children's Portrait. — 2-nd Wall. **A Bloomart*, Tobias with the Angel, with dazzling splendour of colouring. — 3-rd Wall. *774. *Franz Hals the Younger* (one of the genre painters who give an artistically perfect and precise picture of all the different social conditions of that time), Young Soldier. — 4-rth Wall. 788. *Thom. Kayser*, Portrait of a Man. 1778. *Pieter Quast*, The Doctor. *1117. *Art van der Neer*. Village at the Riverside. 1118—19—21. Landscapes. 1254. *Deister*, A Game of Backgammon. *Dirck Hals*, A Merry Company. 787. *Jan de Bray*, Portrait of a Woman.

2-nd right Section. 1-st Wall. 1122. *Art van der Neer*, Winterlandscape. 771. *Franz Hals the Elder*, Portrait of a Man. **773. Portrait of a Man, carried

out in black and white tints. **Reickhals,* Still life, typical of this painter. 932. *Palamedes,* Domestic quarrel. — 2-nd Wall. The genre painter *Gerard Dou:* *904. The Seller of Herrings (a woman). 906. The Violinist. 1912. Old Geographer. 913. Woman reading. — 3-rd Wall. *903. The Doctor. 907. Learned Jew. 910—12. Women bathing. 911. Youth bathing. — 4-rth Wall. **770. *772. *Franz Hals the Elder,* Portraits of Men. 1836. *Pieter Claesz,* The Luncheon.

3-rd right Section. 1-st Wall. **Gerard ter Borch,* A Lady of distinction. 870. A Glass of Lemonade. 872. The Fiddler. *1362. *Abr. van Beyeren* (one of the best painters of still life), Luncheon, in exquisite colouring. — 2-nd Wall. *874. *G. ter Borch,* Music Lesson. — 3-rd Wall. *915. *Fr. Mieris the Elder,* Morning Occupation. 916. Luncheon with Oysters. 1838. *Metsu,* The Sempstress. — 4-rth Wall. 878. *Metsu,* A sick Woman. *880. The Luncheon. 877. The Prodigal Son. *873. *Ter borch,* The Village Postman. 860. *Pieter de Hogh,* Dame and Housemaid. 861. The Concert. 1970. *Pieter Jansen,* Tidying.

4-th right Section. **Jan Steen,* Hospitality. 901. Peasants' Wedding. 899. A sick old Man. 896. Patient and Doctor. *898. The Loafers. 900. A Game of Backgammon. *897. Summer Feast. — 2-nd Wall. 962. *Isaac Ostade,* Winter Landscape. 947. *Adriaen van Ostade,* A Strolling Musician. *949. Family of Peasants. 454. Old Woman. — 3-rd Wall. *Isaac Ostade,* Inn in the street. 956. *Adriaen van Ostade,* The Sense of Touch. 957. The Sense of Sight. 958. The Sense of Taste. — 4-th Wall. 963. *Isaac van Ostade,* Inn by the roadside. 964. Frozen Lake. 952. *Adriaen van Ostade,* The Tavern. *951. Village Musicians. 945. Village Festivity. 948. Old Woman. 960. Landscape. *1767. The Brawl.

5-th right Section. 1-st Wall. 1101. *Alb. Cuyp,* Sunset. 1102. The River Maas. 1104. Cows drinking. 1105. Horses. 1772. *Potter,* The Milkmaid. 1087. The Bull. — 2-nd Wall. 1161. *Hackart,* Deerstalking. — 3-rd Wall. *G. B. Wenix,* Landscape. — 4-th Wall. 778. *Tempel,* Family group. Lady in elegant clothes.

Room XIX. Minor *Dutch* artists, chiefly painters of still-life and landscapes. The poor light in the room greatly hinders the examination of the pictures. Only those on easel 1. are worthy of mention. 1163. *Pynaker,*

Tomb of Cecilia Metella. 1162. Seashore in Italy. 1063. *Berchem,* The flock. 1084. The dance.

Room XX. *Flemish, Dutch and English schools.* 1-st Wall (near entrance of room XIX). 601. *Theodor Rombouts,* Card playing. 933. *Le Duc,* Military post. *698. *David Teniers the Younger* (one of the most famous exponents of genre-painting), Kitchen. — 2-nd Wall. 1324. *Snyders,* Concert of birds. 1320. Fishmonger. 1339-1340. *Hondecoeter,* Poultry in a park. *1126. *Jan van Goyen,* The river Meuse near Dortrecht. 1034. *Ph. Wouwerman,* Stag-hunting. 1312. *Snyders,* Fruitshop. *672. *Teniers the Younger,* Antwerp Archers. — 3-rd Wall (near the window). *English School* represented by an excellent though not numerous collection, characteristic in its perfect harmony of colouring and the graceful charm of the women's portraits. *1390. *Reynolds,* Venus and Cupid. *2103. *Romney,* Portrait of Mrs. Green. 2106. *John Oppie,* Portrait of a young Actress. *2105. *Lawrence,* Portrait of Lady Raglau. *1392. Scipio's temperance. 1388. *Kneller,* Portrait of John Locke.

On the opposite side. *2102. *Gainsborough,* Portrait of the Duchess of Beaufort. 2107. *Hoppner,* Portrait of the statesman Sheridan. *2104. *Raeburn,* Portrait of Mrs. Bethune.

The rest of the room is occupied with genre-pictures of *Teniers the Younger,* *673. The guard-room, a vivid representation of the military life of those times. *674. A village festival, one of the artist's numerous paintings treating similar subjects, and reproducing the boisterous merry-making of the peasants.

In the next room are *French* artists of the 17-th and 18-th cent., brilliantly represented mostly by painters of the Court and the nobility of that epoch.

Room XXI. 1-st wall (near entrance of room XX). **1413. *Nicolas Poussin* (1594—1665), Landscape with Hercules, in emulation of antique art as an ideal blending of human figures with the soft lines of a landscape. *1487. *François Clouet,* The Duke of Alençon (the only French Portrait of the 17-th cent. in the Hermitage), with remarkably fine contours showing the great skill of the draughtsman. 1904. *Tocque,* The Dauphin Louis. 1451—52. *Chaperon,* Children's Bacchanalia. 1815—16. *Oudry,* Fruit. *1408. *Poussin,* Tancred and Herminia, representing a charming episode from the Epic of Torquato Tasso "Jerusalem delivered". 1442. *Sim. Vouet,*

Venus and Adonis. 1473. *Lemoine,* Apollo and Daphne. — 2-d wall. *1564. 1565. *1957. *1958. *Hubert Robert* (1733—1808), superb decorative panels of this painter of ruins and parks, which were brought to the Hermitage, after the revolution, from the palaces of Gatchina and Tsarskoye Selo and from private collections; they are full of that romantic melancholy which is so marked a characteristic of the eve of the French revolution. 1485. *C. Vanloo,* Portrait of the artist. 1807. *Vigée Lebrun,* The Good Genius of the Tsar Alexander I. 1808. *Lemoine,* The Magic Island of Armida. *1433. *Claude Lorrain,* Morning. 1434. Italian Landscape. 1500. *De Troy the Elder,* The Wife of the Painter. — 3-nd wall. 1407. *Poussin,* Rinaldo and Armida. 1499. *De Troy,* Susanna and the Elders. **1414. *Poussin,* Landscape and Polyphemus, a masterpiece of the artist's, giving a true sense of perfect repose.

1-st Easel (counting from room XX). *1537. *Largillière,* Preparations for a Festivity in the Paris Townhall; this sketch, remarkable for its magnificent colouring, was for a picture which has perished in Paris. — On the other side: A Man's Portrait by an *unknown painter.*

2-nd Easel. 1497. *Natoire,* Bacchus and Ariadne. 1553. *Horace Vernet,* The Storm. — On the other side: 1453. *Lebrun* (1610—90) (the academical Court painter of Louis XVI.), Christ on the Mount of Olives. 1454. Crucifixion. *1458. *Mignarel* (The successor to Lebrun at Court), Portrait of the Duchess of Lavallière, painted as Flora in pure academic style. 409. *Poussin,* Concord and 410. Mercy.

Room XXII. 1-st wall. (At the entrance to Room XXI.) 1486. *Boucher,* Rest during the Flight into Egypt. **1503. *Watteau* (1684—1721), The Guitarist, a work typical of the master, in which his skilful colouring and the easy grace of the decorative grouping are well expressed. 1797—98. *Boucher,* Landscapes. 1877. *Vanloo,* Venus taking a bath. 1439. *Claude Lorrain,* Christ on the Road to Emmaus.

2-d wall. 1394. *Poussin,* Moses bringing Water from the Rock. **1428. *Claude Lorrain,* Morning. 1429. Noon. *1430. Evening. **1431. Night. The whole of this series is distinguished by its wonderful rendering of light. 1986. *Hubert Robert,* Fountain. *1456. *Mignard,* Alexander the Great's Magnanimity; this large picture

shows, in the grouping and rendering of the figures, the theatrical and affected, but decorative art of the times. *1400. *Poussin*, Triumph of Neptune and Amphytrite. 1398. Holy Family. — 3-rd wall. 1432. *Claude Lorrain*, The Gulf of Baiae. 1437. Haven by evening light. 1898. *Tournière*, Portrait of a Singer. *1518. *Greuze* (1725—1805), A Youth. *1520. A Paralysed Man, one of the best works of this painter who is renowned for the intimate significance of his pictures.

1-st Easel (counting from Room XXI). **1507. Lancret*, Luncheon. *1508. Summer. Both these pictures are full of actors and of performances and in them real life and the Stage are merged in an artistic whole.

2-d Easel. 1538. *Rigaud*, Portrait of Fontenelle. *1493. *Lenain*, The Milkwoman. 1494. The Grandmother's Visit. ***Watteau*, The Difficult Proposal, or Visit to the Grandmother. 1504. The Horrors of War. 1505. The Dissipations of War. *1502. The young Savoyard. 1923. Portrait of a Woman. *1886. *Boucher*, Pastoral, showing the easy, almost frivolous affectation of this pupil of Lancret.

3. Easel. **1845. *Fragonard*, The Stolen Kiss. *1515. *Chardin* (one of the greatest artists of the French school of the 18-th cent.), The House of Cards.

4. Easel. **1888. *Lanceret*, The Dancer Camargot. 1509. The Kitchen. 1506. The Concert. 1874. *Watteau*, The Camp. 1514. *Chardin*, The Washerwoman. *1517. *1518. *Greuze*, Girl's Head.

5. Easel. 1883. *David*, Andromache beside Hector's body. 1804. *Marguerite Gerard*. The Happy Mother. 1516. *Fragonard*, The Farmer's Family.

Returning to room XIX you pass from the Hermitage along a passage, past the Winter Garden into the halls of the (Winter-) *Palace of Art* where, since the October Revolution of 1917, the **New Section** of the Hermitage has been located.

In the 10 rooms of the former *Private Apartments of Catherine II.*, is the *New Section of French Art of the 17-th and the 18-th cent.*; it was opened in 1923. The furnishing of the rooms belongs to the epoch from which the pictures date; they are therefore placed in a suitable environment. The pictures are arranged in chronological succession and not numbered.

Room I. (17-th cent.) Here are *Le Brun's* academical compositions on religious subjects, with numerous figures: *Entrance into Jerusalem; *The Bearing of the

Cross. Farther on a row of interesting portraits of historical value, from the 17-th cent.

Room II. (17—18-th cent.) The large picture of *Valentin* (1591—1634) Christ casting the Money-changers out of the Temple. **Mignard*, Portrait of M. Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. **Rigaud* (1659 to 1743), Portrait of a Man of Science, are worthy of note.

Room III. (18-th cent.) *Watteau and his circle.* *Watteau, A Dance under a tree, an example of the painter's decorative painting; the Holy Family. **Sulking, one of Watteau's best works, remarkable for its colouring and intimate feeling.

Room IV. (Beginning of the 17-th cent.) In the middle of the room stands a Bronze Model of the Statue of Louis XIV. by *Girardin* (1628—1715). Of *Lancret's 4* pictures the most remarkable is: **A Concert in the Park (to the right of the door) a perfect masterpiece of splendid colouring. Also worthy of notice is: *Santerre's* (1658—1717) Portrait of Mrs. Ballot and her daughter.

Room V. (First half of the 18-th cent.) To be specially noticed are the two genre pictures by an *unknown painter:* The Knife Grinder and *The Lace-worker (to the right of the exit).

Room VI. (Middle of the 18-th cent.) Over a cabinet made by *Cressant* hangs the picture *of Achilles' Anger, by *Ch. A. Coypel* (1694—1752), the composition is full of movement. *J. B. Vanloo* (1684—1745): Portrait of the statesman and collector Sir Robert Walpole (whose collection of pictures was purchased by Catherine II. for the Hermitage, p. 207). *Bouchet,* The Dream of the Child Jesus.

Room VII. (Middle of the 18-th cent.) *Natoire.* Large decorative Pannels, depicting the history of Telemachus. *Greuse,* an autoportrait of the artist; *The derided Child; a small picture full of intimate expression. The Children's School — the drawing shows goodnatured humour. *Gabriel de Saint Aubain,* The Presentation of Armida, the masterly drawing of this picture is worthy of notice. Two drawings by *Devilly.* Recollections of his stay in Moscow. 1762. Of the sculptures exhibited here the most remarkable are: *A Bust of Catherine II. by *Collot* and A Woman bathing by *Gillet.* On an easel stands the portrait of the singer Gillot by *Tocque.*

Room VIII (second half of the 18-th cent.). *Greuse,* Portrait of Count Stroganow as a child; besides a whole row of children's heads including a sketch for the picture: The Triumph of Hymen. *Vigée Lebrun,* Portrait of Marie Antoinette. Above the chimney *bas-reliefs in wax by *Claudion,* remarkable for their fine composition and technical execution.

Through Room IX you pass into Room X: here are the works of *Hubert Robert,* exquisite, decorative panels, on which architectural motives are worked out in the most varied way.

The rooms of the French School of painting are followed by the Alexander-hall (of Gothic architecture), in which is exhibited the *Collection of Weapons* of the so-called Arsenal of the Anitchkov Palace, i. e. a private collection of the Tsars, which was transferred to the Hermitage after the October Revolution of 1917. This collection consists of weapons of the 18-th and the first half of the 19-th cent., military uniforms, headgear, and historical memorials of the times.

The following are worthy of notice: Second case. The robes, belonging to Alexander I., of the French Order of the Holy Ghost, the Festive garments of Prince Eugen Beauharnais, which he wore at the coronation of Napoleon. Cases 7—10. The personal weapons of the Tsars from Peter III. to Alexander III. Case 11—12. Weapons presented to the Russian Tsars by German monarchs. Case 15—16. The personal weapons of Napoleon I. and the Marshal's staff of Davoust. On the free spaces of the walls pictures representing episodes of the war of 1813—14.

In the next, so-called Piquet-room (Room XII, to right) Hunting and Sporting weapons of the 16-th to the 19-th cent.

Cross-bows of the 17-th—19-th cent., various sorts of weapons from the flint guns of the 16-th cent. to the latest automatic weapons; pistols, swords, spears for bear-hunting, stilettos and knives. The most remarkable of the weapons are exhibited on stands in the middle of the room.

In the former St. George or Throne-Room in the Winter-Palace is an excellent *Exhibition of European weapons* of the 15—17-th cent., open to the public since 1924. It chiefly consists of the former collection of the Hermitage proper, which has been much enlarged since the revolution.

It contains various suits of armour, helmets, shields, an exceptionally rich collection of swords and daggers of the 11-th to 18-th cent., rapiers, lances and fire arms (including a cannon of the 15-th cent.), peasants' weapons, Instruments of Torture and Execution. The 16-th cent. is fully represented, including first-class specimens, the work of the famous masters of Nürnberg, Augsburg and Milan. In the middle of the room is a group of horsemen in tournament armour.

Returning to the Alexander Hall we pass from there to the three rooms of *the Gallery of Italian School of the 17-th and 18-th cent.*, that was opened in 1923.

This gallery consists of the pictures from the Hermitage, from the former gallery of the Academy of Arts, and of pictures from several palaces and former private collections. In future it is to be included in the Hermitage.

Next to the Alexander Hall is the Venetian Room (Room XVI) which is chiefly occupied by the large pictures of *Bernardo Belotto* (18-th cent.): 7 views of Dresden and 7 of Pirna, of great historical value. Here are also two delightful pictures by *Guardi,* Venetian by-streets, and the masterly sketch of a ceiling by *Tiepolo.*

In the central Room (Room XVII) *6 pictures (4 Bacchanalias and 2 large landscapes) of *Alessandro Magnasco* (1681—1747), which by their vivid rendering of tempestuous movement and their broken lines are typical of the Baroque style. Further on Satyrs with gifts by *Benedetto Castiglione* and the Apotheosis of Catherine II. by *Guglielmi,* — an example of decorative Court painting are worthy of notice.

In the last Room — the representatives of the academic and realistic tendencies of the 17-th cent. — the *Bologna* painters and the pupils of *Caravaggio.* We should notice a conspicuous **Baschus by *Caravaggio,* full of a powerful vitality and an exceptional brightness of colouring (the picture was purchased for the Hermitage after the revolution in October 1917).

Next to the Italian Gallery are six Rooms, looking out towards the yard, in which a *Collection of Paintings of the 19-th cent.* is placed, as a supplement to the Hermitage. The main part of the Collection consists of the former Kushelef-Gallery of the Academy of Arts: it contains only the period up to the seventies of the 19-th cent. and is composed mainly of French paintings.

Room XXII. *English and French Portraits* (the English ones dating from the 18-th cent.). Above the chimney-place the Portrait of Count S. Vorontzof, by *Hoppner;* near the window *the Portrait of his son, Prince M. Vorontzof, by *Lawrence.* In the middle of the right wall, opposite the windows, hangs the remarkably fine, but unfinished Portrait of Admiral Shishkof, by *G. Daw.* The whole of the left wall is taken up by French Portraits of the Imperial times, including that of the Empress Josephine in full court dress by *Gérard*

and the *Portrait of Count Guryef, by the famous Leader of the Academic School *Ingres,* in which one is struck by the stiffness of the drawing and the monumental composition.

The following three rooms are devoted to the *French School.*

Room XXI. Chiefly the Colourists and the Romanticists of the thirties and forties. Above the chimney *Descamps,* *Portrait of the Artist and two small pictures. To the left of the chimney, *Marilhat,* *Street in Cairo and An Egyptian Scene; *Eugène Fromentin,* *Caravan. Evening. *Ary Scheffer's* animated and richly coloured Sketch: The Death of Gaston de Foix; *Granet,* The Interior of a Church in Rome. The wall opposite the windows is taken up with a big picture by *Delaroche:* Cromwell beside the coffin of Charles I. — In the middle of the room and near the window stand two wonderful sculptured groups by *Rodin,* *Romeo and Juliet and **Spring.

Room XX. A rich collection of Landscapes of the celebrated *Barbizon School,* the cradle of the Open-Air (Plein-Air) painting. On the left wall by the door are a large Landscape *and a sketch in green tints by *Theodor Rousseau* (1812—67), the leader of this school of painters. In the middle part and in the corners of the left and the right wall three Landscapes by *Jules Duprè.* Over the mantlepiece two exquisite pictures by *Camille Corot* (1796—1875), *Morning and *Evening, in soft, veiled hues. Opposite the windows a Study by *F. R. Millet,* Peasant-woman with brushwood. The remaining members of the Barbizon School the rich pallet of *Diaz,* the pensive *Danbigny,* and *Jaques,* the painter of sheep, are all represented by pictures, characteristic of each. There are also two studies by *Eugène de la Croix* (1798—1863) in this room: *A native of Morocco saddling his horse (over the mantlepiece), and *A lion hunt (on the middle of the wall, opposite to the windows), full of movement and splendid in colour. In the centre of the room is a group by *Rodin,* *Cupid and Psyche.

Room XIX. Opposite to the door is the masterpiece of *Troyon* (of the Barbizon group of painters), *Peasants with a herd of cattle. On the right hand wall from the door: *Fromentin,* Arabs catching horses. The last

representatives of classical art are also in this room: *Jérôme, Chaplin,* and others.

The two rooms on the left of the entrance into Room XIV (Rooms XXIII and XXIV) contain less important representatives of Belgian and German painting of the middle of the century.

Room XXIII. *Belgian painters.* Count Egmont before his execution, by *Gallait. Leys,* Returning from a Walk, and Young Artists (an imitation of Rembrandt). *P. Hess,* The Passage of the Berezina, the perfection of a battle-piece in official style.

Room XXIV. Contains chiefly *German painters* of the sentimental school of genre and landscape painting, from the forties to the sixties. On the wall opposite to the windows: *Vauthier,* A School of Neddlework. *Knaus,* A Farmhouse on Fire. *Meyerheim,* The reprimand. *Oswald Achenbach,* Italian scenery. On the left hand wall: A Swiss landscape, by the Swiss painter *Calame.* In the middle of the left hand wall is a *Portrait of the Artist, by *A. Feuerbach,* remarkable for the gentle harmony of its colouring, and two portraits of Russian ladies of quality, by *Winterhalter.*

Returning to the Hermitage buildings, and to left through the rooms XIX—XIV the Rembrandt Gallery leads to some rooms of the Old Hermitage, with a beautiful view of the Neva. They contain the *Mediaeval and Renaissance Section.* The foundation of this extremly valuable section was laid by the collection of A. R. Bazilevsky, bought in Paris in 1882, it was extended in later times by means of purchases and gifts, and, after the October Revolution of 1917, by the additions from private collections. The section was subjected to a complete re-arrangement and put on a new scientific basis; it was opened in 1921. Most of the rooms are ornamented with valuable Flemish 15-th cent. tapestries.

Room XXXVI. Italian majolica from Faenza, Urbino, Gubbio, Deruta and other workshop, of the centuries of the Renaissance; also from Castelli, of the 17-th and 18-th cent. Room XXXV and XXXIV also contain Hispano-moorish majolica of the 15-th—16-th cent. The magnificent **"Fortuna" vase, in Cabinet 2. produced in Malaga in the 14-th cent. for the Alhambra Palace is of special interest. There are only four specimens of these vases extant. Room XXXIII. Limoges enamel of the 16-th cent. Mostly, finished objects of secular (case 9) or eclesiastical (case 10) use. Room XXXII. Fayence by Bernard Palissy, from the 16-th cent. and extremely rare pieces by *Saint-Porcher (1525—65). Room XXXI. Venetian, Russian and German glass ware the 16-th to 18-th cent. To right through the room XXXVIII into room XXXVII. Enamels from Limoges and from the Rhine, dating from the 12-th—13-th cent. Specially remar-

kable are: Case 20, The *Shrine of St. Valeria. Case 18. Church plate of silver, gold, and copper gilt, from the 8-th to 16-th cent. (tabernacles, ciboria, crosses, chalices, fonts, etc.) In the same room there are also woodcarvings: an *Altar-piece, made in Antwerp in the sixties of the 16-th cent., a carved altarpanel of the end of the 15-th cent.; a carved statue of the Archangel Michael, of Dutch workmanship of the 15-th cent.

Next to the Mediaeval and Renaissance Section are the rooms devoted to the *Collection of Porcelain.* This collection, exceedingly rich in West European and Russian porcelain, was transferred in 1910 from the Winter palace to the Hermitage, enlarged by later purchases, and after the Revolution by additions from private collections; it has been reopened to the public since 1921. Only the 18-th cent. porcelain is on exhibition for want of space.

On the landing, beyond the Rembrandt Gallery, are placed examples of Chinese porcelain (Celadon, Ming-period, rose coloured caythenware and productions of the East-India Company). Room VII. English porcelain. It is here that the celebrated *„Frog Service" with English scenery is to be found, made at the Wedgewood Pottery by the desire of Catherine II. Room VIII. Meissen porcelain. Case 9. Early period of the time of Böttcher. Animals, birds and statuettes. Cases 12—13, 16—19. **Works by Kendler and his contemporaries. Case 14. A gala hunting-service for the Russian Court. Room IX. Vienna and Berlin porcelain. Case 25—27. *A large centre-piece, representing Catherine II., surrounded by the peoples of Russia and by groups of Turkish captives; presented by Frederic the Great in 1772. Case 23—24. Small figures made by Wegeli, from the Berlin Manufactory. Room X. Russian porcelain from the time of the Tsaritsa Elisabeth and Catherine II. Table-services and single objects, *figures (Russian types), vases, **a collection of snuff-boxes. Room XI. Figures and table-services from the German manufactories of Höchst, Frankenthal, Ludwigsburg, Nymphenburg, Fulda and Thuringia. Room XII. Sèvres porcelain. Case 48. **The Turkish service of Catherine II., one of the most remarkable products of the Sèvres factory. Case 46. A green service, dating from 1756, the year of the foundation of the Sèvres factory. In the cases by the windows ar plates and snuff-boxes in semi-vitrified porcelain. Room XIII. French porcelain from the Sèvres and other manufactories and Italian porcelain from Capo di Monte, Doccia, Venice.

The Spanish Room of the Gallery (p. 213) leads to the *Collection of silver ware.* The silver treasures of the Hermitage are reckoned among the richest of the world, occupying in regard to French and English productions the first place. The collection consists of the treasures of the Hermitage and of the former Silver Museum of the Winter Palace, transferred to the Hermitage in 1911. After the Revolution of 1917 it was further enriched by the addition of a number of exquisite pieces taken from different palaces.

This collection contains: French silver from the 18-th cent. (table plate for gala receptions, dishes, bowls etc. by the most skilful

Parisian artificers). English silver from the 18-th cent. (enormous tureens and parts of a large table service). German silver from the 17-th and 18-th cent. (dishes, plates, drinking cups, mugs, toilet articles, etc. made in Augsburg, Nuremberg, Danzig, Hamburg and other places). Russian silver from the 18-th cent. for the most part the work of foreign artificers working in Russia (parts of table-services, vases, drinking-bowls, salt-cellars, etc.) — Near the end of the room is placed the large *silver shrine of the sainted Grand Duke Alexander Nevsky, made in Petersburg in 1750; it was transferred here in 1922 from the Alexander-Nevsky Cathedral, where it had remained till then.

Volodarsky District.

To the Alexandro-Nevsky—Monastery go the trams No. 7 and 32; to the Porcelain-Factory No. 32.

This part of the town has been named after *Volodarsky*, one of the leaders of the Leningrad workers during the October Revolution of 1917; and murdered by Socialist-revolutionaries in that district (p. 232). It chiefly contains districts built in the last century about the area of the Twenty Fifth of October Prospect and worker-suburbs, which rose around the October railway station and the factories on the Neva shore and along the Moscow high-road. More than 100 000 workmen live in the densely populated factory-suburs on the Neva alone. *Malaya Okhta* on the right shore of the Neva is also a part of Volodarsky district.

Twenty Fifth of October Prospect leads, slightly bruary revolution of 1917 and conkequently it was burnt south-east direction to the Neva. No. 91 to the right is the former *Alexandro-Nevsky police-district office* building; shots were being fired from it during the February revolution of 1917 and consequently it was burnt down by the mutineers.

The first cross-street to the left opposite is the *Sovietsky* (formerly Suvorovsky) Prospect, leading to Smolny (p. 199). No. 4 on the right, at the beginning of the street, is the *State-institute of Medical Sciences.*

At the end of the Twenty Fifth of October Prospect, behind the *Krasnaya pl.* (Red, formerly Alexandro-Nevskaya place) towers the **Alexandro-Nevsky Monastery (Lavra),** surrounded by a moat and stone-walls (admittance by permission of the Lavra office, which is in the former Metropolite building; admittance to the Lazarus Church-yard by permission of the *Old Petersburg Society,* Vassilievsky Ostrov, Volkhovskoy per. No. 31).

The *Alexandro-Nevsky Monastery Lavra)* is the largest in Russia, but two — the Kiev-Caves Cloister (Petcherskaya Lavra) and Troitzko-Sergievskaya Lavra, it was built in the years 1710—1716 after the plans of D. and P. Tresini, in honour of the Grand-Duke Alexander Nevsky of Vladimir (1218—53). It con-

tains 11 churches and 4 church-yards of historical interest.

To the left of the entrance in the old *Lazarus Churchyard,* where many distinguished men are buried, including the great scholar Lomonossov, the comedy-writer Fonvisin and the architect Voronikhin, the builder of Kazan-Cathedral; the classical sculpture-works of the beginning of the 19-th cent. are worth seeing, including the gravestone of Beloselsky-Belozersky by Camberlain, the gravestone of Princess Kurakin by Martoss, of Princess Gagarin by Turchaninov, of baroness Stroganov by Kozlovsky. Close to the churchyard towers the principal church of the Cloister, the cupola-crowned *Cathedral of the Holy Trinity* (Sobor Sviatoy Troitzy) built in 1778—89 by Starov in classical style and adorned with statues by Shubin.

Inside there are pictures of Russian Academicians: Metenleiter (Altarpicture), Droshshin, Ugriumov, Belski and A. Ivanov, as well as of Rubens, Van-Dyck, Guercino and R. Mengs. A white marble and red Siberian agate altar and altar doors of carved oak are worth seeing, as well as a set of 18-th cent. church plate.

The churches on either side of the cathedral served as Mausoleums the south one — *Fedorovskaya* — to the last Georgian kings and princes, the north one, built in 1717 — *Blagoveshchenskaya* — for members of the Tsar's family and highest dignitaries and statesmen of the 18-th and 19-th cent., including: Bruce, Ragusinsky, Rasumovsky, Panin, Fieldmarshal Suvorov. — On the west side were formerly the *Metropolitan* rooms. — In front of the cathedral stretches a communal churchyard, arranged in 1917. In the *Nikolsky Churchyard* behind the Cathedral are graves of the writer Gontcharov, the poet Rosenheim, the well-known actress Kommissarjevskaya and the composer Rubinstein. On the way out of the Monastery is the *Tikhvinsky Churchyard* where amongst others the writers Dostoyevsky, Krylov, Gneditch, Karamzin, Zhukovsky, Baratynsky and Stasov, the composers Glinka, Serov, Dargomishsky, Borodin, Mussorgsky, Chaikovsky, and Arensky, the scientists Tarkhanov and Botkin are buried.

In the Monastery are rich records of the 18-th cent. and a valuable old library.

Not far from the Monastery, near the former Nevsky Toll Gate (Sastava) is the *Statue of Volodarsky* (p. 231) at the place where he was killed by the Social-Revolutionaries in 1918.

The long *Prospect Sela Volodarskogo* (prospect of Volodarsky village, former Shlusselburgsky), which, along the Neva, passes through extensive workers' quarters, begins at the Alexander-Nevsky Monastery. To the left at the beginning of the prospect lie the large stone warehouses of *Kalashnikovskaya Grain Harbour.* Grain, transported along the water ways of Russia to Leningrad is stored in them. Further on, the Prospect leads through the factory suburbs *Stekliannoye* and Volodarskoye *(Smolenskoye)* where wharves are. This Prospect continues (under the name of *Shlusselburg's High-Road)* toward the suburb of *Alexandrovskoye.* The *State Porcelain Factory* is at the end of the Volodarsky Prospect. This factory is one of the best in Europe for the fine quality and artistic workmanship of its Porcelain. It was founded in 1794 under the Tsarina Elisabeth and supplied only the Tsar's Court, providing it with table sets, ornaments for the decoration of the palaces, and statuettes. During the world war the factory made eye-glasses and technico-chemical instruments. Since 1918 the factory is under the People's Commissariat of Education and produces technical porcelain, glass instruments and electrical accessories, as well as artistic ceramics.

A Museum and the *State Institute of Ceramics* adjoin the factory.

The museum is open from 11—4 on Thursday. Room I: the development of the Russian porcelain industry. Works of the 18-th cent., when the art of making porcelain reached its highest level, the classical epoch of Alexander I. and the glass-painting from the year 1880 omwards are note worthy. In the centre show-case are porcelain objects made after the Revolution, which show a radical change in their design and artistic trend.

Room II: The productions of Foreign factories (European and Chinese), which often served as modells for Russian production.

The *Novofarforovsky Post* (p. 286), station of the October Railway, lies to the West of the factory.

Opposite the Porcelain Factory, on the other bank of Neva, is the suburb of *Malaya Rybazkaya Sloboda.*

The *Alexandrovskoye* suburb (see above) contains a number of large factories: founderies, chemical, match, textile and pasteboard factories and the large *Obukhov factory* (Obukhovsky Savod) on the bank of Neva. The latter was founded in 1863 by the Engineers Obukhov and Putilov as a steel foundry. Since 1866 the factory has been State property and was the largest cannon factory of Tsarist Russia („Russian Krupp"). At present there are more than 3000 workers in the factory. There is a light railway from the Factory to the *Obukhovo* Station on the October Railway.

Alexandrovskoe in the 18-th century belonged to Prince Viasemsky and later on was taken over by Tsar Paul the 1st. The church, built in 1790 by Prince Viasemsky, in the form of an „Easter Bread" with a belfrey in the form of an "Easter Cake", deserves attention.

The Electric Station *Krasny Oktyabr* (Red October, former Utkina Savod), stands on the right bank of Neva, opposite the Obukhov factory. The foundations of the Electric Station were laid on peat and the construction, commenced in 1913, was interrupted by the world war and recommenced only in 1921. This station, which should supply Leningrad with 60 000 K. W. of electricity is not quite completed and is providing only the Volodarsky Rayon, with 10 000 K. W.

Ligovskaya. Volkovo Cemetry.

To the Obvodny-Canal run trams, No. 18 and 19; to the Churchyard No. 31.

The 25-th of October Prospect is crossed by the long *Ligovskaya* street, which was formerly the beginning of the Moscow Chaussee, at the Place of the Revolt (Ploshchad Vostania, p. 160). At the junction of Ligovskaya (No. 151) and the *Obvodny Canal,* in the building of the Fire-technic Institute is *Museum of Fire-technic* (admittance after previous notice). Here is a rich collection of implements used by the Fire Brigades, accessories, chemical apparatus for extinguishing fire and other fire extinguishing equipment, uniforms and models from the time of Peter the 1st to the present day.

Opposite the museum is the *Church Vosdvijenia* composed of three separate churches, the oldest of which was built in 1749. The main church, crowned with a dome, dates back to 1764. The 3-rd church is under the belfrey, which was built in classic style by Postnikov, and has a striking colonade.

Further along the Ligovskaya, across the Obvodny Canal, and to the left along the Rastannaya Ulitza is the *Volkovo Cemetry,* founded in the 18-th cent. There are numbers of splendid monuments of the first half of the 19-th cent. Here beside the „Path of Literature" (Literaturny Mostky) are burried the writers: Turgenev, Delvig, Grigorovich, Saltikov-Shchedrin, Garshin, Nadson, Uspensky, Leskov, the publicists: Belinsky, Pisarev, Dobrolubov, Michailovsky and the scientists: Mendeleev and Lesgaft.

Moscow-Narva District.

The *Moskovsko-Narosky* (Moscow-Narva) District to the South of "Narodnaya Volya": Perekovskaya, Zheliabov, Mikhailov, Kibalchich the Fontanka is characterised by the wharfs, factories and harbours, which occupy the whole Western section and the stations, which connect Leningrad with the Baltic region. Since the time of its foundation, this district has been inhabited mainly by workers, who have often played a decicive part in the Revolutionary movements of the city. *Lenin* commenced his activities as a propagandist in this district in the nineties. The working class of this district especially distinguished themselves in repelling the attacks of Kornilov and Kerensky in 1917 and Yudenich in 1919, both of whom approached the city from the South.

Zagorodny and Meshdunarodny Prospect.

Through Zagorodny Prospect run the trams, No. 9, 16 and 17; through the Meshdunarodny Prospect (to the Moscow Triumph Gate) No. 3 and 16.

The *Zagorodny* Prospect is a continuation of the Nakhimson Prospect (p. 159), which is a branch of the 25-th of October Prospect and leads from the centre to the district mentioned above. To the right, in the Chernishev pereulok, which ends at the Chernishev Square (p. 156), is the *Pedagogical Institute of Social In-*

struction. This Institute contains Faculties of Child-Defection, Pedagogy and Psychologic-reflexology.

The Zagorodny Prospect is separated on the left, from the extensive *Semenovsky Place,* by the *Semenovsky Barracks* at No. 46—48.

In the buildings of the barracks is the *Automobile-Museum,* entrance from the Podiesdnoy pereulok, No. 4 (open daily, except Sunday from 11—4).

This Museum is under the Military-Technical Central Administration of the Leningrad Military District and contains the following sections: automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles, armoured cars, tanks, fuel materials, lubricating oils and electric equipment. The exhibits are: examples of automobiles and their parts, apparatus and automobile accessories, etc.

On the *Semenovsky Place* Petrashevsky „The first Russian Socialist" and his camrades were executed in 1849. In 1881 the members of "Narodnaya Volya": Perovskaya, Zheliabov, Mikhailov, Kibalchich and Ryssakov, who arranged and carried out the bombing attempt on on the life of Alexander II. were hanged in this Place.

To the South, the Semenovsky Ploshchad is bordered by the *Surrounding Canal* (Obvodny Canal), which was out in 1805—1834 and which passes through the whole Southern part of the city.

Opposite the Semenovsky Barracks, to the right from the Zagorodny Prospect, is the *Bolshoy Kazachy Pereulok;* on the wall of No. 7 there is a marble tablet with an inscription saying that *Lenin* lived there in 1894, where he was junior assistant to an advocat.

Further along on the left of the Zagorodny Prospect is the *Station* of the railway to the *Detskoye Selo* (former Tsarskoye, p. 276), the first railway in Russia. At the end of the Zagorodny Prospect where it crosses the *Meshdunarodny* (International) *Prospect,* the *Technological Institute named after the Leningrad Soviet* stands on the right. This Institute contains faculties of mechanics, chemistry, social-technique and a Workers Faculty. The building which was constructed in 1831 was rebuilt later. Opposite at No. 17 in the building of the Artillery School is a *Church,* constructed most artistically in 1800. *The Central Bureau of the Soviet Union for Weights and Measures* is nearby at No. 19. On the Meshdunarodny Prospect, behind the Obvodny Canal is the *Slaughter House* (Skotoprygonny Dvor), which was constructed in the beginning in the 19-th cent. This building is worthy of note for its threefold gates, powerful bronze figures of axen and decorated walls.

Further along the Meshdunarodny Prospect, across the Ligovsky Canal and 3 km away from the Zagorodny Prospect, is the *Moscow Triumphal Arch,* built in 1833

to 1838 by Stasov. There are 5 passages between the 12 cast iron doric columns, each of which is 23 metres high. The Arch was constructed, in commemoration of the Persian and Turkish campaign and of the Subjection of Poland. On the Arch, instead of the former inscription glorifying these victories, the Soviet Authority has inscribed the watchword: "Long live the brotherhood of Nations".

Near the Triumphal Arch, on the corner of Chernogorsky per. is the *Veteriny-Bacteriological Institute,* and close by at Chernogorskaya No. 5 is the *Leningrad Institute for the Care of Animals.* Further to the South of the Moscow Triumphal Arch in the street running parallel on the East, Volkovskaya No. 19 is the *Chapel of the Old-believers,* typical of the secret places of worship of this sect, which was forbidden under Nicolas I-st. Not far away in the Sastavskaya ul. is the *High School of Military Aviatic.*

On the Meshdunarodny Prospect, 5 km from the commencement of the street the former Feasting and Hunting Castle *"Chessma"* stands out. It was built by the architect Felten in pseudo-Gothic style in commemoration of the victory of the Russian Fleet over the Turks in the Chessma Bay (in 1770). In 1836 this castle was converted into an Alms-House. The high road leads to *Pulkovo* (p. 276).

Putilov Factory.

To the Warsaw and Baltic Station run the trams, No. 2, 6, 8, 9, 18 and 19; farther to the Putilov-Factory No. 18 (to Yekateringof) and No. 13 (to the Narva Triumph Gate).

Not far from the Technological Institute (p. 235) the *Pervaya Krassnoarmeyskaya* (First street of Red soldiers, former Pervaya Rota) leads westwards, between some barracks, from the Meshdunarodny Prospect toward the Prospect of the *Krassnykh Kommandirov* (Prospect of Red Commanders, former Ismailovsky). The *Cathedral of the Trinity* (Troitzky Sobor) built by Stassov in 1827—35 in Classic style, stands on the corner of the Prospect of Krassnykh Kommandirov. Its five massive domes ornamented with blue stars (the tallest of which is 80 metres) dominate the environs. In front of the Cathedral stands the *Monument of Glory* (Pamyatnik Slavy) erected in 1886 in commemoration of the Balkan War 1877—78. In the Second Krassnoarmeyskaya is the *Leningrad Institute for Civil Engineers* with Building, Sanitation and Transport- and Engineering faculties and also a Workers' Faculty.

The Prospect of the Krassnykh Kommandirov ends near the Obvodny Canal at the *Warsaw Station.*

On the prospect, near the Canal, the terrorist Sasonov threw a bomb at Pleve, Minister of the Interior, as he was driving by in his carriage on July 15-th 1904; he died from the wound and Sasonov himself was also seriously wounded. The famous terrorist B. Savinkov, organisor of the attempt, stood a few paces from the place of the explosion.

To the West of the Warsaw Station is the *Baltic Station;* further, to the left of the Obvodny Canal is the Rubber Factory *Krassny Treugolnik,* one of the largest factories in the Soviet Union. The *Prospect Yunogo Proletarya* (Prospect of the Young Proletarian, former Petergofsky), which leads to the *Narva-Triumphal Arch* crosses the Canal by the Novo-Kalinkin Bridge. The Arch, erected by Guarenghi in 1814 in commemoration of the victory over Napoleon, was later rebuilt by Stasov.

Around the noble, simple, granite Arch stand Corinthian Columns, between which are statues by Demuth-Malinovsky. The Arch is crowned by a statue of the Goddess of Victory in a triumphal chariot (by Baron Klodt).

Close to the Narva-Triumphal Arch the workers of the Putilov factory were fired upon by the troops on January 9-th in 1905 when they were marching toward the Winter Palace bearing ikons and portraits of the Tsar. The semi-legal 6-th party session of the Russian Communist Party took place in August 1917 near the Triumphal Arch.

The division between the city proper and its suburbs is clearly visible from the Triumphal Arch. To the North of the Arch are lines of tall tenament buildings, to the South extend the workers quarters with innumerable factory chimneys. Westward from the Narva-Triumphal Arch the Sutugina Ulitza passes beside a large Cotton Factory and crosses the Bumazhny Canal, toward the *Yekateringof Park* in which there is a Dutch Castle, built in 1711, overlooking the Liflyandskaya ulitza.

In this place Peter the Ist gained a decicive victory over the Swedes in 1703 and captured the mouth of the Neva. For a long while Ekateringof was the favourite place of the inhabitants of Petersburg for excursions. Until the sixties of the 19-th cent. there were amusement halls there, but at the present time the whole locality is deserted and part of the buildings are burnt down.

The *ulitza Stachek* (street of Strikes, former Petergof High-Road)leads from the Narva Triumphal Arch to the large metal-foundry **Krasny-Putilov** (Red Putilov), which occupies a part of the city along the sea shore. This factory was founded in 1861; in 1868 it was bought by the engineer N. I. Putilov, who reorganised it into a giant factory. During the world war the number of workers here reached 39,000, at the present time it is about 10,000. This factory contains a number of model cultural institutions which are worthy of attention: club, theatre, kino, political courses for adults, factory schools etc.

The Revolution of 1905 was started by the strike of the Putilov workers. The large demonstration under the leardership of the priest

Gapon, on January the 9-th marched to the Winter Palace in order to seek justice from the Tsar (p. 173).

Fifty years ago the aristocratic houses, surrounded by parks, gave place to the small wooden houses of the petty nobility and State employees in the *Street of the Stachek,* at the present time there is a number of plain workers houses there. *Lenin* often visited house No. 21, where he was leader of a political circle during the period 1905—7. Further on to the right on the Ushakovskaya ulitza are the hospitals of the Putilov factories. There are large chemical factories to the left in the former village Tenteleva, which is now completely joined to the city. In front of house No. 42, near the Square on Ulitza Stachek, there was formerly a "Canteen" of the factory workers Union. At this place on January 9-th 1905 Father Gapon lead the workers in a street dmonstration. Not far from here is the *Boldyrev Chapel,* from which the workers took church banners and ikons. To the right in house No. 61, which was formerly an aristocratic house, adorned by columns (of this style only a few remain), there is now the *Club of Red Putilov,* which is worthy of notice. Further on, behind the Harbour Railway are the buildings of the *Putilov Factory.*

Harbour.

Tram, No. 17; local steamer.

From the Lermontovsky Prospect (p. 192) the *Prospect Ogorodnikova* (former Rishsky pr.) leads between the Fontanka and the Obvodny Canal, crossing the Prospect of Yunogo Proletarya, toward the Harbour of Leningrad: *Leninport,* the largest harbour of the Soviet Union. The harbour is on the *Gutuev Island,* bordered by the left bank of the Neva and its branch called Ekateringovka. The position of this harbour was changed from the Kotlin Island, after the cutting of the *Sea Canal* (Morskoy Canal) in 1875—85, which leads from the Kronstadt road toward the Western part of the Gutuev Island. This Ship Canal is 19 km long and 8 m deep; a railway line runs along its bank on the Gutuev Island; the harbour has a sea bottom 107 meters broad. The Canal is boardered by dykes for a distance of 4.25 km, after it leaves the harbour. In the harbour about 107 sea-going vessels may be loaded at one time.

The area under sheds and warehouses belonging to the harbour is about 110 000 sq. m., in addition there are two elevators, sheds for grain, and warehouses for herrings. The Harbour railway can load 450 waggons per day.

The Gutuev Island is reached by passing over the *Rishsky Bridge.* On the island, along the mouth of the Great Neva, extends the *Customs Quay* (Tamozhennaya Nabereshnaya), where 10 Sea Vessels may be moored at a time. Unloading and loading is effected by floating cranes, owing to the absence of sheds. The *Gutuev Basin,* 1 km long and 6.7 m deep in which there are berths for 8 Seagoing Vessels, is at the end of the quay. Here is the end of the Morskoy Canal (see above). On the bank of the Basin is the goods Station *Novy Port* (New Harbour). The rest of the island is occupied by the Customs Sheds and Packing-houses. At the entrance to the

Harbour from the Gapsalskaya (Hapsal street) is the Electric Station of the Harbour Railway.

The Morskoy Canal is enclosed in a granite quay 600 meters long with anchorage for Sea-going Vessels. In 1923 nearby, an re-enforced concrete Shed with capacity of 12 500 tons was constructed. A wooden quay (Estokade) 2 km long with 7,3 meters depth having anchorage for 16 Sea-going Vessels, adjoins the granite quay. There are two Elevators on it. On the other side of the Sea Canal is *Cannonersky Island.* Southward from the Gutuev Island is a Grain and Wood Harbour, which is 1170 meters long, 550 meters broad and 6.7—8.5 meters deep. Further to the South-East ist the 3rd Basin, the Coal Harbour with 8 coal cranes. At the junction of the Sea Canal with the Coal Harbour there are large oil reservoirs.

Vassilievsky Ostrov.

To the Exchange go the trams, No.: 5, 8, 12; on the University-Quay runs No. 5; to the Menshikoff-Palace go No. 4, 5, 6 and 7; to the western part of the island go trams, No. 5 and 7; to the Goloday-Island No. 4.

The Vassilievsky Ostrov (island), situated between the Great and Little Neva and the Sea, was intended, according to the plan of Peter I., to be the cultural and commercial centre of the town. Though the tradesmen have longsince migrated to the Southern bank of the Neva, the island has remained to the present day the cultural centre of the town. In place of the net-work of canals, originally planned so as to form a Northern Venice, there are 13 perfectly straight streets, the so called Lines; they stretch across the Eastern, densely populated part of the island; the numerous scholastic establishments form a Student's Quarter. Many foreigners and especially Germans formerly lived here. At one time foreigners formed 20 % of the whole population of the island. — Farther to the West, on the bank of the Neva Branch are many factories. The proximity of the industrial works to the student's quarters greatly assisted the workmen's and students joint participation in the revolutionary fighting which so often took place during the Tsarist regime. The marshy western part of the island is not inhabited.

From the Admiralty and the Palace of Art (p. 173) the *Republican Bridge* (Respublikansky Most, formerly Dvortzovy) leads across the Bolshaya Neva to the Eastern point of the island, the so-called *Strelka.* The Strelka is bounded on the side of the mainland by the stately edifice of the *Exchange,* built in classical style. The foundation stone of this edifice was laid by Guarenghi in 1784; in 1810—16 it was completed by Thomas de Thomon. Surrounded with a Doric colonnade it is a copy of the ancient Temple of Paestum (Southern Italy). Inside the building is the imposing Hall of the Goods and Stock Exchange and the Commercial Board of the N. W. Region, as well as a **Museum of Trade.** (Open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 12—3.)

The Museum which was opened in 1923 is dedicated to the Study of Russian and Foreign Wares. The exhibits are composed of samples of wares, maps, models and diagrams. The Museum, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union, has the following sections: Export, Import, Statistics, Samples of goods and a Division of Information.

In front of the Exchange, at the corners of the semi-circular Strelka Place, rise two *Rostral Columns* erected by the architect Thomon as landmarks for sea-going ships. At the foot of the columns stand the statues of Neptune and Amphytrite. From here one has a splendid *view of the town; on one side you see the Peter-Paul Fortress, on the other the Winter Palace and the Admiralty; these and the Exchange were the most important edifices of the Tsarist Petersburg and formed their centre. Neva to the Petrograd Side (p. 255). — To the left of

Beyond the Exchange in a semi-circular place stands the *State Lying-in Hospital.* — To the N. of the Strelka the *Bridge of the Building Workers* (Most Stroiteley, formerly Exchange Bridge) leads across the Malaya Neva to the Petrograd Side (p. 255). — To the left of the Bridge is the *Custom House,* erected by Luchini in 1834; the façade is decorated with the statues of Mercury and Fortuna. To the W. adjacent to it, on the bank of the Small Neva, stands the *Chapel of the Harbour,* in the structure of the former *Trades-Court* (Gostinny Dvor) built by Tresini in 1735; the Chapel was rebuilt in 1860. In its present state the Trades-Court is the only remains of a vast complex building which used, formerly to occupy a whole quarter of the town and was the commercial centre of old Petersburg. Until the beginning of the 19-th cent. the harbour of the town was situated here; later it was transferred to Kronstadt and at the end of the century to the Gutuyev island. Close to the Trades-Court, at No. 2 on the Tuchkov Quay is the **Geological Museum of the Academy of Science.** (Open Sundays and Thursdays from 11—3, adm. 10 cop.)

The origin of the Museum is bound up with that of Peter I's Cabinet of Curiosities, to which from 1716 onwards mineral-geological materials were added. After the collection had been transferred to the Academy of Science it was greatly enlarged through the famous expeditions of Pallas and others; these expeditions were organized in the reign of Catherine II for the investigation of Russia. In 1898 the previous Mineralogical Collection was reorganized into a Geological Museum. — The Museum is subdivided into the following sections: Palaeontology, Physical Geography, Petrography and the Geology of Siberia.

At present only two subdivisions of the Palaeontological Section, those of Osteology and the Northern Dvina Gallery are open to the public; the two subdivisions of the fossil Invertebraces and of Palaeo-Phytography are being arranged.

In the *Osteological Room* are exhibited :(Crustacean) Armadilloes, Fish, Amphibia, including two prepared sculls of the Stegocephalus. Also a plaster model of a Mastodonaurus. Reptiles: Mososaurus, Ichthyosaurus. Armadilloes: Pterodactylus; a reproduction of the skeleton of the Diplodoccus, that of a giant Dinosaurus found in N.

America, 25 m. long and 5 m. high. (The gift of the millionaire Carnegie, in 1911.) Farther on a plaster model of the Archaeopteryx, the progenitor of the bird. Among the fossil Mammalia, from the Tertiary and Ice Epochs, the following are worthy of note: the Fauna of the Turgai Region, (Kirgisia) Rhinoceroses (Epiaceraterium, Indicoterium), the remains of a Mastadon; Bessarabian Fauna: Hypparion; N. Caucasian Fauna: (Kuban) Elamotherium and some Elephant-Tusks.

The *Northern Dvina Gallery* contains a most complete and valuable Collection of fossils from the Upper Perm Period collected during the Amalutzky-Expedition to the N. Dvina in 1908. It includes 10 complete skeletons of Pareisarus, one of them in the condition in which it was taken out of the rock. (Besides these only the British Museum possesses one badly preserved skeleton of the Pareisaurus). Also a Concretion in which there is a skeleton; several sculls, bones, sculls of Dicinodotiens, two entire skeletons of Inostrancevia, scull of "Anna Petri", Cotlassia, and a complete specimen of the Dinosaurus. The four last are the only existing specimens of this kind in the whole world.

Farther along the Tuchkov quay there are a large number of Warehouses and former Commercial offices.

Returning to the Strelka we find, to the south of the Exchange, at No. 1 on the University Quay, the **Zoological Museum** situated in the former Customs house. (Entrance Tue., Thur., Sund. 12—3.)

Room 1-st. Case 1—2. Examples of variations in animal life influenced by environment. Case 2 (lower division), and cases 7 to 10, 14 to 17, 25, 27, 28 contain samples of mimicry in the colouring of animals. Cases 4, 11, 21, 22, 36 to 39, 53 to 57, 60: examples of care of progeny. Cases 23 and 24: inter-relations of animals (rapacity, parasitism, symbiosis, sociability). Cases 49, 50: hybridism. Cases 51, 52: change of colouring due to age. Case 62: pairing-time colouring. Cases 63, 64: examples of male and female animals widely differing in outward appearance. Cases 62, 68, 71: examples showing deviation from normal colouring. The middle of the room is mostly occupied by the cetacia (blue whale 24 m. long, weighing 9600 kgm. Sea-cow). Show-cases 893, 894, 897, 898: protozoa. Cases 33, 34, 35b, 40, 42: sponges. Cases 41, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 58, 59, 65, 66, 67: coelenterata. *Galleries of room 1:* Web-footed animals. On the left all the insects are arranged (727 to 819, 863, 870, 895, 903) including locusts mimicking branches and leaves (734)); wandering locusts; grass-hoppers etc. (737 and 738); termites (738, 756, 796 to 830); dipterous insects (750 to 754, 773), beetles (729 to 731, 755, 758, 774 to 779), including giant beetles from Asia, America and the Astrakan region. Butterflies (771, 780, 787, 790 to 803, 807, 819). Proboscedate beetles (804, 805, 808 to 811, 895, 896). Primitive crustaceous (832, 833, 806). Cray-fish (822 to 875); spiders (877, 878, 880 to 885); scolopendras (888, 889).

Room second. Stuffed *mammoth* (to the right), discovered in the Yakut region (Siberia), in frozen ground, in 1901. In the middle of the room is a *mammoth-skeleton.* To the right are mollusks (cases 72 to 79), including oysters (94, 590), etc.; pearl oysters (559). Cases 108 to 111: star-fish; 104, 106: sea-urchins; 103: sea-lilies, and other echinodermata. Cases 119 to 121, 123 to 128: *worms.* To the left are *fish* (cases 667, 591, 726, 630 to 632, 634 to 636, 653 to 654, 659 etc.), including sharks, sturgeon, sterlet. Cases 660 and 829: eels; 633: flying fish; 626, 617 to 619: soles; 625 to 626: great sturgeon, including one kind, living in rivers, 5 m. long, weighing 320 kgm. *Amphibia* (cases 80, 81, 89, 98), including an American pixa (honev-

combed toad). *Reptiles:* snakes (97, 105, 114, 115, 122 etc.); lizzards (131 to 135 etc.); crocodiles (721, 722, 725, 726, 136 to 138); tortoises (136 to 138 etc.); sauria (156). Among the snakes are giant snakes (600 to 602, 593 to 598), including an anaconda, 10 m. long, most probably having attained the age of 300 years. *Birds:* portions of primitev birds (166); ostriches (167 to 172); penguins (165, 173); albatrosses (577, 578); stormy petrels (575, 576); pelicans (181, 182, 183); herons, storks, flamingoes (184 to 187, 198 to 200, 561 to 564). Birds of prey: horse-kites, eagles, lammergeirs etc. (222 to 227, 235 to 237, 246, 247, 569, 701 to 705, 710 to 715). Gallinaceous birds: peacocks, arguses, pheasants, heath-cocks, etc. (514, 518 to 520 etc.); parrots (498 to 501); humming birds (263); lyre-birds (213); birds of paradise (496); small native birds of the Passerine order (213, 214, 221, 495 to 497 etc.), including nightingales thrushes, starlings etc.

Room 3-rd. Mammalia. Monotremata: ornithorhynchuses, echidnas (489, 283) from Australia. Marsupials: Kangaroos, opossums (274 to 282, 418). Edentate mammals: slothes, anteaters, armadilloes, pangolins (481 to 485). Hoofed quadrupeds, including bisons, buffaloes, antelopes (284, 286 to 307, 669 to 695 etc.) The extinct European and Siberian *Hairy rhinoceros* with two long horns, a contemporary of the mammoth. An *Indian elephant* (10 m high, weighing 4000 kgm); *an African elephant* (weighing about 5000 kgm.), and the now extinct *mammoth.* Beasts of prey: bears, polecats, lynxes, etc. (268 to 271, 283, 316, 360 to 363, 443 to 449). Rodents (315, 339 to 347, 350 to 358); insecteaters (368, 369). Cheiroptera (366, 367); lemurs (377 to 383); monkeys (370, 371, 381 to 384), including anthropoid apes.

Next to the Zoological Museum, on the University Quay at No. 3, is the *Library of the Academy of Science,* in a massive, two-storied building, crowned with a high tower; the central part of the building projects considerably; the arched façade is characteristically Baroque. This structure, erected by Mattarnuovi in 1718—25, was originally occupied by Peter I's *Cabinet of "Curiosities, Rarities and Monsters"* in addition to the Observatory.

Close to it, at No. 5, is the building of the **Russian Academy of Science,** erected by Guarenghi, in severe classical style, in 1784—87; it is one of the finest works of that artist. In the interior there is a spacious hall decorated with friezes and volumns; the paintings on the ceiling are ascribed to Scotti.

The founding of the Russian Academy of Science had been projected under Peter the Great, and the plan worked out by German scholars, including Leibnitz and Christian von Wolff, but it was only after the Tsar's death, that it was carried out in 1725. One of the most eminent members of the Academy, in early days, was the famous Scholar and Poet Michael Lomonossov. At present the Academy has three divisions: Physical and Mathematical Sciences, the Russian Language, Literature and Historial Science and Philology. A large number of Laboratories and Museums are also affiliated to it, as well as a Physico-Mathematical and an Indo-European Institute.

In the Academy is the **Asiatic Museum of** the Academy of Science (Admission by previous arrangement).

The Museum possesses one of the largest existing collections of Eastern manuscripts and oriental books. The most valuable among

these manuscripts are those which deal with the Mahommedan world, Thibet, the Tanguts, the Mongolians and the pre-Islamic peoples of Central Asia. The Museum consists of the following sections: Books printed in the Hebrew language, Asiatic archives, Oriental manuscripts and books printed in the East: Numismatics, Ethnography and Archeology.

The **Mineralogical Museum** of the Academy is also located in this building, the collections of which illustrate the minerals of the Soviet Union and are among the most remarkable of their kind in the world.

The unusually rich collection of precious stones from Siberia and the Urals, the collection of Radium-ore and of Meteorites are especially to be noted. Since the revolution of October 1917 the Museum has been enriched with collections of the minerals of North Russia; it has also acquired the rare metals and minerals collected on the peninsula Kola (in the Khibin mountain range) by mineralogical expeditions (from 1920 to 1924), as well as the Radium-ore collected in Turkestan at the same time.

The following rooms are open to the public: the Room of the Meteorites, 2 Rooms of Russian mineral strata, and 1 Room of stone and marble for building. The Museum has also a crystallographic and a geo-chemical Laboratory attached to it, and also a „Productive" Section which assembles collections for interchange.

In the same building of the Academy is the Academical **Botanical Museum** with Herbariums of Russia's Flora, of the neighbouring countries and of North America. The Russian herbariums consist of the following Sections: European Russia, Siberia, Crimea and the Caucasus, and lastly Central Asia (Turkestan).

Behind the Academy of Sciences, at Tamozhenny per. No. 3 is the **Museum of the Academy of Science for Anthropology and Ethnography** (open Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday from 11—3, adm. 20 Kop.).

The Museum developed out the Cabinet of curiosities formed in 1716 by Peter I., with the Chinese and Indian art collections bought in Holland, and several others. In 1837 the ethnographical collections were organized as a separate museum, to which were added, in 1878, an "anatomical cabinet" with collections from the domain of anthropology and of prehistoric archaeology. After the October revolution of 1917 the museum acquired the adjoining building which had formerly been the palace of the Tsaritsa Anna Ioannovna, where the collections are being re-arranged. — The Museum consists of ethnographical, archaeological and anthropological sections. The public are not admitted to the anthropological section.

The *Ethnographical* Section occupies three floors, each with two rooms; many objects are also placed on the stairs and landings.

Ground floor: Native tribes of Russia and North America. Room I. Tribes from the North East and central region of North America; further on peoples from North, West and Arctic America; the collec-

tions relating to the Thlinkites, Aleuts and Esquimaux are of great scientific value. Next come the tribes of North Eastern Asia, the Tchuktchens, with an authentic hut, the Karyaks and Kamtchadales. At the end of the room the Gilyaks, Goldes and Ainos. Room II. Tunguses, Yakuts, Yenissei-Ostyaks, Samoyeds, Voguls and Laplanders. The rich collection of exhibits relating to the mode of life of the natives of Siberia and containing the garments and tambourines of the Shamans are particularly valuable. It includes an authentic tomb of a Shaman, from the region of Turukhansk (at the mouth of the Yenissei).

1. Floor. Room III. Near the entrance African tribes. A large collection of idols and fetishes from the Cameroons; Dr. Junker's collection from Central Africa, Antiquities from the territory of Benin, Carved Ivory and Bronze sculptures from Africa. Further on the native tribes of Australia and Oceania with many unique specimens brought to Europe by Cook, Krusenstern, Miklucha-Maklai and others, from their travels. At the end of the room is the Siamese collection and a rich collection of the Kara-Batakians from the Island of Sumatra, with especially valuable objects of religious cult. In the Passages, between Rooms III, and IV., Objects of religious cult from New-Guinea and various collections from India (The valuable results of Merward's Indian expedition in 1914—18 are not yet shown to the public). — Room IV. Indo-China, Japan and China, the latter being particularly well represented. At the exit to the staircase is the Buddhist section. On the staircase leading to the 2nd floor are highly valuable Frescoes and Sculptures from the ancient Buddhist monasteries of Eastern Turkestan, brought back from special expeditions.

2-nd Floor. Room V. In the central part is the *Archaeological Section.* Prehistoric Culture from the palaeolithic period to the beginning of the Iron Age, and collections of ceramics from Central Asia. Here are also collections relating to the pre-Columbian period in South America. — At the end of the room are rich Ethnographic collections from Central and South America. Room VI. *The Gallery of Peter the Great* which was formerly in the Hermitage. The room is divided into four parts. In the first part Peter's workshop, with a model of him on the throne; also carved works in ivory and wood, and pictures; in the second part the beaches at which the Tsar worked, with tools and small handmade objects; in the third part his carriage, stuffed figures of his horse and of his favorite dog; in the fourth part his wardrobe.

Further on along the University quay comes the extensive building of the *University,* with its façade looking towards the Mendeleyeff (formerly University) Line; it was originally erected by D. Tresini in 1722—32 for the Senate and the Synod. The University, founded in 1819, has at present a Technological, a Sociological, a Physical and Mathematical, a Chemical and Pharmaceutical and a Worker's Faculty. In this edifice is also the *State Optical Institute.* In the court yard of the University is a "Tennis-Court" dating from the times of Paul I.

The University students played a great part in the revolutionary movements under the Tsars; numerous political meetings took place in the „Aula" and in the long passages.

Further along the University Quay, we come to No. 11, which was formerly the *Historical and Philological In-*

stitute. Contiguous to it. at the corner of the Philologichesky per. are the *Archives of the Military Schools,* a house built in the first half of the 18-th cent. Next to it, No. 15, an old house painted red, is the former **Palace of Prince A. D. Menshikof,** the favourite of Peter I. (Open on Sundays from 12—4, adm. 20 cop.)

The palace, built in old Russian Baroque style is the only old *house of the nobility* in Leningrad that has been preserved entirely unaltered since the beginning of the 18-th cent. It was built by D. Tresini and completed by Schedel in 1710—15 and luxuriously furnished.

In the well-preserved Vestibule the low columns and the vaulted oak ceiling are characteristic of the epoch. The walls of this hall, as likewise those of the next three rooms are covered with blue *Haarlem tiles,* the stoves are ornamented with Russian ones. Menshikof's study, from which there is a lovely view onto the river Neva, is decorated with artistic wood carvings in the Regency style, including the ceiling. Here are an excellent Portrait of Peter by Tannauer and a portrait of Menshikof. The marble bust of Peter which is likewise in this room is attributed to Falconet. An order of Menshikof, signed in his own hand, is worthy of notice. (The Prince who had formerly been a servant of General Lefort was illiterate and hardly able to sign his name, as can be seen from this document.) Adjoining the palace is a small house built in 1740 in Rocaille style, with remarkable sculptures on the façade which faces the embankment.

After Menshikof's exile in 1727 his palace was used as a Military School for the Nobility; before the revolution of February 1917 it was occupied by the Military *School of Cadets.* It was here that the first All Russian Soviet Congress took place in the summer of 1917.

The building is now occupied by a military school and **the Museum of the old Military Schools** (open on Sundays from 12—3).

The Museum was founded in 1732 at the same time as the Cadet-Corps and served to assist their studies. After the October Revolution of 1817 it was enriched with the collections of other military schools and corps which were dissolved. The museum *includes* many banners and guns, ammunition, historical documents, models, work of the Cadets, besides an old technical and general library, which has existed since 1800 and contains 12,600 volumes, as well as an 18-th cent. manuscript library. In the hall of the museum there is an ;8-th century watercolour, representing the Menshikof's estate in its original condition.

In the building of the Menshikof palace there is also the **Museum of the new military schools,** which is intended to be a sequel to the old museum (in preparation for the future).

It is to contain work of the trainees of the Red Army, placards, devices, match-works, Lenin's corner, etc. besides a remarkable collection, representing the development of fire-arms.

The former Menshikof Palace looks on *the Rumyantzev Square,* where an Obelisk stands, erected in 1798 by Brenna in honour of the Fieldmarshal Count Rumyantzev-Zadunaysky.

The long, narrow *Solovyevsky per.* behind the Rumyantzev Square still preserves a suggestion of Petersburg in the 30-th year of the 19-th cent.

The Syezdovskaya ul. (formerly the First Line) runs from Rumyantzev Square to Tutchkov Bridge. No. 40 on the left side of the street is the *Catherine Church* with an angel on the cupola, built by Michailov in pseudo-Russian style. A belfry has replaced the ancient portico. Further on at No. 50 is the *Astronomical Institute;* No. 52 next to it is the *Esthonian Pedagogical Institute,* with a Worker's Faculty; the last house in the street (No. 58) is a *hospital named after Vera Slutzkaya,* which was originally built in classical style in 18-th cent. for the tradesman Kusov. The *Tutchkov Bridge* leads over the Malaya Neva to the Petrograd Side (p. 256).

Further along the University quay lies the stately building of the **Academy of Arts.** The principal part of the building, looking out on the Neva, was built in classical style in 1765—88 by Vallin de la Mothe in collaboration with Velten and Kokorinov. The strongly built building with its projecting circular façade and truncated dome is one of the most beautiful buildings of the town. Before the portal stand statues of Hercules and Flora.

The academy of Arts is a Government Art School with a four year course of study; it includes painting, sculptural and architectural faculties. The Academy was founded at the time of Catherine II. by the efforts of Shuvalov. Inside, the vestibule with its elaborately adorned pillars and its beautiful staircase is worthy of notice. In the first floor over the vestibule is a large conference Hall built by Vallin de la Mothe. There are several copies of Raphael's and Titian's pictures in the adjoining rooms. The Cupola Hall is adorned with decorative pictures by Shebuev. A wide round shaped inner court is placed in the middle of the square building. The private chapel built by Thon with statues by Demuth-Malinovsky and Count Fedor Tolstoy and with paintings by Egorov, Bassin and Shebuev is worthy of mention.

Before the October Revolution of 1917 the Academy possessed a picture-gallery, which is now distributed between the Hermitage and the Russian Museum. Only a **museum of plaster copies** remains in the Academy (open Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday 11—3, admission 20 Kop.).

The museum contains a rich collection of the best statues of Greece and the Renaissance. 22 rooms exhibit Greek sculpture from the archaic period to the Golden Age of the 5-th and 4-th cent. B. C. and the epoch of Hellenism. 7 rooms contain copies of Renaissance statues (chiefly Michael Angelo's) and some French works of the 17-th and 18-th cent.

In the Garden of the Academy is a *column* by Voronikhin dedicated to Count Stroganov. Not far from it

is a classical Pavillion, built by Michailov in the beginning of the 19-th cent.

On the University Quay before the Academy of Arts, near the landing stage stand two *Sphinxes*, which were brought here from Theba (Upper Egypt) in 1832. The Sphinxes are of the period of Pharao Amenhotep III. (18. dynasty).

No. 50 on the right in the Fifth Line is the **Jewish Museum** (open Saturday and Sunday 11—2). The Museum was founded in 1924 and contains Jewish religious and domestic articles (chiefly from West Russia) of the 18-th and 19-th cent., besides likenesses and portraits of the leaders of the Jewish movements. An archive is attached to the museum.

On the left farther along the quay is **the Lieutenants Schmidt Bridge** (former Nicolai Bridge) which leads across the B. Neva to the Palace of Labour.

In the *Sixth Line* on the right of the bridge is the Andreyevsky Cathedral built in 1764 by Ivanov, with a Rococo Iconostase. No. 21 farther on is the **Kovrigin-Terlikov's House** (temporary closed, for the proposed reorganisation). It was converted into a museum in 1923 by the Old Petersburg Society and is the only one of all the newly arranged Leningrad's museums, which represents the manner of life of the rich bourgois class of Petersburg tradespeople and not that of the aristocracy. The Kovrigins were a family of great tradespeople. The house was built in 1836 in late Russian Empire style, from the designs of the architect Liven. During the last ten years before the Revolution it was occupied by the tradesman V. I. Terlikov, a relation of the Kovrigin's.

The main building is a two-storeyed house; in its ground-floor were the office and the rooms of the younger sons of the family. Behind the main gate is a small court framed by the wings of the building, where the servants lived. Across the court there is a row of stables with a tiny garden behind them. On the upper floor there are two doors leading from the landing: one into the anteroom of the private appartment, the other-into the anteroom of the proprietor's office. The *picture gallery* opens into the anteroom. On the wall are portraits of the master of the house D. I. Kovrigin (died 1865) and his wife, by *Tiranov*. On the chest is the wedding service set of the couple, a peculiar snuff box and three dolls made of shells, just as Dutchmen used to bring them to Petersburg to be sold on the place in front of the Bourse. In the next room there are works by *Egor Kovrigin*, the youngest brother, who completed the course of the Academy of Arts in 1847. On the sideboard in *the dining room* is a bust of the founder of the family, the retailer I. L. Kovrigin (died 1836) and two paintings by *Flavitzky*. In *the bedroom* of the lady of the house are family portraits by *Bolotov* and *Kabanov* and a toilet set of the period. The *yellow drawing-room* is papered with wall-paper of the sixties and furnished with furniture of the same period, made by the famous cabinet maker Tur. On the walls are pictures by *Ayvazovski, Lagorio, Leikert, Kuckuk, Meyer* and others. In the *ballroom* there is a Wierts piano on which Anton Rubinstein played, when he gave music lessons in the house. Here are the pictures: The unveiling of the Alexander column by *Tchernikov*. The battle of Smolensk by *Groh* and a painting by *Flavitzky*. In the blue drawing room there is furniture by Tur and a landscape by *S. Ruysdael*.

Farther along the street on the other side (Seventh Line) is the *Church of the Annunciation,* begun in 1738, completed in 1764, the

only one of the Old Petersburg churches, which is in imitation of the Moscow style of the 17-th century.

No. 3 in the parallel Tenth Line (corner of Syezdovsky, former Kadetsky per.) is the former *Patriotic Institute,* where Gogol gave his historical lectures; the street has preserved the atmosphere of that time.

Returning to the *Quay of Lieutenant Schmidt* where the *landing stage* for foreign steamers lies, you reach No. 17, the Palace of the Statesman Munich, reconstructed by Volkov in 1796, occupied later by the *Navy Corps.* The building now contains the *Academy of the Red Fleet* and the **Museum of Naval Schools** (open on Sundays 12—4, admission obtained by previous notice).

The museum, founded in 1827, contains models for demonstration, models of ships, mines and guns, besides an ethnographical and a zoological collection.

Before the building stands the *monument of Admiral Krusenstern* (died 1846) the first Russian who sailed round the world (erected in 1873).

No. 23 on the right in the Thirteenth Line is the *Hydrographical Institute,* the central institution of the Soviet Union for scientific hydrography. A hydrographical museum is attached to the Institute (admission by special notice). No. 17 in the Twelfth Line is the **Military Educational Museum** of the Central Commitee of Military Schools. It is designed to show the students of military schools the methods of modern warfare and the history of the Revolution. It contains the following sections: war technics, equipment and supplies, war sanitation, roads, placards and photographs, war in Art, war in the Press, besides a historical section.

From the Thirteenth Line the houses of the *Quay of Lieutenant Schmidt* approach the shore in a slanting direction, so that their façade forms an angle with the quay.

Beyond the *barracks of the former Finland Regiment* (with a *private chapel,* built in 1820 in empire style, worthy of notice) you reach *the Mining Institute* (Gorny Institute). The building, erected in the years 1803—07 is copied from the Poseidon Temple at Paestum. Its majestic peristyle is supported by 12 mighty doric pillars; there are statues before those pillars. On the right of the steps Hercules and Antheus by *Pimenov,* on the left — the abduction of Proserpine carved by *Demuth Malinovsky.* Inside the stairs, the great column-hall and the caryatids-hall are worthy of notice.

The institute contains faculties of Geology, mine-construction and mining-machinery and a Workers Faculty; the Fedorov Cristallographic Institute is attached to it.

No 2 on the right of the Twenty First Line is the **Museum of Mining,** formerly the Museum of the Mining Institute, which was converted into a separate scien-

tific institution after the October Revolution of 1917 (open Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday 11 to 3). The museum was founded in the beginning of the 19-th century; it is the oldest and largest geological collection in the Soviet Union, and one of the richest in world.

Room I. Different kinds of coal from the Soviet Union and from foreign countries. Room II. Foreign paleontology (fossils). Room III—V. Mineralogical section, including an exceptionally rich collection of precious metals and precious stones. Amongst them in Room III is a block of malachite, weighing 1540 kgr., worth 26000 rbl., in Room V a beryl 27 cm long, the most valuable in the world on account of its purity, worth 43000 rbl. Room VI—VII. Technical section. Ores and oreproducts, alloys, articles made of ore, natural metals, works and products of metals and minerals. Rooms VII—IX: Models. Constructions, tools, etc. for mining work, one of the best collections of the kind. Room XI: Paleontology of Russia. Animal and plant fossils, collections of strata. The Russian invertebrate animals are very fully represented as also of the vertebrate ones. Devonian fishes and quaternery fauna. The collection is invaluable for the paleontological study of the region occupied by the Soviet Union.

There is a collection illustrating the cutting of stones in the hall (not open for inspection). A model mine is attached to the museum (admission by previous notice). The length of underground galleries is 225 m. There is also a mining studio with mineralogical, lapidiary and paleontological collections gathered for purposes of study.

The Twentieth — Twenty First Line leads to the Sredny (Middle) Prospect. Here No. 72 is the building of the *Russian Geological Committee* with departments of regional and applied geology. There is a **geological museum** attached to the Institute (notice to be given beforehand for admission). The material exibited in the museum was gathered in 1882, but only in 1920 was it domiciled in a separate building and exhibited to the public.

The museum contains the following sections: regional geology (the geological construction of the different districts of the Soviet Union), applied Geology (ores and minerals of the Soviet Union) a monographical section (containing collections which are described in the monographies of the museum).

In the Twenty Third Line parallel on the west is the *Central Geo-phisical Observatory* of the Soviet Union. — Continuing along the quay in the direction of the mouth of Bolshaya Neva, past a small island with the *Carnivalplace* (Maslyanitchny Buyan) and along the *Tanners Quay* (Kojevannaya Naberejnaya) you reach the gigantic *Baltic Wharves*. All the southwest part of the island is rich with industrial works and factories.

From the north end of the *Kojevennaya ul.* turning to the right in the *Prospect Proletarskoy Pobedy* (of the Proletarian Victory, former the Great Prospect) you reach the site of the old *Galley slips* (Galernaya Gavan). It lies on the seashore and consequently is often flooded. Not long ago it used to be a separate part of the town, leading its own life. In the centre of the Galleyslip district, at the end of the Maly Gavansky Prospect (second street to the north parallel to the Prospect of the Proletarian Victory) *the Trinity-church* towers

(Troytzkaya Tserkov) erected in the time of Peter I. and re-built in the beginning of the 19-th century. Not far from the church are large five-storeyed buildings of the *Harbour worker's town,* forming the west point of the town. The so called *Crown Spitses* (land marks of seamen) project near by on the sea shore. Returning to the east front you reach the *Smolensky Field* (Smolenskoye Pole) where Karakozov in 1866 and Soloviev in 1879 were executed for their attempts on Alexander II. On the left is the *Smolensky Churchyard,* in a damp situation. Here there are monuments by the artists Martoss, Demuth Malinovsky, etc.

The Seventeenth Line leads across an arm of the river to the *Island Goloday,* which is joined to the Vasily-ostrov. Of the many factories, situated here, the large *cartridge factory named Zhelyabov* and the *Northern textile factory* should be mentioned. Passing the Armenian and Lutheran churchyards, you reach the west part of Goloday Island, which bears the name of *Novy* (New) *Leningrad.* It was intended to build a new quarter of the town here, forming an artistic whole, according to the plan of the Architect Fomin. Fomin was able to build only one house, the other houses were built by Lidval.

In the mouth of the Malaya Neva lays the swampy *Island of Volny,* without any buildings on it.

Petrograd District.

This district, also called the Petrograd "Side" (Petrogradskaya storona) is the oldest part of the town. The first settlements of craftsmen (gunsmiths, founders, etc.) tradesmen and aristocracy, arose on the Petrograd Side, close to the Peter-Paul Fortress and the small island Jenissary. Later the Government offices and tradespeople moved to the Vassilievsky Ostrov and the Admiralty Island.

The Petrograd Side is bounded by the Bolshaya and Malaya Neva and the Bolshaya, Srednyaya and Malaya Nevka; the northern islands: Kamenny, Yelagin, Krestovsky and Aptekarsky, which form a part of this district and are made by the mouth of the Nevka, are mostly occupied by villas, as also the Staraya and Novaya Derevnya close to the northern shore of the Bolshaya Nevka.

Peter-Paul Fortress.

Trams, No. 2, 3, 31.

One approaches the Petrograd Side from *Suvorov Square* (p. 181) by the *Equality Bridge* (Most Ravenstva, former Troitzky). From the bridge there is a magnificent view of the tongueshaped piece of land (Strelka p. 239) of the Vasilievsky Ostrov, the Peter-Paul Fortress and the *Pl. Revolutzii* (Revolution — former Troitzkaya Square) at the northern end of the bridge.

On that bridge the workers' demonstrations of Jan. 9-th 1905 (New Calendar Jan. 22-nd), proceeding to the centre from the factory suburbs, were received with rifle fire by the soldiers.

On the left a small bridge leads to the fortress island across the *Crown Works Channel* (Kronverksky Proliv).

The *Peter-Paul Fortress* was founded in 1703; the construction was completed by D. Tresini in 1770, and was meant by Peter I. to become the centre of the future capital.

The fortress with its 6 bastions, having lost its military importance, was turned into a prison, where special political prisoners, were incarcerated, and accordingly the place acquired its melancholy notoriety as the Russian Bastille. The first prisoner of the fortress was the Tsarevitch Alexey, the son of Peter The First, who was tortured to death here by order of his father. Peter The First's sister, Maria Alexeevna and the noblemen of Alexey's party were also thrown into prison.

Through the John's Gate (Ioannovskye Vorota) and the John's Outwork you reach the *Petrovsky Gate* erected in 1708 by D. Tresini, which leads into the Peter-Paul Fortress itself. The Gate is adorned with a bas-relief by K. Osner, representing the miracle of the Apostle Peter. In the niches there are statues of Mars and Venus. On the right of the entrance to the fortress is *the Tsar Bastion,* on the left *the Menshikof Bastion.*

In the middle of the fortress towers the *Peter-Paul Cathedral* (Petropavlovsky Sobor) erected by Tresini as a domed building in the Dutch style, in 1713—21, later reconstructed in 1750 by Rastrelli and Chevakinsky after a fire. The height of the towers is 120 metres, the gilt spire itself is 60 metres high. On the spire there is a metal angel bearing a cross by Rinaldi. The clock in the church tower is under the direct supervision of the Pulkovo-Observatory (page 276), so that every day a gun shot announces the strict astronomical noon time.

Inside the cathedral the following features are interesting: the Tsar's Gate (Tsarskye Vorota) by Zarudny, erected in Russian Baroque Style; the pulpit erected in the time of Peter I. a thing as a rule not found in Russian churches. In the cathederal is the mausoleum of the Romanov's house where all the Russian tsars from Peter I. to Alexander II. are buried, excepting Peter II. All the tombstones are of white marble with built bronze-eagles on the edges and a cross in the middle. There are only two exceptions: the monument of Alexander II. (of green jasper) and his wife (of pink quartz).

On the right of Peter-Paul Cathedral is a tiny house built by the architect Semtzov in 1730, on its roof there is a statue of a nymph holding an oar. The house holds the *"grandfather of the Russian fleet",* a small boat which belonged to the "boyar" Nikita Romanovitch, the founder of the Romanov's family; young Peter undertook his first trips on the water on the river Yauza in this boat.

Opposite to the cathedral to the west is the *Mint,* founded in 1724; the present building was constructed by *Voronikhin* in the beginning of the 19-th century. Here the metal money for the Soviets Union is coined.

Returning to the cathedral from the Mint, and turning to the left, you come to the stone Neva Gate, which leads

into the large low building of the *Neva Curtain,* which connects the southeast Tsar Bastion and the Narishkin or Catherine Bastion; the facades of both bastions look outwards onto the Neva. On the right side of the Neva Gate, the waterlevels of the biggest floods, to which the town has been exposed during its existence, are marked with lines on the wall. The principal façade of the *Neva-Curtain* was faced with granite in 1777—87, as a metal Tablet let into the wall tells us.

In the first part of the 19-th century the New Curtain served as a prison, mostly for political prisoners. After the Decabrist mutiny in 1825 the Decabrists were imprisoned in these unhealthy, mouldy rooms. Their life in this prison is described in their memoirs.

The two-storeyed *house of the commander* of the fortress stands between the Neva-Curtain and the cathedral.

Here, in the hall of the upper storey the highest criminal court of law sentenced the leaders of the Dacabrist mutiny to death. Karakozov, who made an attempt on Alexander II. (p. 182), was also condemned here.

Turning to the left in a byway from the broad walk between the house of the commander and the Cathedral, you come to the *Catherine-Curtain,* which links the Narishkin and the Trubetzkoy Bastions, whose granite-façades overlook the Neva. The damp and gloomy interior of the Catherine-Curtain was often used as a prison for political prisoners.

A narrow path between Catherine-Curtain and the walls of the Mint leads to the famous prison building of the *Trubetzkoy Bastion.*

The two-storeyed pentagonal stone building of the prison, which is built parallel to the walls of the bastions, stands behind a high metal railing. It was built in 1871, and has been but sligthly altered since.

Passing two dark rooms, of which the first was used as a watch room, and the second as an office, you reach the ground floor, where there are nine ill-lighted cells in each of the side corridors, as also on the upper floor. (There are 72 cells in the whole prison). The cells are divided from the corridor by massive oak doors with tiny windows and spy-holes in them, for the purpose of observing the prisoners. The prison communicates in several places with the high corridor-shaped inner court which has no exit, and where the prisoners were taken for exercise. Most of the trees which grow in the court were planted by the prisoners. Between the walls of the building and those of the Bastion there is a small outer court, where the prisoners condemned to the severest penalties took their daily exercise.

Here from the seventies were incarcerated: first the members of the group "Zemlya i Volya" ("Land and Freedom"), then those of the "Narodnaya Volia" ("People's freedom"), later the Social-Democrats, Social-Revolutionaries, etc.

After the October Revolution of 1917 the Cabinet Ministers of the Kerensky Government were imprisoned here for a short time before their liberation. Since 1922 the prison of the Bastion has been disused and put under the care of the Revolution Museum.

Leaving the Trubetzkoy Bastion, by the Vasilievsky Gate, you come by a small bridge to the balustrade of the former *Alexeevsky Ravelin,* pulled down in 1884. An archive building stands here now.

The Alexeevsky Ravelin, built in 1733 for purposes of fortification was used as a prison as early as the 18-th century. Surrounded on all sides by the water of a moat, it formed quite a separate world, even in the middle of the fortress. It was connected with the fortress by a narrow bridge which was strictly watched from both sides. The 18 damp cells generally became the graves of the prisoners. Radishchev was imprisoned here, before his exile to Siberia, for publishing his revolutionary book "The journey from Petersburg to Moscow". Ivan Possoshkov, the author of the book "On poverty and wealth" died in one of the cells in 1826. After 1825 many Decabrists were incarcerated here, and after 1849, the group of Petrashevsky (p. 192). In the fifties the famous anarchist Bakunin lay here, in 1862 the author Pisarev, and shortly afterwards, Tchernishevsky.

Revolution-Square. Petrovskaya.

Trams, No. 2, 3, 31.

Returning, to the *Revolution Square* (former Troitzkaya, p. 250) from the Peter-Paul-Fortress. The industrial life of the town was concentrated here during the first years of its foundation. The first harbour was here, also the Bourse, the Customs House, and the market. The *Troitzky Cathedral* was built here in 1710 after the victory of Poltava; its dome and walls, which were reconstructed according to the old drawings in 1913, after a fire, are still surrounded with scaffolding. Peter I. took the title of "Emperor" in this cathedral. A temporary church, where the old Baroque ikonostase of the cathedral is preserved, stands near the unfinished building of the new cathedral.

In the *Petrovskaya* (formerly the Palace of the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevitch) near the Troitzky Cathedral, is the *Institute for the Study of the brain,* with a **Museum** founded in 1919 (admission to the Museum and the Laboratory obtained by previous notice).

The chief purposes of the Museum are as follows: the study of the psychological action, and the development of the brain, its chemical structure, the bio-chemical processes of the organism which influence its psychic activity. The functions of the brain are studied in the reflexological and physiological laboratories. The development of the nerve action in children is studied in the infant-pedological section. The Institute has an applied section, which studies the

working activity of human beings, the phenomena of nervous exhaustion, and the methods of the rational organisation of the processes of labour.

Farther along the Petrovskaya you come to *the cottage of Peter the Great,* on the Neva shore. (The custodian keeps the keys). It was the first house of the town built in 1703 in a Dutch style; the Tsar superintended the building of Petersburg from here. Its wooden walls were enclosed in stone protecting-walls by Catherine II., and the building was surrounded with a garden and fenced with a railing.

The house (12 metres long, 5 metres broad and 2¼ metres high) has four rooms. On the left of the anteroom is the former dining room converted by Nicholas I. into a chapel, with an Ikon, attributed to Simon Ushakov (the middle of the 17-th cent.). The study is on the right, the bedroom is behind it. Articles, which belonged to Peter the Great are preserved in the rooms.

Formerly the houses of Peter's fellow-workers were round it, but they disappeared long ago. Near by, on the landing-stage for the Neva steamers there are statues of *lions,* which came from Manchuria.

Returning to the Revolution Place, on the corner of the *ul. Derevenskoy Bednoty* (Street of the Village Poor, formerly Bolshaya Dvoryanskaya — Great Noble Street), where the houses of the aristocracy used to stand at the time of the town's foundation, you see lying concealed in a garden behind a high stone wall, the former *villa of the Ballet-dancer Kshessinskaya,* the mistress of the last Tsar. The villa was the headquarters of the Bolsheviks during the Kerensky period. On the April 17-th 1917, the day of his return from exile, *Lenin* made from the balcony and the lawn on the corner his historical speeches, in which he spoke of the exacerbating of the war into a class war.

Returning to the Crownworks Prospect, you see a *Mohammedan Mosque* (metchet) with two slim minarets, built in 1912 by Kretchinsky in imitation of the Gur Emir Mosque in Samarkand.

On the empty space before the Mosque, Leo Trotzky made his incendiary speeches before the October Revolution of 1917.

The *Crownworks Prospekt* branches in a westerly direction from the Revolution Place, and the *ul. Krasnykh Zor* (p. 256) in the northwest direction.

Lenin-Park. Arsenal.

Trams, No. 2, 3, 8, 12 and 31.

The Kronverksky Prospect encloses in a semi-circle the *Lenin-Park* (former Alexander Park), which surrounds

the former fortifications of the Crownwork, a part of the fortress. In the park not far from the ul. Krasnykh Zor there is a *monument of the Torpedo boat "Steregushchy"* erected in memory of its heroic sacrifice during the Russian Japanese war. The temporary Monument to the Ukraine Poet, *Taras Shevtchenko* (by Grinberg) erected under the Soviet Government, stands a few steps farther on. Near the bridge, which leads up to the Crownwork, opposite the Peter-Paul Fortress, there is the *Orthopoedic Institute.*

In the Crownwork the big red brick building in gothic style is the *Arsenal,* with the **Artillery Museum.** (Admission by special permission of the office of the Artillery Depot, 2. Derevenskoy Bednoty, No. 14).

The Museum was founded by Peter I. Its purpose is to represent the development of firearms and weapons of war from ancient times onwards, principally in Russia. The collections of the Museum are uncommonly rich, and include nearly 70,000 items.

Specimens of weapons of the palaeolithic and neolithic age, of the bronze and iron age (Scythian and Sarmatic weapons, from the Seventh century B. C. — to the Fifth century A. D.). Slavonic weapons, Fifth to Eleventh century, and antiquities of the nomad tribes of the South of Russia (Twelfth century) are worthy of notice. Note the restored grave of a nomad Petcheneg with his warhorse (from a tumulus near the village Burty, Kanyev district, Kiev government, 9-th to 10-th century). Farther on the first Russian firearms of the 15-th century, Riga and Revel firearms of the 16-th century, waxfigures, representing the armour of the Archers (strelzy) and Fusiliers from the time of Peter and Elizabeth, also warbanners of the 17-th and 18-th century.

The Arsenal was erected on the site of a rampart, built in 1706 and forming the outer fortifications of the fortress.

On the north side of the ramparts, pulled down in 1851, the leaders of the Decabrist mutiny, Pestel, Rileyev, M. Bestuzhev-Rumin, Kakhovsky and Muraviev-Apostol were shot after the Mutiny in 1825.

No. 49 farther along the Kronverksky Prospect is the building of the so-called *Town House* with a high tower; opposite to it the *People's House named after Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg* with two theatre halls capable of accomodating 4000 people. A public Park with a summer stage is attached to the People's House. Farther on you come to the *Zoological Garden,* which has lost the greater part of its stock as a result of the hardships of the world war, the Civil wars, and the flood of 1924. The rare European bisons, specimens of a fast dying race, are worthy of notice.

The wooden *Bridge of the Building Workers* (Most Stroiteley) leads from here across to the Vasilievsky Ostrov (p. 240).

The Dobrolubov Street (former Alexandrovsky Prospect) leads along the Quay to the Tutchkov Bridge (p. 256).

Ul. Krasnykh Zor. Aptekarsky Island.

Trams No. 2, 3, 31 through the ul. Krasnykh Zor; No. 6 and 8 through the Karl Liebknecht Prospect.

The broad *ul. Krasnykh Zor* (Street of the Red Dawn, former Kamennoostrovsky Prospect) beginning at the Revolution Square is the principal street of the district; it connects the town with the "Islands", the favourite fleasure resort of the populace in summer. It is one of the modern streets of Leningrad; the tall buildings which arose on the place of the old wooden houses show, in their architecture, modern art tendencies.

No. 3, right at the beginning of the street, the former *Palace of the millionaire Lidval* is at present a Home for Infants. Close by is the former *Palace of Count Witte,* the first constitutional Prime Minister; an attempt on his life was made here by the reactionary organisation, "Union of the Russian Nation". No. 10—12 farther on, on the left side, is the *Aquarium Theatre* with a summer garden; the Central Market is behind it.

No. 19 is a handsome house in New Empire style; No. 21 is the *Reception office* for the Childrens Homes.

The *Bolshaya* and *Malaya Posadskaya* branch off on the right side; the tradespeople of the first period of Petersburg settled here.

No. 26 in the Malaya Posadskaya is the *Leningrad State Pedagogical Institute named after A. J. Herzen,* with the following faculties: humanitarianism, natural history and geography, physico-mathematical, neo-philological and Workers' Faculty.

No 1, in the *Roentgen Street* farther on to the right is the *State Radium Institute* of the Academy of Sciences. There is a **Museum** attached to the Institute (admission obtained by previous notice) with radio-ore and radio-mineral collections. No. 6 in the Roentgen Street is the *Roentgenological and Radiological State Institute,* including surgical therapeutic, gynaecologic and infant hospitals. There is a Museum attached to the Institute (admission obtained by previouk notice) where Roentgen photographs are exibited in glass cases.

The next cross street on the right of the Krasnykh Zor is the ul. Lva Tolstogo (Leo Tolstoy Street) at No. 4 the Petropavlovsk Hospital, and No. 6 the *Leningrad Medical Institute.*

The *Karl Liebknecht Prospect* (former Bolshoy) branching off on the other side, is the principal commercial artery of the Petrograd Side, and is built throughout of modern houses. It ends at the wooden Tutchkov Bridge, which leads across the Malaya Neva to Vasilievsky Ostrov (p. 246).

No. 71 in the Karl Liebknecht Prospect is a house built in Neo-Renaissance style, and No. 35 is the *Bacteriological Institute;* they are worthy of notice.

In the parallel street on the east the *ul. Bolshaya Pushkarskaya,* at the corner of the ul. Kalinina stands the *church* of *St. Matthew;* it was built in 1801 by the pupils of Rastrelli in Baroque style, and contains the wooden ikonostase from the original church of the Peter-Paul Fortress.

At the end of the Karl Liebknecht Prospect to the east of the Tutchkov Bridge, the larg hemp stores of the *Tutchkov "Buyan"*

stand on what was formerly an island, but which is now united with the Petrograd Side through the closing of the canal. The Stores popularly known as "Biron's Castle" were built in 1763 by Rinaldi.

The *Russian Institute for Applied Chemistry* stands on the little Vatny island near the Tutchkov Buyan.

The slender *cathedral of the Grand Duke Vladimir,* built in the 18-th century by Pietro Tresini and Rinaldi, towers behind the stores, the belfry being worthy of notice.

No. 17 on the Blokhina (former Tserkovnaya) opposite the Cathedral is the *Leningrad Institute for Modern Eastern Languages* with the following sections: Japanese, Persian, Mongolian, Chinese, Turkish, Georgian, Armenian, Indian and Arabic.

The narrow **Petrovsky Island** with its ponds and parks stretches to the west of the Tutchkov Bridge. At No. 2 in the principal street of the island, the Petrovsky Prospect, (in the so-called San-Galli Town) is the *Museum of the Practical Education Institute* of the Leningrad Soviet, with a pedagogical school.

The ul. *Krasnykh Zor* leads across an arm of the river called the Karpovka to the **Aptekarsky** *(Apothecary)* **Island,** which is the nearest to the town of all the Garden-islands (called simply the *"Islands").*

The Apothecary Island is closely connected with the Petrograd Side and differs but little from the town.

Behind the Karpovka, on the right of the Prospect, No. 17 in the ul. Literatorov (Street of Literary men) the *Museum House of M. G. Savina* (admission by previous notice) which was formerly the house of the celebrated actress M. G. Savina. The original arrangement of the house has been preserved: it forms a section of the Museum of the Academy Theatre.

No. 48 farther along the ul. Krasnykh Zor is the *Scientific Melioration Institute* of the Soviet Union.

On the right of the ul. Krasnykh Zor, at the end of the Pesotchnaya, is situated the **Botanical Garden** of the Soviet Union. (Entrance from the Aptekarsky Prospect No. 1-2).

The Garden originated in the plantations of medical herbs, which were arranged under Peter I.; the island is named after them.

The hot-houses are open every day, excepting Saturday, from one o'clock till four. The Museum is open every day from 11—3, the Park (in summer) from 10 o'clock in the morning till 11 o'clock in the evening.

The Botanical Garden occupies a space of 20 hectars, and its collections are among the richest in the world. A whole series of first class scientific institutions is gathered in the Garden, amongst them the Section of live plants possessing 28 hot-houses, an open air park, and a section for the acclimatisation of plants. The Garden also contains laboratories of Experimental Morphology and Plant-Oecology, rich herbarium collections, a geo-botanical section, a mushroom Institute, a seed-testing

station, a laboratory for the study of healing plants, a valuable special library and its own printing press.

The following hot-houses must be mentioned: No. 2 Ferns, No. 3 Australian Plants, No. 15 Needle-trees, N. 17, 18, 19 Tropical plants, No. 19 b and 20 commom plants, No. 22 Orchids, No. 26 Palmtrees, No. 28 Victoria.

The open air cultivation includes the following sections: geographical, systematical and economic.

The **Botanic Museum** attached to the Garden has valuable dendrological, biological, paleontological collections, as well as sections dealing with the products of plants and the geography of plants.

Behind the Botanical Garden at the corner of Pesotchnaya and Aptekarsky Prospect there is the *State Institute of Chemical Pharmacy* with a **Museum** of Pharmacology and of Pharmaceutic history. On the opposite corner there is the *Electro-technical Institute named after V. I. Ulianov (Lenin)* including the following faculties: electro-technics, electro-machinery, electro-physics, and a Workers' Faculty.

At the east end of the Pesotchnaya at the corner of the Apothecary Quay (Aptekarskaya Naberejnaya) the former *villa of the prime-minister P. Stolipin* is situated, where a bomb was thrown during the period of strong reaction following the dissolution of the first State Duma.

Church of the Transfiguration built by Ton in 1842 in pseudo-Russian style, towers to the north with its facade facing the Bolshaya Nevka.

The "Islands"

Trams No. 2; local steamer.

The Kamenno-ostrovsky Bridge leads from the end of the ul. Krasnykh Zor across the Malaya Nevka to the **Kamenny Ostrov** (Stone Island). The rich Petersburg families built their villas, which are now converted into workmen clubs, among the beautiful birch and lime tree avenues. On the right of the Kamenno-ostrovsky Bridge on the eastern tongue-shaped part of the island the *Kamenno-ostrovsky Palace* stands, erected in 1775 by Bajenov in classical style, and reconstructed in the 19-th century. A Workers' School is now domiciled in this palace.

Proceeding to the left along the shore of the Malaya Nevka and crossing the bridge of one of the arms of the river, named Krestovka, you reach the long **Krestovsky Island**, which lies between the Bolshaya and Srednaya Nevka and the sea.

The eastern part of the island was covered with villas during the ten years preceding the world war; the spacious commons in its

western part, with no buildings on them, are used by Sports' Clubs. No. 43 on the Alexandrovsky Prospect is the former *villa of Belo-selsky-Belozersky,* built in classical style and reconstructed in 1860 in pseudo-Rococo style. A *Botanical school* is now placed in the villa forming a section of the All-Russian Agricultural Museum (p. 184) with a kitchen garden and an experimental orchard, field-cultures, institutions for the breeding of sheep and small animals (goats, pigs, rabbits) an American poultry-yard, an Aquarium for the breeding of fishes, model beehives and honey-bearing plants.

A bridge leads from the northwest point of Kamenny Ostrov, where a wooden *summer-theatre,* built in 1827 in Empire style stands, to **Yelagin Island,** the favorite picnic place of the Leningraders. On the east side of the island which forms a single park stands the **Yelagin Palace** (open on Sundays from 12—4, in summer on Fridays from 5—9, admission 20 kopeks). The Palace as well as the whole island was named after I. P. Yelagin, a contemporary of Catherine II. Built by Rossi in 1818—1826 for the widow of Paul I., Maria Fedorovna, the palace, beautifully situated in the middle of an English park forms a special monument of the Russian Classicism of the Alexander period. The strong tranquil façade is adorned with a six pillared colonnade and small pillared galleries on either side, and surrounded with an Empire railing of cast iron; the beautiful frieze over the window arches and the colossal marble vases with relief groups of Nereids and Tritons are worthy of notice.

Ascending the steps adorned with two lions, you reach the v e s t i b u l e, its ceiling supported by female figures holding bronze sconces (by Pimenof). There are statues by Pimenof and Demuth-Malinovsky in the o v a l h a l l. The chandeliers, the furniture and the doors are from the designs of Rossi. The walls of the d i n i n g r o o m are adorned with pilasters; the ornaments of the window casements and of the doors are by Demuth Malinovsky. The ceiling of the b l u e d r a w i n g - r o o m is by Scotti. The s t u d y, the most beautiful room of the palace, is decorated according to the drawings of Rossi. In the b e d - r o o m there is Empire furniture of speckled birch wood. In all the rooms there are clocks lustres and sconces by Tomir, and china from the former Royal China Factory; rooms of the time of Alexander I. are being arranged in the u p p e r f l o o r (not yet open to the public).

The palace with its offices and pavilions, the park with its groups of oaks, its broad green lawns and the still, clear sea, have a wonderful harmony. The following surrounding buildings are worthy of notice: a semicircular kitchen without windows, six figures in the niches, amongst them a statue by Claudion, a Vestal; the green house, the stables, the principal watch pavilion and a beautiful pavilion on the granite landing stage.

The *Strelka,* a tongue-shaped piece of land, command-

ing a beautiful view of the sea, especially at sunset, lies at the west point of the Yelagin Island.

Bridges lead across the Bolshaya Neva from the Kamenny and Yelagin Islands to the country seats of *Novaya Derevnya* (the Primorsky Railway Station is on the shore) and *Staraya Derevnya* (p. 293).

Vyborg District.

To the Rayon bring the trams, No.: 6, 9, 16, 19, 21 and local steamer, to Lesnoy go tram No. 21 and the railway (p. 292) to Palyustrovo and Bolshaya Okhta tram, No. 19 and local steamer; to Malaya Okhta No. 17 and 18.

This district is separated from the islands of the "Petrograd Side" by the Bolshaya Nevka, and from the centre by the Neva, and comprises the whole of the N. E. part of the town. Owing to the large number of factories and to the dense working population this district may indeed be considered as the most important industrial quarter of Leningrad, and one which has always been a centre of revolutionary activity. It played an especially decisive part in the revolution of February 1917. The suburbs Bolshaya Okhta, Palyustrovo, Lesnoy and Udielnaya also belong to this district. From this part of the town both the high road and railway-line lead to Finland and to the town of Vyborg. Hence the name of this district.

Two bridges connect the centre with the Vyborg District, namely: the *Liteyny* Bridge (formerly Alexander Bridge, p. 196) and (from the "Petrograd Side") the wooden *Liberty Bridge* (Most Svobody, formerly Samsonievsky). Between these two bridges, at the point where the Bolshaya Nevka branches off from the Neva the main street of the district, the *Karl Marx* (formerly Samsonievsky) *Prospect* begins. It is continued by the *Engels Street,* which soon merges into the Finland Chaussee.

To the left of this street, on the bank of the Bolshaya Nevka, stand the red brick buildings and chimneys of numerous sugar-factories, paper-mills, metallurgic works, cotton-weaving and spinning mills. To the right, in the Lesnoy Suburb, in the centre of a large park (entrance from the Institutsky per.) stands the Leningrad *Forest Institute* with forestry and forest-engineering faculties and a Workers Faculty. A *Museum* is attached to it, with the following sections: Biology of forest animals and birds, general and special Forestry. Farther North in Lesnoy stands the *Leningrad Polytechnic Institute named after M. I. Kalinin.* It is reached by the Murinsky Prospect and the road to Sosnovka. This Institute includes the following faculties: Engineering-construction work, Ship-building, Mechanical, Metallurgic, Physico-mechanical, Chemical, Economic, Electro-mechanical, Agronomic and Industrial faculties, and a Workers Faculty. The Institute has a *Museum* with sections of Electrotechnics, Crystallography, Mineralogy, erecting of Dynamos, science of Mercantile Commodities and Ship-building. Opposite the Institute, on the road to Sosnovka No. 2, stands the *Physico-technical Röntgen State Institute.*

In house No. 2 at the beginning of the Karl Marx Prospect is the **Pirogov Museum,** which contains re-

markable anatomical and surgical collections. Opposite the Pirogov Museum, stands the edifice of the State *Military Hospital,* which extends up to the Liteyny Bridge, and — beyond it — the *Wylie Clinic* and, on the Nizhegorodskaya Street, the *Military Medical Academy,* built in the reign of Paul I., with a fine conference hall, decorated by Voronikhin. The Academy has a *Museum* (entrance from the Nizhegorodskaya Str. No. 6; admission by previous notice), with a gynecological and obstetrical section and sections of Zoology and Surgery.

Farther North, in the Lomansky per. No. 10 is the *Physiological Laboratory of the Academician L. P. Pavlov* (admission by previous notice).

The Laboratory consists of six sections and an operating-theatre; each section has two rooms; in one of these rooms, which is completely isolated from the outer world, is kept the dog used for experimental purposes; the second adjoining room is connected with the first by a series of small apertures made in the wall, through which, by means of special contrivances, the investigator subjects the animal to the action of various stimulants (such as sound, light, food). In this same room are apparatuses by means of which the animal's reaction to these stimulants is examined and measured.

On the *Simbirskaya Street,* which runs parallel to the Neva, stands the *Finland Railway Station,* where on April 4./17. 1917 Lenin and other emigrants alighted on their return from Switzerland via Germany, through which they had travelled in a sealed railway-car. Opposite this station is placed the foundation stone of a monument to Lenin. Farther along the Simbirskaya is the former "Prison for Political Criminals" (the so-called *"Kresty"),* a large building in the shape of a cross, where during the Tsarist regime and the Kerensky period, numbers of revolutionists were confined. At the end of the Simbirskaya stands the *New Arsenal.* In its vicinity, on Arsenalnaya street Nos. 1—3, is the **Museum of applied Agricultural Bacteriology,** which is attached to the State Institute of Experimental Agronomy. Opposite, on the Arsenal embankment, is the *Artillery Academy of the Red Army.*

Following the *Palyustrovo Quai,* we pass by several fastories and reach No. 13, an isolated *Villa* which formerly belonged to the statesman *Durnovo.* It dates from the 18-th cent.; in 1917 it was occupied by the anarchists. Farther on along the embankment stands the *palace of Count Kushelev-Bezborodko,* built by Guarenghi in the 18-th cent., with a granite landing-stage and an extensive park, and with springs of mineral water just beyond it. On a small hill to the North stretches

the suburb *Palyustrovo* which already existed under Peter I. and served in the 19-th century as a health-resort.

South of Palyustrovo, on the Northern side of the river Bolshaya Okhta, lies the suburb Bolshaya Okhta.

Here, in the 13-th century, stood the first settlement on the Neva delta; on this spot Novgorod traded with Western Europe; after a struggle that lasted a whole century, the Swedes took possession of this place and founded the town Landskrona on its site, in 1300. After Landskrona had been demolished by the Russians in 1632, an important Swedish fortress and trading town, Nyenschanz was built on the same site, which however Peter utterly destroyed in 1703. In 1721 a settlement of North-Russian carpenters was established here under the name of the *Admiralty Ship-building Suburb*. This suburb enjoyed the privileges of self-government for a long time and led a life all its own. Okhta, which long retained its character as a provincial town, was incorporated in Petrograd only in 1918.

Environs of Leningrad

The South Coast of the Gulf of Finnland. Peterhof. Oranienbaum.

Starting from the Leningrad *Baltic* Railway-Station.

Suburban-trains to New-Peterhof in 50 min. for 29 or 44 kop.; to Oranienbaum in 1¼ hours for 41 or 62 kop.

In Summer there is steamboat communication with *New-Peterhof*, starting from the landing-stage near the bridge of Lieutenant Schmidt (p. 248).

From Leningrad nearly up to the frontier, the Southern coast of the Gulf of Finnland is lined with magnificent palaces, that were erected on the marshy ground in the first years after the foundation of the city. Starting from Leningrad the railway at first runs in a Southerly direction along the Ligovo Canal and then turns Westward.

14 km. **Ligovo.** Summer resort with villas and country-houses; (besides the railway there is tramcar communication with Leningrad). From here the railway branches off Southwards to Krassny and Trotzk (p. 272). From Ligovo the railway runs at only a few kilometers' distance from the seacoast, and nearly joins it farther on.

19 km. **Poselok Volodarskogo** (Volodarsky Settlement, formerly Sergievo). 2 klm. North of the railway is the Sergievski monastery founded in 1735, with churches built by Rastrelli, Puccini, Gornostayev, Kuzmin and Parland in the latter half of the 18-th. cent. In the church yard lie buried many high dignitaries of that epoch.

22 km. **Strelna,** a summer resort lying on the Strelka. To the North of the railway station, a *Palace* stands in a picturesque situation on a high ridge close to the sea shore. It was built by Voronikhin in 1804 to replace the former "castle of pleasure" erected by Leblond in 1711 and later on destroyed by fire. The ground floor is divided by an arch. The hill slope, which was ornamented with grottoes by Leblond, is surrounded with a pleasant park with broad canals. After the October Revolution of 1917 all objects of artistic and historical value and the library were transferred to Leningrad and Peterhof, and a Children's Home and school were established in this palace and also the former *palace of Prince Lvof,* while the former *country house of Prince Orlof,* on the Peterhof high-road is now occupied by the local Soviet. On the sea-dike of Strelna there is a *Hydro-biological Station,* founded in 1919, and a large athletic ground.

4 km. West from Strelna, by a road along the sea-shore one reaches **Znamenka,** formerly the country house of Count Razumovsky, with a fine palace built by Rastrelli. It was purchased by Tsar Nicholas I., rebuilt and fitted up anew, and only its general contour remained unaltered. At present this palace is used as a summer dwelling for vacation colonies. Further along the coast road one reaches Peterhof.

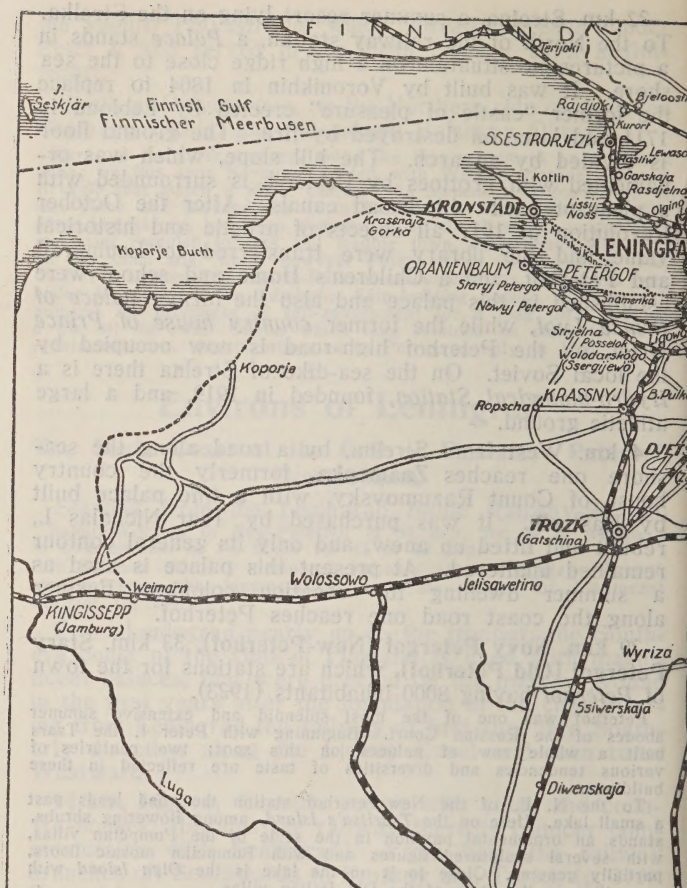
29 klm. **Novy Petergof (New-Peterhof),** 33 klm. **Stary Petergof (Old Peterhof),** which are stations for the town of *Peterhof* having 8000 inhabitants (1923).

Peterhof was one of the most splendid and extensive summer abodes of the Russian Court. Beginning with Peter I. the Tsars built a whole row of palaces on this spot; two centuries of various tendencies and diversities of taste are reflected in these buildings.

To the N. E. of the New-Peterhof station the road leads past a small lake. Here on the *Tsaritsa's Island,* among flowering shrubs, stands an ornamental pavilion in the style of the Pompeian villas, with several sculptured figures and with Pompeian mosaic floors, partially genuine. Close to it on the lake is the *Olga Island* with a pavilion in the style of the Old Italian villas.

Both of the pavilions were built in the middle of the 19-th century by order of the Tsar Nicholas I. Further north one reaches the *Great Palace,* which was the realisation of Peter I. dream of a "Russian Versailles", with its fountains, water-jets and cascades, stretching down to the sea.

The **Great Palace** (open Wednesdays and Fridays from 11 to 4, Sundays from 11 to 6, adm. 60. kop.) was



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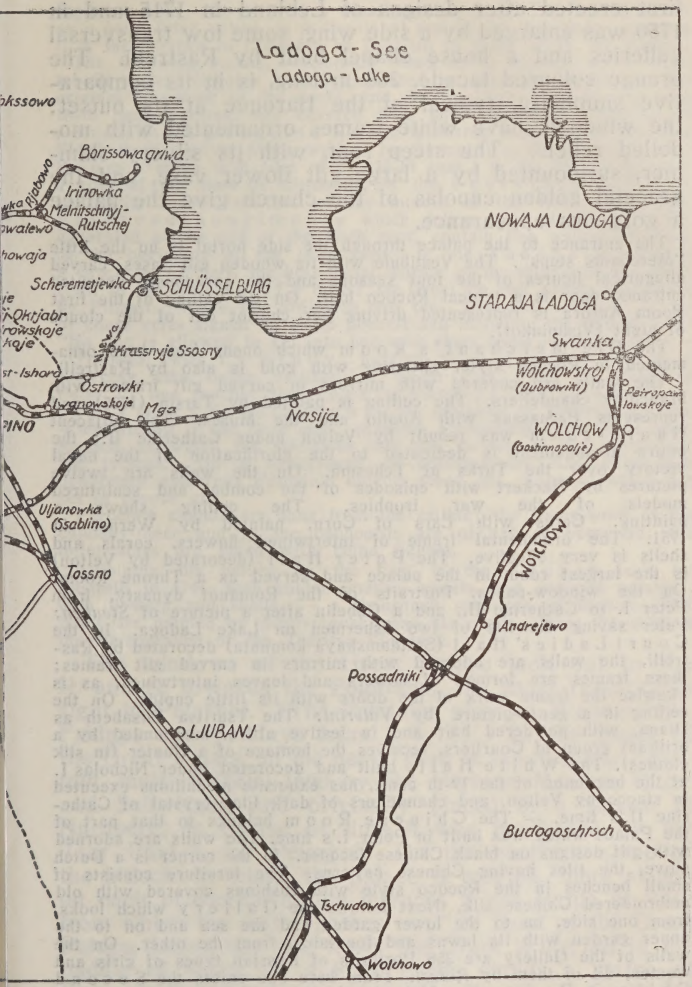

--Railway in construction ····· Steamship services ═══ High-road

.ACE. TOWN of -25000 inhabitants

TOWN of over 25000 inhabitants

Scale: 1 : 945000.

first erected after designs of Leblond in 1715 and in 1750 was enlarged by a side wing, some low transversal galleries and a house chapel built by Rastrelli. The orange coloured facade, 268 m long, is in its comparative simplicity, typical of the Baroque at its outset; the windows have white frames ornamented with modelled reliefs. The steep roof, with its silvery shimmer, surmounted by a large gilt flower vase, and the graceful golden cupolas of the church give the palace a gorgeous appearance.

The entrance to the palace through the side portal is up the little "Merchants steps". The Vestibule with its wooden gilt vases, carved allegorical figures of the four seasons and the gorgeously executed entrance door is a typical Rococo hall. On the ceiling of the first Room Aurora is represented driving her chariot out of the clouds of night (Vishniakof).

The Big Merchant's Room which opens from here ornamented in Rococo style, glittering with gold is also by Rastrelli. The walls are covered with mirrors in carved gilt frames with branching chandeliers. The ceiling is painted by Tarsia (1725) and represents Parnassus with Apollo and the Muses. The adjacent Guard-room was rebuilt by Velton under Catherine II.; the entire arrangement is dedicated to the glorification of the naval victory over the Turks at Tchesma. On the walls are twelve pictures by Hackert with episodes of the combat and sculptured models of the war trophies. The ceiling shows a painting. Ceres with Ears of Corn, painted by Werner in 1751. The ornamental frame of intertwined flowers, corals and shells is very effective. The Peter Hall (decorated by Velton) is the largest room in the palace and served as a Throne Room. On the window-panes, Portraits of the Romanof dynasty, from Peter I. to Catherine II., and a Gobelin after a picture of *Steuben:* Peter saving the life of two fishermen on Lake Ladoga. In the Court Ladies' Hall (Statdamskaya komnata) decorated by Rastrelli, the walls are adorned with mirrors in carved gilt frames; these frames are formed of flowers and leaves intertwined, as is likewise the frame work of the doors with its little cupids. On the ceiling is a genre-picture by *Valerini:* The Tsaritsa Elisabeth as Diana, with powdered hair and in festive attire, surrounded by a brilliant group of Courtiers, receives the homage of a Hunter (in silk clothes). The White Hall, built and decorated under Nicholas I. at the beginning of the 19-th cent., has exquisite medallions executed in stucco by Velton, and chandeliers of dark lilac crystal of Catherine II.'s time. — The Chinese Room belongs to that part of the Palace which was built in Peter I.'s time. The walls are adorned with gilt designs on black Chinese lacquer. In the corner is a Dutch stove, the tiles having Chinese patterns. The furniture consists of small benches in the Rococo style with cushions covered with old embroidered Chinese silk. Next follows the Gallery which looks, from one side, on to the lower garden and the sea and on to the upper garden with its lawns and fountains, from the other. On the walls of the Gallery are 358 Portraits of Russian types of girls and women, all of them by *Rotari.* From here one enters the Second Chinese Room, in which the furniture, dating from the first part of the 18-th cent., is a European imitation of Chinese models. The Reception Room was upholstered under Catherine II. with silver grey silk, ornamented with drawings from designs by Philip de Lassalle. In the Sofa-room, behind a screen, a large couch, (such as were brought into fashion by Potemkin), upholstered in

Japanese silk. Above it is a pleasing picture of Tsaritsa Elisabeth as a baby lying naked on a mantle of ermine, by *Buchholz:* opposite it is the portrait of Elisabeth as Tsaritsa in festal attire, by *Vanloo.*

The following rooms, origionally fitted up in Rococo style, were rebuilt under Nicholas I. and disfigured by tasteless imitations: the original framwork of the doors, and the furniture, with its exquisite 18-th cent. carving, are covered with new upholstery. Worthy of mention: in the Dressing Room a Mirror belonging to Tsaritsa Elisabeth in a silver frame worked by Germain; in the Cavalier-Room a stove with tiles of the 18-th cent.; in the Blue Room a sofa of the time of Elisabeth; in the Secretary's Room beautifully made furniture of the middle of the 18-th cent. The Reserved-apartments which follow and which were re-decorated at the end of the 19-th cent. contain fine walnut furniture of the beginning of the 18-th cent.: in the Throne-Room is a Clock by *Caffieri,* the best metal worker of the middle of the 18-th cent. In the Study of Peter the Great the oak panels are carved by Pinaud. Above the fire-place are the "Peterhof Articles", a set of house rules signed by Peter himself and including the typical rule: "No one is allowed to get into bed with their boots or shoes on". —

Through Peter I.'s Study, passing along a balcony and up a Staircase (the oaken railings of which date from the days of Peter I.) one reaches the Apartments of the Grand Duchess Olga Nikolayevna, the daughter of Nicholas I. The Wing, rebuilt in the 19-th cent., presents a complete example of later Rococo, of which the splendour and the variety of the decoration are typical. On a background of golden-violet and silver-blue upholstery numerous Porcelain objects stand out, many of which are set in bronze gilt.

Porcelain chandeliers hang from the ceiling; the frame-work of the chimney-piece and of the cupboards are of painted porcelain; the toilet-tables are laden with china figures.

Adjoining the palace on the East is the Church built by Rastrelli in 1741, with golden soaring angels, and graceful columns, with flowers and shells, — a thourough specimen of Rococo. The ikons are painted by *Borovikovsky* and his pupils. Over the altar is the Monogramm of the Tsaritsa Elisabeth.

The windows of the Great Palace look out to the N. and S. towards the **Fountains,** the most remarkable sight in Peterhof. (The fountains play on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays from 2 to 6). To the South of the Great Palace, in the upper park is the *Neptune Fountain,* built in 1650—1660 by the German Masters Ritter and Schweiger, and originally placed in a square in Nurnberg; in course of time it was purchased by the Tsar Paul I. for Peterhof. On the northern slope of the hillock on which the palace is erected, there stands on each projection of the terraces a gilt statue or vase from which the water gushes out. In front of the Great Palace, facing the sea, flows the *Great Waterfall* in the middle of which, in a huge basin, stands a statue of *Samson* tearing open the jaws of a lion; from the throat of the lion there springs a water jet 20 ms. high; the edges of the basin are surrounded with statues — sea-gods and goddesses, personifications of streams, Tritons and dolphins.

On the slopes of the hillock and on both sides of the canal which leads from the Samson fountain to the Haven, cascades of water spring from circular vessels; on the side terraces are *Italian* and *French fountains* in the shape of gigantic vessels, standing on socles. At the corners are gilt statues of women pouring water from vessels; foaming waterfalls flow from the cornices of the colonnades; the entire park glitters with the sparkle of fountains.

In the main Avenue which crosses the canal marble *statues of Adam and Eve,* stand in open bowers at equal distance on either side of the canal (18-th century). On the slopes of the hillocks stand marble figures and in front of them are the *Ménagerie* and *Roman* fountains.

The main alley leads West to the *Lion's waterfall,* the last constructed, dating from the 19-th cent.; with an effective stone Colonnade, figures of lions and statues of the Danae executed by T. Tolstoy.

Next to the Great Palace which served for ceremonial and official functions, are several small palaces, the private dwellings of the Tsars.

In the neighbourhood of the Lion's cascade, near a fish pond, stands the small palace **Marly,** built in the style of Louis XIV., in 1714; it has the character of a country seat. The small one storied house consists of a Dutch Kitchen; the Bedroom of Peter I. which has a bed with a canopy; a Dining room with a beautifully made table; a small Library and several little rooms with furniture dating from the beginning of the 18-th cent. On the walls are paintings by Dutch Masters.

To the West behind Marly is the *Jewel-polishing factory of Peterhof,* founded in 1775, the only one of its kind in the Soviet Union; it's chief occupation is the engraving and polishing of precious stones. The practical school of art existing in connection with the factory trains the artistically gifted and highly skilled workmen, that are needed for this work.

Between the old and the new buildings of the Factory is a *Bronze monument,* erected in 1903 by L. Bernstamm, representing *Peter I.* holding the little Louis XIV. in his arms.

To the N. E., a few steps from Marly, quite close to the sea, in the middle of a canal, is a two-storeyed Pavilion named **the Hermitage,** with large windows separated from each other by pilasters. In this building there is a lift for conveying food from the ground floor to the dining-room above; the walls of the latter are adorned with paintings by Dutch masters.

Across the canal towards the E. along the sea-shore one reaches the Palace **Mon Plaisir** (open on the same

days as the Great Palace, entrance 15 kop.); it was here that Peter I. lived and from here he directed the building of Peterhof; from the palace windows he could see *"Pietersburkh"* (Petersburg) as well as *"Kronshlot"* (Kronstadt). The Palace was built of bricks in the style of a small Dutch house, with large windows, small window panes and a steep roof.

Inside, the arrangement is also typically Dutch. In the centre a large empty Hall, to the right the kitchen with Dutch tiles, with an enormous kitchen range; the Bedroom has a wooden bed which is covered with a multi-coloured patch-work quilt; behind a Chinese screen and to the left a room with a telescope; the high ceiling is decorated with stucco by Michetti and with paintings by Pielman; on Room full of porcelain. The building is intersected by galleries the walls there are Dutch pictures. Adjacent is a small Japanese with glass doors; the garden is laid out in Dutch fashion with small flower-beds and planted with exotic trees; there is a Meeting-Hall the walls of which are draped with early Russian tapestry; in the garden are also a small confectionary kitchen, a smithy and a laundry after the Dutch fashion.

In the stone wing, built by Rastrelli, there is now an *Exhibition of furniture* of the *Empire style;* beyond it at the back of the house in an old wooden wing is the Bedroom of Catherine II.

In the vicinity of Monplaisir is the oldest and most beautiful fountain the socalled *Pyramid* which consists of a whole series of minute water-jets.

Farther on the sea-shore stands the **Lower Palace** (open on the same days as the Great Palace. Admission 25 kop.) which was erected by Tomishko for Nicholas II.; it is a heavy building with a tower.

The internal arrangements correspond to the uninteresting outward appearance of the Palace; the drawing-room is in white, decorated with cretonne roses, the study is in imitation oak; the dining-room has the appearance of a ship's pantry. In the Bedroom are about 100 ikons, at the head of the bed. The nurseries are small with the exception of the one of the Tsarevitch Alexis in which numerous toys are still kept. On the walls are water-colours by Solomko and Boehm and photographs in banal frames. The only picture worth mentioning is a good portrait of Alexander III. by *Serof.*

To the South of the Lower Palace the road leads to the enclosed estate **Alexandria** which occupies the whole Eastern side of Peterhof. This estate was arranged under Nicholas I. and named after his wife. Nicholas I. was an enthusiastic admirer of chivalry and wished to create here an atmosphere full of romantic poesy. The small gothic *Church* erected by Schinkel in 1832 is worthy of notice standing on a green lawn, with its high corner turret and arched porch it gives a picturesque impression. The road leads on through the English Park, over

the Bridge of Ruins to the Palace **"Cottage"**, (open on the same days as the Great Palace, entrance 15 Kop.); the latter was erected by Stakenschneider and Menelas in English Gothic style.

The inner arrangement is preserved throughout in the same style. The ceilings are decorated with pendants and rosettes; the furniture is carved in the form of arches, turrets and trefoil; the floors are covered with carpets, the pictures hanging on the walls represent the Italy, which was so enthusiastically admired by the romanticists, medieval churches and scenes from the days of chivalry. In the Library there are some manuscript Service-books, dating from the 16-th—17-th cent. In the Drawing-room are some clocks in the form of Gothic Cathedrals, a silver goblet, commemorative of the tournament in 1821. In the study of the Tsaritsa Alexandra Feodorovna is a picture of her and her daughters in medieval attire. In the dark severely furnished study of the Tsar Nicholas I., there are some silver candalabria with green shades and some old Dutch pictures. The Tsaritsa Maria Feodorovna's two rooms are fitted up with small sofas and chairs, Copenhagen porcelain and a large quantity of photographs.

Not far from the Cottage stands the small Palace **Farm** (open on the same days as the Great Palace, admission 15 Kop.); it was built by Menelas and Stakenschneider for Alexander II.: the last traces of the Gothic style are still visible here; but in the fitting up of the interior one notices an effort to attain comfort.

The rooms of Alexander II., the walls of which are nearly covered with photographs which had just then come into fashion, are interesting, also the Room of the Tsaritsa Maria Alexandrovna, full of small sofas, couches, little tables, stands and art knick-knacks of no value.

From the Farm the Highway leads Westward to the *English Garden and Palace* (see below). Southward you return to the New Peterhof Station. The little Palace **Belvedere** visible from afar rises on a considerable hill 4 kilometres to the South near the Babigon Canal; it was built in the form of a Greek Temple, in 1856. By the Babigon Canal, which leads Northwards to the Great Palace, and not far from the railroad, stands the *Nicholas Cottage,* built in the time of Nicholas I. in Russian style. Not far from it, to the N. E. of the Old Peterhof station, is the **English Palace** surrounded by the Central Park; it was built for Catherine II. by Guarenghi, outside Peterhof (which had by that time ceased to be fashionable) in severe classical style. In the Park, near the railway, and behind the far-stretching English Pond, is the *Birch Cottage* with a thatched roof, containing quite a large number of charming little rooms.

To the W., on the road to Oranienbaum, lies the **Tsar's Villa** (Sobstvennaya Dacha) built under Nicholas I. by

Stakenschneider in the style of the later Rococo. In the interior there is much porcelain, Dresden statuettes and a large number of coloured lithographs of the 19-th cent.

41 km. **Oranienbaum;** a small town with 6500 inhabitants (1923); the coast railway terminates here, just opposite to Kronstadt. Oranienbaum belonged originally to Prince Menshikoff, who had a palace erected for himself on the sea-coast facing Kronstadt to the time of Peter I.

The Palace of the all-powerfull Chancellor (not far from the railway station) was built by Schädel as an Imperial dwelling. The one storied main building, in Russian Baroque style, is picturesquely situated on a hill; it is surrounded by a long gallery at the end of which on one side there is a Church and at the other a Tower. In the courtyard a long row of outbuildings destined for guests and servants extend from both sides of the main edifice.

In the interior only the Japanese Hall and the Church have survived In the latter there is a silver Altar and an artistic Ikonostase. Before the façade extends a terrace erected by Rinaldi, with a flight of steps descending into the garden.

In 1754 the Tsaritsa Elisabeth presented Oranienbaum as a gift to the future Tsar Peter III.; the latter ordered a complete fortress to be built here, named P e t e r s t a d t ; in the daytime he drilled his Holstein soldiers, and at night gave himself up to drink. Of the fortress only the bastions have remained. During the world war a hospital was organized in the palace, and after the Revolution the Oranienbaum Palace was turned into a Rest Home (Dom Otdikha). A School of Forestry was installed in one of the wings of the Palace in 1918.

Amindst gigantic oak-trees and picturesque lakes there rises in the Park a *"Sliding Hill"* (Katalnaya Gorka) the only one in the Tsar's Palaces which has been even partially preserved. On a artificially undulating mound stands a two-storied, circular-formed structure, erected by Rinaldi in the later Baroque style in 1764; the ground-floor is surrounded by a colonnade, the upper story by a balustrade; the building is crowned with a high pear shaped cupola, upon which there formerly stood a gilt statue.

Inside, in the centre, is a fine round hall, Catherine II.'s Banqueting Hall; from here she used to slide down the artificial hill in a small swan shaped vehicle.

Farther on in the Park is the *Chinese Palace* (opened on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays from 11—4, adm. 25 kop.); it was built by Rinaldi in Rococo style, in

1768, at the desire of Catherine II. The Pavilion is ornamented externally with pillars and delicate garlands.

In the interior the floor is made of many-coloured parquetry ornamented with designs. The ceilings are painted by the Venetian painters Torelli and the brothers Barozzi, belonging to Tiepolo's school. The large painting "Scipio Africanus" on the ceiling in the Round Hall is the work of Tiepolo himself. The walls are decorated with pictures and stucco garlands partly gilt. The painting on the ceiling in the Museum Hall is by Torelli and represents the Procession of Venus; the Endymion in the lilac coloured Drawing Room, the paintings in the Golden Room, and in the Boudoir Room was arranged by Barozzi, the painting on the ceiling represents a Chinese wedding. In the study of Catherine II. the wall Tapestris interwoven with pearls and embroidered in silk, are worthy of notice.

To the W. of Oranienbaum, on the coast, a railway-line, not yet quite completed, leads to the fort *Krassnaya Gorka*, which guards the entrance to Kronstadt Bay.

In the summer of 1919 this fortress fell for sometime into the hands of Yudenich, from here he bombarded Kronstadt. In March 1921, during the insurection of Kronstadt, it was bombarded from the Krassnaya Gorka, and it was from here also that the troops began the attack on the island across the sea (p. 295).

Krassny (Krassnoye Selo). — Trotzk (Gatchina).

Starting from Leningrad, Baltic Station (p. 140).

Suburban-trains as far as Volosovo. To Krassny in 1 hour for 29 or 39 kop.; to Trotzk in 1½ hours for 46 or 69 kop., to Trotzk from the Leningrad-Warsaw Station (s. p. 276) in 1¼ hour (no different fare).

14 km *Ligovo* (p. 262). From here the coast-line turns to the W.

26 km. **Krassny** (= Red Town, former Krassnoye Selo — Red Village) is picturesquely situated on the Dudergovka and the Dudergovsky lakes. (Near one of the lakes is a large paper factory). The wide plain, surrounding the little town was the manoeuvring ground of the Guard Regiments; the officers' races (described by Tolstoi in his novel Anna Karenina) also took place there. In the vicinity is the *Duderhof hill* with a splendid view of the surrounding country, and *a palace* built in 1828 for the Tsaritsa Alexandra Feodorovna.

In the autumn of 1919 Krassnoye Selo was for some days occupied by the Whites, during Yudenich's attack.

11 km. to the west of Krassny, on the high road to Peterhof, is the estate Ropsha, situated in picturesque country, with a park among hilly terraced grounds and lakes. The Castle was built under Peter I., and was the favourite residence of the Tsaritsa Elisabeth.

It was here that the Tsar Peter III. was brought in 1762, after his dethronement by Alexis Orloff, in favour of Catherine II. Here, also, he was murdered shortly after.

Ropsha has a paper-factory belonging to the State.

The railway goes on from Krasny through *Duderhof,* 46 km. **Trotzk,** Baltic railway station (6 km. to the east is the Warsaw railway station of Trotzk, from which one can reach Leningrad, Warsaw Station (p. 276), by way of Pulkovo.

Trotzk (formerly Gatchina), a district town of the Leningrad Government, with 15 000 inhabitants (1923) is situated on the river Izhora among lakes and firforests. forests.

There was a Swedish estate here in former times, which was presented by Peter I. to his favourite sister Natalia. Catherine II. made a present of it to her favourite, Gregory Orloff, who in 1770 had a castle built by Rinaldi, and the park laid out by firstclass English landscape gardeners. When Orloff fell from favour, the castle became the property of Catherine's son, Paul, who organized his own court here, and later, having become Tsar, made a military camp of Gatchina. He had the castle enlarged and crowned by turrets.

Toward the end of the 18-th and the beginning of the 19-th cent. this town became the summer residence of the Tsar's family. During the civil war following the October Revolution of 1917, Gatchina formed the basis for the counter-revolutionary attacks made against Petrograd by Kornilof and Kerensky in 1917, and by Yudenich in 1919. The town was given its present name in honour of Leo Trotzky in 1923.

A few steps from the railway station take one to *the castle.*

A large *parade-ground* lies in front of the castle, which is enclosed by high walls, bastions and moats. In the middle of the parade-ground is a small *bronze monument of Paul I.,* by Vitali; to the right and left of the palace are barracks.

The interior of the castle is open on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays from 11—3. (Entrance fee 25 kop.) A Gallery skirts the castle forming a semicircular bow, with the park as a back-ground. The stairs on the left hand side lead to the semicircular Armoury, containing a rich collection of weapons, acquired by Gregory Orloff, and uniforms of the time of Paul I. This hall opens into the Chesma Gallery, built by Brenna in 1797; it is also semicircular, and is similar to the first hall. The pictures in it are by Hackert, and represent different episodes of the battle of Chesma, won by Alexis Orloff against the Turks. In the Hall are gilt trophies and Roman emblems of war, In the middle of the gallery is a fine fire-place with vases from the State porcelain factory, ornamented with portraits of the members of the family of Paul I. At one end of the Hall is a semicircular gallery for the musicians who played here on festive occasions. The main part of the building is next reached. The Reception-room presents the appearance that it had when Orloff had it decorated with a symbolic painted ceiling, and walls lined with black marble. On the wall to the right is a picture by *Vernet;* facing the entrance, "Adam and Eve being driven out of Paradise", by *Lucas Giordano;* to the left, an excellent portrait of Paul I. as Grand Master of the Order of Malta, by *Tonci.* In the ante-room to the right is a bas-relief, representing Antonio Rinaldi. The next room is the White Hall, it forms the centre of the palace. The Baroque decorations are by *Rinaldi;* the walls are lined with exquisite marble. The Hall contains a Relief by

Solati, "An Episode from the life of Alexander the Great", and one by *Marchiori,* "The Rape of Helen"; also antique statues, representing: "The shepherd on a rock", and "The emperor Vespasian sacrificing to the gods" (both sculptures are restored); in the corner, to the left a beautiful statue by *Falconet,* "Winter".

The next room, the Throne Room of the Tsaritsa, is decorated by Brenna. The Tsaritsa's throne is of orange-coloured velvet, worked in silver. Opposite to the throne is a handsome fireplace with splendid vases; on the walls are unimportant pictures. — A small ante-room leads into the Greek Hall, situated in the right semicircular wing of the place; this hall is decorated by Brenna. It contains large decorative panels by *Hubert Robert,* which are worthy of notice; also many marble statues and busts (copies from the antique). The furniture is of the time of Paul I. In the next room are portraits by *Rotari.* The Marble dining-room, opening from the reception room, possesses an effective row of columns; it was originally decorated by Rinaldi and afterwards altered by Brenna. Beyond the dining-room is the Throne-room of the Tsar Paul, with a high throne; the walls are hung with 18-th cent. Gobelins from the State factory. In the Drawing-room of Maria Feodorovna are to be seen carpets with scenes from Don Quixote, and a porcelain vase from the State factory bearing a portrait of Catherine II. The beautiful chandelier is worthy of notice. The *Bedroom of Maria Feodorovna, upholstered in light blue colour, is an imitation of the bedroom of Louis XIV. at Versailles. Further on is the Study, situated in the tower, and having a fine view from its windows. Next comes the oval Boudoir, decorated by Rinaldi, containing many objects of interest from the 18-th cent. The ceiling-painting in the adjoining Dressing-room is by Rinaldi. Among the busts that of Catherine II., by *Collot* is worthy of notice.

On the **ground floor,** Paul I.'s private appartments are to be found. The half lighted and unadorned rooms form a sharp contrast to the luxury of the first floor. One of the rooms the Tsar's bedroom, to which many articles have been brought from the Engineers' Castle, where Paul was killed in 1800; including some of the Tsar's clothes, his field-bed, the sheets of which still shew bloodstains from the murder. On the wall are the portraits of Peter III. and of the French King Henry IV., whose pictures can be seen every-where in Paul's rooms. (The Tsar had a reverence for the Bourbon King, who tried, with the help of the middle-class, to subdue the aristocracy, thus fighting the same battle as Paul did, and in which the latter finally succumbed.

On the **second floor** are: a Portrait Gallery containing the portraits of the contemporaries and fellow-workers of Peter I.; a room with portraits of the time of Catherine II., and another with various ladies' portraits.

On the walls of the Stairway are portraits of the brothers Gregory and Alexis Orloff, in the costumes of the quadrille-leaders of the knightly festivals, painted by *Erikson.* These knightly festivals, which frequently took place here in the time of Paul I. and of Nicolas I., are commemorated in the Ministers' Passage by the picture of *Vernet,* where the "knights" with their ladies and their pages are portrayed. The Gothic Gallery is arranged in accordance with the romantic taste of the time of Nicolas I. Further on are the private apartments of the Tsar Nicholas I. The study, with its low ceiling and bare walls, on which only uniforms are hung, has a deserted look. The bedroom contains only a simple field-bed. The Tsaritsa's rooms are arranged with refined luxury. They load to the apartments of Alexander II., decorated in the style of the Restoration. Next come the private rooms of Alexan-

der III.; small, dim, narrow rooms, filled with an extraordinary quantity of photographs.

The study of Paul I. opens onto the small *"Private garden"*, laid out in the French style, with terraces, steps, fences, statues and vases. To the right of the palace is the *Dutch garden.* The large park itselfs is laid out in the English style and stretches out to the *Silver lake.* This last can also be reached from the palace by an underground passage called "the Echo", which was made in accordance with the romantic taste of Paul I. A bridge leads across the lake to the *Long Island,* from where one has a fine view of the lake and of the castle rising amid the verdure. On one end of the island is the *Eagle Pavilion,* erected by Brenna. On the opposite shore of the lake is the building where deer, foxes and aurochses used to be bred. On the way back to the palace, on the shore of the lake, is the *Silvia-Pavilion,* where there is a poultry-yard and a milk-farm. Beyond this pavilion in the direction of the palace, is the *Eagle-column* next the *Amphitheatre* and the Tournament-ground built in 1799; it was here that the Knightly festivals took place. A few steps further lead us to the *Forest Orange-houses* and to a marble *obelisk,* erected by Rinaldi. Further on, on the shore of the *White Lake* is the *"Admiralty"*, where boats used to be built for pleasure-trips on the lakes. Adjoining it are the *Botanical Gardens,* with two lakes. Then comes the *Labyrinth,* a wild part of the park, with complicated paths. Close by is the *Birch Archway,* the artificial ruins of a triumphal arch; then the *Birch-tree Cottage,* with 16 birch pillars. Inside is a luxuriously adorned chamber.

On the confines of the lake is the *Isle of Love* with its Temple of Venus.

To the right of the palace, all round the dark and wild lake, extend the *Priory gardens*, with the Priory, built by Lvof in 1797; it was the abode of the Knights of Malta, of which Order Paul I. was the Grand Master.

From Trotzk, Baltic railway station (a branch leads by Novo-Lissino to *Tosno,* 48 km (p. 286), the railway continues through *Yelizavetino,* 68 km, and *Volosovo,* 86 km (a branch to *Mshinskaya* on the Pskov road, p. 276), to **Kingissep,** 137 km (formerly Yamburg) a district town with 4400 inhabitants, on the Esthonian frontier; it is named after the communist Kingissep, shot in Esthonia in 1923.

Pulkovo.

Starting from Leningrad, Warsaw Station (p. 140).

Suburban-trains as far as Luga. Pulkovo is to be got from the station of Shoseynaya (20 minutes from Warsaw Station for 15 or 23 kop.). To Trotzk (s. p. 272).

After leaving the station of *Shoseynaya,* the **Observatory of Great-Pulkovo** (15 km from Leningrad) can be seen to the right, on the Pulkovo Heights (78 m). It is the largest and most important observatory of the Soviet Union.

The observatory was built in 1835—39 by A. Brullow. The erection of the building cost 2 million roubles. The Observatory contains a *Museum* and an important technical library. The correct noon time is daily sent from here by telegraph to Leningrad and is announced by gun-fire from the fortress of Peter and Paul (p. 251).

In the 17-th cent. Pulkovo was a Swedish estate, where later Peter I. built a hunting-seat; in the reign of Alexander I., Thomas de Thomon and Voronikhin constructed artistic fountains here.

Pulkovo was the extreme point reached by Yudenich in his march against Petrograd in the autumn of 1919; the re-taking of this place by the Soviet forces was the beginning of the collapse of the army of Yudenich.

Trotzk (45 km), Warsaw railway-station (p. 273).

The railway formerly the main line, leading from the capital on to Western Europe, is now little used. Past *Siverskaya* (67 km), *Divenskaya* (85 km), *Mshinskaya* (106 km), where a branch line leads to Volosovo (p. 275), it reaches the district town **Luga** (branch line to Novgorod), with 11 500 inhabitants (1923), and continues to Pskov and Riga.

Detskoye Sselo. Slutzk (Pavlovsk).

Starting from Leningrad, Detskosselsky Station (p. 140).

Suburban-trains as far as Posielok. To Dyetskoye Selo in 20—30 minutes for 23 or 35 kop.; to Slutzk (Pawlovsk) in 45 minutes for 27 or 41 kop.

At a distance of 23 km. is **Detskoye Selo** (Children's Village, formerly called Tsarskoye Selo: Tsar's Village). The town, (15 000 inhabitants) is situated in a hilly country; with its many villas and works of art belonging to the 18-th and 19-th centuries it is well worth an excursion.

It was originally called Zarskoye Selo and belonged to Prince Menshikov under Peter I. It was later on arranged by the Tsaritsas Elizabeth and Catherine as a summer abode and used as such subsequently by all the Tsars. Being the residence of the court the town was supplied before all the other Russian towns with every modern appliance of European culture. The first Russian railway, built in 1837, connected Petersburg with Tsarskoye Selo. In 1887 Tsarskoye Selo already had electric light, being the first not only in Russia, but on the European continent. It also has the best system of water supply and canalisation in Russia. On account of its cleanness, the dryness of its climate and its excellent sanitary conditions it is the best regulated and the healthiest resort in the Soviet Union. The former palaces and villas have at present been turned into museums, schools, hospitals and sanatoriums for children. The town, especially in summer, appears practically to be one big colony of children, hence its present name.

Coming from the railway station over the Shirokaya and the Bulvarnaya Streets, and turning to the right by the Oranzhereynaya Street, one reaches the *Bolshaya Ploshchad* (Big Square), where in the centre of the town the *Catherine Cathedral* rises with its five cupolas built by Thon in 1840. The Oranzhereynaya further leads between *conservatories,* built by Stassov, to the Sadovaya Street. Here, in the former palace of *Maria Pavlovna,* the Executive Committee of the Town Soviet is now domiciled.

Beyond a canal, further on to the left is the former palace of the *Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovich,* occupied at present by the *Chief Experimental Station for Botany and Selection.* Facing it is the *triumphal arch* built by Stassov in 1818 and dedicated by Alexander I. to his "beloved comrades-in-arms" in the wars against Napoleon.

Turning to the right on the Sadovaya one reaches the *Catherine Palace,* situated at about 2 km. from the railway station. The palace is connected by a gallery with the edifice of the former Lyceum, where Pushkin was one of the scholars. In the gardens in front of the Lyceum is the *monument of Pushkin* designed by Bach and erected in 1909; it represents the poet lost in deep thought. The socle is covered with quotations from Pushkin works. Near by is an ancient church, of the Vision of the Virgin, built by Blanc.

The Catherine Palace, situated upon a hillock, was built at the time of Elizabeth and Catherine by Rastrelli in Rococo style; the edifice painted in almond green and adorned with bronze ornaments is surrounded by buildings of the same colour and style (open on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays. Entrance 40 kop.).

Paul I. ordered most of the furniture, statues, bronzes and pictures to be taken from here to the palaces of Pavlovsk and Gatchina, his favourite abodes, and some of the works of art were ruined in transport. In 1818 by an order of Alexander I. part of the furniture was restored to its former place.

On the staircase which leads to the first floor there are some cast steel arm-chairs, made in the Tula factories in the 19-th cent. To the right, beyond the servants room, at the end of the building is the House-Chapel, painted light blue, and with many guilded cherubs, ornaments, carved Ikon frames, and pictures of Saints. Worthy of note, among these are: the Ascension, the Transfiguration — both by *Weber,* and the Lord's Supper, by *Caravaggio.* A good view of the whole Palace may be seen from this spot, through the door with a carved and gilt frame. Most of the rooms near the chapel are decorated with Chinese Tapestry. The Green Dining Room, which was decorated by Cameron in white, and adorned with Bass-reliefs and medallions is worthy of note. This room was so named because of the green material used

to cover the furniture. Beyond, are rooms of the time of Elizabeth in which almost the whole of the original furniture is intact. One of the halls is almost completely covered with pictures (ca. 130), mainly of the Dutch and Flemmish schools. Here there are pictures by *Van Ostade, Van der Velde, Van der Neer, Teniers* and *Schultz*. The majority are by *Johan Grott*. The official receptions of the Tsars used to take place here. Nearby is the Amber Room (Yantarnaya) incrusted with exceptionally fine and artistically blended amber, which gives back sparkling reflections from the mirrors of the columns. This room was originally arranged by the architect Schlueter for the Prussian King, Fredrick the Ist, who presented it to Peter Ist. Elizabeth had it transported to Tsarskoye Selo. As there was insufficient amber to complete the hall, Rastrelli painted the upper part of the walls in imitation of amber, and decorated the room with golden cupids, chandeliers and garlands. In the next room, called the Portrait Room there is a portrait of the Tsaritsa Elizabeth, in a magnificent dress, in the Baroque style (by *Buchholz)*. The floor is made of valuable woods, laid in a complicated Baroque design (rose and black Palm-woods and Palisander). The gilded carvings of the room are of the same artificial style as the furniture of the Elizabethan period. Through the white hall door and the Silver Dining Room lies a Large Hall, 48 meters long, the walls of which are completely covered with gilded carvings and mirrors. In this hall Court Balls and ceremonies used to take place. Adjoining the hall are three vestibules with ceilings painted by Gradizzi and Peresinotti which are worthy of note. Behind the third vestibule are the State Rooms of Catherine II. decorated by Cameron. The second Lyons Room, tapestried in yellow silk, having two fireplaces and doors ornamented with lapis-lazulli, bronze wreaths and rams heads, is especially interesting. The mosaic floor, inlaid with mother-of-pearl is worthy of note. The furniture is of the 18-th century and includes a large French clock of the Louis XVI. period, ornamented with Cupids. In the Chinese Hall the majority of the objects are copies of Chinese originals. Further on are the small Private rooms of Catherine II.; the Silver Room, the bed-room (decorated with white glass and small violet-coloured columns) and a small room, called "Tabatière" decorated in blue and white enamel, the only furniture being a huge oriental divan. These rooms terminate in the Mirror Hall which contains a wonderful crystal chandelier.

The private apartments of the Tsarina Elizabeth Petrovna which were later rebuilt and rearranged by Cameron and Stassov, lie parallel to the state-rooms of the palace. Near the Chapel (p. 277) are the small, dainty rooms of the Tsaritsa Elizabeth Alexeevna containing a portrait of the Tsarina, and well kept furniture and decorations. Further on are rooms of the Tsar Alexander I. Especially worthy of note is the luxurious Bed-room in which, behind the curtain, is a camp-bed which belonged to Alexander. The whole of the decorations of this room are in the Baroque style. The Study of the Tsar built of walnut was arranged by Stassov in the beginning of the 19-th cent. Of the adjoining rooms of the Tsaritsa Maria Fedorovna, wife of Paul I., the Carmine-red Room and the maple-wood bed-room are interesting. In the side wing of the palace are the rooms of Alexander II.

Beyond the private appartments of Catherine II. is the Agate Room richly ornamented with agate, jasper and porphry, by Cameron. Further on is the Cameron Gallery containing busts of Greek and Roman philosophers. From this gallery, there is a splendid view of the large lake, and the English Park.

Near the Palace of Catherine, to the North West, lies the *Palace of Alexander* (p. 280).

In front of the Palace of Catherine, towards the South East lies the oldest part of the Detskoye Selo Park, with straight walks and many Baroque sculptures. The central walk of the English Park leads to the *Hermitage,* built in 1752 by Rastrelli, and decorated with pictures and carvings. Westwards towards the Large Pond, stands a row of pavilions; beyond the artificial *Grotto* constructed during the time of Catherine II., stands the *Admiralty* erected by Nilov in pseudo-Gothic style. From this place, there is a beautiful view of the pond, which, enlivened by black and white swans, sparkles between the shady groves of the trees of the English Park. The slope of the opposite bank is ornamented with vases and statues; there is also a terrace, constructed by Rusca. The *Orlof Column,* erected for Prince Orlof, by Rastrelli in 1779 in commemoration of the victory at Chesma stands on a island in the pond.

Behind the Admiralty lies the quarter of the town called *Sophia,* founded by Catherine II. The *Cathedral of Saint Sophia* is a copy of the Saint Sophia cathedral at Constantinople. Both, the Cathedral and the name of the town are reminder of the endeavour of the Tsarism to conquer Constantinople. From Sophia, along a straight High-road, we come to *Slutzk* (Pavlovsk, p. 282) in about 1½ hours.

To the west of the pond, is a *Granite Pyramid* erected over the grave of the pet dogs of Catherine II. In the neighbourhood is the *Marble Triumphal Arch* erected in 1771 by Rinaldi, in honour of the two Princes of Orlof. This arch stands at the commencement of the street which leads to Trotzk (p. 273). Behind this, northwards, lies the *Chinese village,* which owes its fundation to the interest in China which existed during the reign of Catherine II. To the right, at the end of the Park, on a hill, stands the *"Chinese Gloriette"* from which there is a splendid view. Nearby is the *Chinese Bridge* which leads from the Palace to the *Chinese Theatre,* built by Nilov, in the English Park. The performances of the Court Theatre took place here.

The large English Park, adjoining on the West was planted during the time of Alexander I. on the site of the Tsarina Elizabeth's menagerie. In this park, there are a number of buildings in the Greek style, built by Menelas. To the left of the Chinese Theatre there is a *Chapel* containing a statue of Christ. In a direct line from the theatre towards the North West is the *Arsenal.* The White Tower, from which may be obtained a splendid view of Detskoye Selo and its environs, stands to the right, in the North East of the park.

A short distance to the North of the Chinese Theatre lies the **Alexander Palace** (open Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, from 10—4, Entrance 20 kop. To the appartments of Nicholas II. — 15 kop.).

The Palace, painted a light colour, was named after the Tsar Alexander I., who had it built by Guarenghi in a modest classic style in the years 1792—96, whilst he was still crown prince. This Palace served as a permanent place of residence for the Tsar's family from the time of the revolution of 1905, in order to avoid the dangers of the revolutionary capital. For this reason, the arrangement of Palace is particularly characteristic of the last Tsar's mode of life.

There are a number of beautiful columns throughout the whole Palace. On the right of the third entrance lie the State Rooms. In the centre of these rooms is a semi-circular hall where hang pictures from the beginning and middle of the 19-th cent. (by *Vorobiev, Aivazovsky,* and others). The Romanoff family went into banishment from the Palace at Tsarskoye Selo through the door opposite that leading to the Park, during the night of the 30-th to the 31-st of August 1917.

Before the door, hidden in an avenue of oaks, is the monument to the *Victims of the Revolution.*

In the adjoining Billiard Room there are portraits of Catherine II. (by *Erikson),* and Alexander I. *(by Vigée Lebrun).* On the table, in the corner near the window are busts of Nicolas I. and his family. The House Chapel, which contains an "Ikonostase" is on the right. In the Portrait Hall are portraits of the Romanoff family; to the right, by the window, is a portrait of Catherine II. by *Rakobov;* opposite is one of Alexander I. by *Dotch;* to the left are several portraits of Nicholas I., with his family, and with his generals, by *Kruger.* All the furniture is of the period of Louis XVI., except a clock in the Empire style. In the neighbouring hall, the walls of which are made of artificial ashgrey marble, is a small artificial tobogan slide, made for the Tsar's children. The next two rooms and the vestibule of the second staircase contain a *Library.* The bookcases 59—60 contain books which belonged to Paul I., 35—58 those of Alexander I., 73—74 those of the Tsarina Elizabeth Alexeevna. The room next to the library is the Corner Room for Guests; the furniture includes various pieces belonging to the 18-th and 20-th centuries. On the walls are medallions of Peter I., and Catherine II. by *Collot;* on the tables there are busts of Alexander I., Elizabeth Alexeevna and Paul I. There are also some portraits of Nicholas II. by *Vereshchagin,* Alexandra Fedorovna, by *Kaulbach* and a picture, by *Becker,* depicting the coronation of Nicolas II., also a gobelin of the 19-th cent. representing the French Queen Marie Antoinette with her children (copy from Vigée Lebrun). Many conferences of historical importance took place in this room during the decade preceeding the World War. The last of these, was that at which Nicholas II., took over the Chief Command of the Russian Armies during the World War. Next to the corner room is the Corridor, which separates the appartments of the Tsar from those of the Tsaritsa. On the walls of this dark room hang several wooden dishes (presented to the Tsar), and pictures by *Repin* and others.

To the left of the corridor, are the tastlessly decorated private rooms of Nicolas II. The first room is decorated in dark oak

and was used as a *Reception room*. On the walls are portraits of Alexander III., and Alexandra Fedorovna, as fiancees, by *Müller-Norden*, and two pictures, representing Peter I. in France, by *Borsky*. Further on is the Study *of Nicolas II*. At the door stands a child's table at which the crown prince Alexey often sat whilst present during the audiences. Above the divan, on ashelf are portraits of his relatives and acquaintances. Beyond, is the Bath-room of the Tsar, arranged in Morish fashion, with a large swimming basin and gymnastic equipment. Beyond the Dressing room, full of uniforms, and the Valet's room is the Tsar's Private Room, which is connected with the Tsaritsa's reception room by a little balcony. These last two rooms were reconstructed out of the famous Concert Hall built by Guarenghi. In the Private Room, opposite to the entrance hang portraits of Alexander II. by *Serov* and of the Crown-Prince Alexey; there is also a bust of the Tsaritsa by *Antokolsky*. The remainder of the pictures were painted by the court artist *Solomko* and badly represent scenes from the life of the Boyars. On the balcony there are hundreds of photographs, in albums, illustrating the life of Nicolas II. In his Private Room the private conferences of the Tsar with his ministers took place. Here it was decided to dissolve the State Duma before the revolution in February 1917. The *Reception room* of the last Tsaritsa, *Alexandra Fedorovna* is on the other side of the corridor. The furniture is of green maple-wood and there are magnificent carpets and furs. To the left, on the wall hangs a portrait of the Tsarina's sister, Elizabeth, by *Kaulbach*. Further on is the Rose-Wood Sitting Room containing photographs of the parents and relatives of the Tsarina, and landscapes from Germany, her native country. Beyond this is the Boudoir, the walls of which are covered with photographs illustrating the life of Tsaritsa from her chilhood onwards; there are also simple watercolour pictures. In the Bed Room, the whole wall at the head of the beds is covered with numerous small ikons. To the left is the Oratory, which is also completely covered with ikons. From the next room the staircase leads to the upper floor in which the children's rooms were situated.

The left wing of the Palace is occupied by the twelve simple *Apartments of Alexander III.*, who lived here when he was Crown Prince. The first entrance leads to the rooms named the English Apartments, which were occupied by guests, and were arranged in the manner of a good hotel.

Behind the Northern wall of the Park is the *Fedorovsky Gorodok* (Fedor Town) 1 km in length, and built for the Tsar's family, in 1914—17, by the architect Prestchinsky in old Russian style. It consists of a number of stone houses, which are surrounded by a wall with towers, and are now deserted. (Entrance by permission of the administration of the Institute of Agronomy, which now has control of the Gorodok).

Among the buildings of the Gorodok, the *Kremlin*, surrounded by walls and towers near the Alexander Palace, is worthy of note. Nearby, on hillock, rises the Fedor Cathedral, the first building of the "Fedor Town", errected by the architect Pokrovsky in 1912, in the Pskov-Novgorod style. Beneath the Cathedral is an *underground Chapel*, which served, during the years immediately preceding the revolution as the Court

Church for the Tsar's family. The monk Rasputin (p. 193) was often present here at the Tsar's Church ceremonies. He is buried in the Park, near the Fedor Town. Among the other buildings of the Fedor Town, the White Tsar Palace, with a red outside staircase, situated on the square before the Cathedral, is worthy of note. The church of the Palace and the small "Womens' Appartments" (Terema) are painted in Old Russian style. There are symbolic pictures in adulation of the Tsar and Absolutism.

To the North from the Fedor Cathedral, is an uncompleted *barrack of the Cossack's Hundred,* (built by the architect *Maximoff)* which, with it's ten towers and broad roofs is reminiscent of the Novgorod Kremlin. Nearby are the barracks of the Railway regiment, and the *Tsar's Station,* with a broad, guilded roof. To the South stands the extensive building of the *Palace of Battles,* with it's tent-shaped tower, errected by Sidorchuk; to the North-West it is surrounded by a wall with three massive towers. In this Palace, which was designed for a Court Theatre there are many pictures in Old Russian style, in praise of the Tsar's generation; many of the pictures refer to the World War.

Close to the Fedor Town, on the Pashkovsky Pereulok, is the **Palace of the Princess Paley** (open Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday 11—4. Entrance 20 cop.). This Palace was built in 1914 by the architect Schmidt on the model of the palace of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, in Bologne-sur-Seine; it belonged to the wife of the Grand Duke, the former Princess O. V. Paley.

The castle is not very worthy of attention, from the standpoint of art; it's interior decoration was executed by French and Belgian firms. The collection of porcelain, furniture and pictures includes many worthless imitations. The arrangement is characteristic of the life of the families of the Grand Dukes.

Twenty seven km away is **Slutzk** *(former Pavlovsk),* a little town of 4,800 inhabitants (1923) which is devided into two parts by the river Slavyanka.

Two stations: Slutzk I, which is the terminus of the branch railway, and Slutzk II, which lies on the main line, in the Western part of the town. At the Slutzk I station, concerts are given in the Summer by the Artists of the Leningrad Academic Theaters.

Slutzk mainly contains villas. It's picturesque park and Palace are favourite resorts of the inhabitants of Leningrad in the Summer. There are many Schools,

Holiday Colonies, and Children's Homes of the same type as those in Detskoye Selo.

Immediately beyond the Slutzk Station I, the large *Park* begins. To the South of the Station is the half-ruined arch of the Apollo Colonade, by Canova, with Doric columns and a statue of the Sun God. Ten minutes walk further on the **Castle,** which lies on the high bank of the Slavianka (open Sunday, Wednesday and Friday from 12—4).

The Pavlovsk Castle was errected in 1882 by Cameron, for the future Tsar Paul, in a style, which is a mixture of Baroque and Classic. This Castle is one of the best examples of this style of architecture. The Corinthian Columns of both the façades are decorated in the style of Louis XVI. The large square of the building is crowned by a low dome. The Castle is extended on either side by semi-circular galleries, to which Brenna later added two wings.

In the middle of the Parade-court stands a statue of Paul I., by *Klodt.*

Egyptian statues, representing the twelve months stand in the vestibule; further on is a staircase, decorated by Brenna, leading to the second floor. In the centre is the round Italian Hall which has a sky-light. It's walls are covered with artifical rose marble. In the niches are antique statues: Eros, a Roman work of the 1st century is a splendid copy from the Greek original, in the style of *Lysippos;* a dancing Satyr, a Roman sculpture of the 1st century; a Venus, from Rome, of the 2-nd century. From the ceiling hangs a splendid chandelier, ornamented with rubies and chrystal. The Greek Hall, with it's columns, gives the impression of an antique Peristyle; the furniture is of the beginning of the 19-th cent. after designs by Voronikhin. On the mirror-topped table stands a beautiful bronze clock of the style of Louis XVI. On the mantelpiece is a candlestick in the same style, in the form of a bush. From the ceiling hang two large chandeliers one of which was a present from Louis XVI. to Paul I. At the end of this hall are two white halls with gilded sculptured decorations: Halls of War and Peace. Previously there were splendid antique busts (which were transferred to the Leningrad Hermitage), in the niches in these halls. Beyond the Hall of War are the *Apartments of Paul I.* There are some excellent gobelins, made from designs by Boucher, in the Carpet Room. The medallions, with fair-haired Venus heads and Cupids, painted on a reddish background decorated with flowers are worthy of note. In the Study, on the low bookcases are antique portraits; the walls are decorated with French carpets. In the centre of the room is a large Ebony writing-table, representing the temple of the Goddess of Domesticity. On the right wall there is a portrait of the Tsaritsa Maria Fedorovna, by *Lampi.* In the small room hangs a portrait of Peter I.; in the *Oval Bath-Room,* near tho window' stands a Roman Statue of Bacchus, of the II. century. Beyond the Valet's Room, passing through the vestibule, come the Apartments of Maria Fedorovna, wife of Paul I. In the vestibule is an amusing cupid, by *Vanloo;* opposite is a splendid writing table covered with valuable Lyons silk. In the Dressing Room of

the Tsaritsa there are landscapes of Pavlovsk, by *Scotti* the Womens' apartments, the Bed Room, hung with elaborate silk tapestry, is worthy of note; to the right, near the wall, is a gilded wooden bed, with a canopy decorated with carvings from the famous workshop of Jakob; on the writing table there is a toilet set of Sèvres porcelain, a present from Louis XVI. to Maria Fédorovna. On small tables are portraits of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. On the mantelpiece is some exquisite green Sèvres porcelain. The mirror is supported by Graces and Cupids (probably modelled by Falconet). Further on is the Boudoir, with painted pillars which are copies of the pillars in the Villa Medici, and were copied from Rafael's pictures. In this room there are many porcelain objects, both from Russian factories, and from Sèvres. A splendid view of the "Private Garden" and the Pavilion of the Three Graces is obtained from the window. In the Study the walls are covered with Gobelins by Boucher; the artistic writing-table was made by Röntgen. The adjacent Hall is the "Hall of Peace" (p. 283).

On the upper floor, which was built by Brenna, by the order of Paul I. after he became Tsar, is the Picture Gallery, which includes a sketch by *Rubens*, a small portrait by *Rembrandt* and pictures by the Dutch artists *Cuyr* and *Jan Boot*. The gallery leads to the Throne Room built by Brenna, which, owing to the death of Paul I. was not completed. In the Church Hall are antique sculptures (the best examples have been taken to the Hermitage since the Revolution). Near by is the small House Chapel, built in classic styl. The altar is ornamented with pillars of white marble and statues of praying angels (designed by Kozlovsky, in the end of the 18-th cent.).

On the other side of the main building in the Gallery, erected by Rossi, and painted by Gonzago, is a rich library, mainly consisting of the books of Catherine II. These include the libretto of a Ballet, a present from Marie Antoinette, and many illustrated editions from the 18-th cent.

The English *Pavlovsk Park,* laid out by Cameron lies on both banks of the Slavyanka and is one of the best and most varied parks in Russia. About the year 1800 the park was profusely decorated by the famous decorator Gonzago. Among groups of trees and shrubs are hidden ponds, small streams, meadows and many pavilions. Near the castle the park is kept in the Italian-French style; further along the course of the stream it becomes thick with shrubberies (named New and Old Sylvia), which are intersected by a number of small paths.

Along the Slavyanka, going from the castle, one reaches the round *Temple of Friendship,* by Cameron, which is surrounded by Doric Columns; this pavilion was formerly used as a concert hall; in the centre is a statue of Catherine II., representing Ceres. On the opposite bank of the stream, to the left, is the Chalet, a favourite type of construction in the 18-th century. Under the simple appearance of a small village house is a round hall, with walls covered with pictures and mirrors. Further on, the beautiful stone bridge with vases by Visconti, leads back to the right bank of the Slavyanka, on which is a marble *statue of the Tsaritsa Alexandra*

Pavlovna, by Martoss. The first of the pavilions to the built, *"Krik",* suddenly appears to the right among the high pine trees. Nearby to the West is the *Temple* erected by Maria Fedorovna as a monument to her parents. On the left bank is the tower *"Pil"* built in the style of the middle ages. Passing along the same bank, in front of the orangeries, we reach the Elizabeth Pavilion, built in antique style, the last work of Cameron. Passing in front of some artifical ruins over the Bridge of Ruins to the other bank, a road leads through a thick forest, to the *Monument of Paul I.,* errected by Thomon, a gloomy mausoleum. Massive granite columns support the façade. Behind, there is the statue of a woman in deep grief, kneeling on a stone grave, and embracing the pedestal of the urn (by Martoss). Further on is a *Statue of Apollo Musagetes,* and beyond a bridge decorated with vases and lions, is the stone staircase, which leads to the Old Sylvia. Here at the junction of the paths, stands the statue of *Apollo Belvedere,* surrounded by the Muses.

Further to the South is the Pavilion of Roses, built by Rossi in 1812, and formerly entirely covered with roses. In 1814 Alexander I. celebrated his victory over Napoleon here. A few steps to the southward, behind the pavilion, is the simple *Palace of Constantine.* The path leading back from the Palace of Paul I., passes in front of the Aviary, now in ruins *(Volière).* Nearby the Palace is the *Dairy-Farm,* modelled on a Livland farm, and surrounded by dense greenery. Here, under a dome representing the sky, and among the glittering crystal and porcelain dishes, the Tsaritsa Maria Fedorovna played the manager of the Farm.

Passing before the beautiful stone bridge built by Cameron and behind the pond to the West of the Palace, one reaches the *Obelisk,* which stands on the right bank. It was erected in commemoration of the foundation of Pavlovsk. Further on is the Hunt Pavilion *"Krak"* and a small fortress *"Bip"* which is an imitation of the fortresses of the middle ages. It was rebuilt by Brenna for Paul I., after the style of the former Mariental Fortress. This latter was built by Peter I. in 1718 on the site of Swedish Fortifications, destroyed in 1702.

From the Slutzk II Station the railway leads to Vyritza (60 km, Station Restaurant) and further to Vitebsk and Kiev.

October Railway. Kolpino.

From Leningrad October Station (p. 140).

Suburban-trains as far as Lyuban. To Obukhovo in 25 minutes for 11 or 17 kop.; to Kolpino in 45 minutes for 26 or 39 kop.

6 km along the line is the *Novo Farforovsky Post,* to the East along the bank of the Neva is the *State Porcelain Factory* (p. 233).

11 km further on is *Obukhovo.* Nearby, on a hillock 35 meters high is the Preobrajenski Cemetery. In the Orthodox section of the Cemetry stands a Monument, erected after the October Revolution in 1917, above the common grave of the demonstrators shot down on January 9-th (old Calendar) of 1905. The Northern Railway, which goes to Vologda, Ural and Siberia runs from Obukhovo eastwards (p. 287). Nearby, on the bank of the Neva stands the *Obukhovo Factory* (p. 233) and also the numerous factories of the suburb Alexandrovskoye (p. 233).

Slavyanka (16 km.) is on the river of the same name, which runs through the park of Pavlovsk (p. 282). Formerly there was a Swedish and later a Russian suburb here.

Kolpino (26 km.) on the river Ijora with 11.300 inhabitants (1920). A large village inhabited by Letts, Swedes, and Finns, was situated here before the foundation of Petersburg. In 1782 State copper foundries, anchor works and naval docks were erected here, which were considerably developed in the course of the 19-th century; 5.000 men were employed in the workshops during the World War; during the Civil War it was a valuable source of strength to the Red Army. At present the Kolpino Works supply ploughs, rifles, and agricultural machinery, and repairs railway cars and engines. There is an artisan school and an electric station with 7.500 kw. power attached to the factory. In the town a church built by Rastrelli is worthy of notice.

Passing (41 km.) *Ulyanovka* (former Sablino) the railway joins the line Novo-Lissino — Mga.

53 km. *Tosno* (branch line to Trotzk (p. 275) through Novo-Lissino).

Passing (83 km) *Lyuban* (Station Rest.) the line continues to Moscow.

Starting from Leningrad, October Station (p. 140).

Suburban-trains as far as Zvanka. To Volkhovstroy by express-train in 3 hours, by accelerated train in 3½ hours, by passenger-train in 4 hours. Fare: 2,39 or 4,78 roubles (express-train), 1,91 or 3,82 roubles (passenger-train). Supplement for seat-card: 48 or 96 kop.

To *Obukhovo* p. 286.

15 km beyond the village Murzinka is the village *Rybatzkoye* (Fisher's Village) named after the fishermens settlement which was started here on the Neva shore in the time of Peter I. There is a pyramid of granite in the village, dedicated by Catherine II. to the fishermen of Rybatzkoye, who served the Baltic Fleet in the War against Sweden, while the Russian Navy was engaged in fighting against the Turks.

22 km *Ijora.* Station for the village Ust-Ijora, at the confluence of the Ijora and the Neva. Here a battle took place between the Grand Duke of Vladimir Alexander Nevsky and the Swedes in 1240, its issue securing the mouth of the Neva to the Russians for a long time. Landing stage for steamers (p. 290).

Farther on passing through the fens 33 km Ivanovskoye Landing stage for steamers. The rapids of the Neva are near to it (p. 290).

27 km *Pella.* Catherine II had a palace built here, which was named by her after the Macedonian birthplace of Alexander the Great, in allusion to her ambition to make a new world conqueror out of her grandson Alexander. The palace was pulled down by order of Paul I.

The railway here leaves the Neva. 49 km *Mga* (Restaurant) on the river of the same name. A railway leads from here to Budogoshch, from whence a line to Krassny Kholm and Rybinsk is being constructed. A branch line leads from Mga to *Novo-Lissino* (p. 275).

68 km *Nasya.* — 122 km *Zvanka* (Restaurant) a considerable railway junction on the river Volkhov. The following railway lines lead from it: the North Railway to Urals and Siberia via Vologda and Vyatka, the Murmansk Railway to the Arctic Sea and the line to Chudovo on the October Railway across the town Volkhov.

Past Zvanka at the passage of the river Volkhov 127 km **Volkhovstroy** (i. e. Volkhov Construction, former Duboviki). Here at the branching off of the Murmansk

Railway from the North Railway the largest hydro-electric Station of the Soviet Union is being built.

(Permission to visit the works may be obtained at the Construction office in Leningrad, Fontanka 14, or in Volkhovstroy itself.)

The station is being erected at the Petropavlovsky rapids of the Volkhov, where the river takes a leap of 9,5 m.

These rapids were for a long time considered as a great hindrance to the navigation of this considerable trade artery, which had been a bond between the Varyags and the Greeks in ancient times, and the question of erecting sluices was often discussed; since the end of the 19-th cent. this plan has been joined with a project of electrification by water power. During the World War the suspension of the foreign coal import to Petrograd, and the circumstance, that the capital with its large industries was dependent on the distant Donetz coal field and Caucasian oil, prevented this project being carried out. Immediately after the Civil War had ended in 1921, the Soviet Government undertook the construction of the station, chiefly on the instigation of *Lenin,* according to the plans of the engineer *Graftio;* in spite of enormous difficulties, they succeeded by 1924 in completing the chief works.

A concrete-faced dam (210 m long) on a granite foundation with the dam height of 15,6 m., collects the water. The high banks of the river preclude the danger of overflowing. The dam raises the normal height of the water to a level at which the rocks of Petropavlosk are covered, and a great hindrance is removed from the navigation of the river. There is a tunnel in the dam for the inspection of the state of the dam; it serves at the same time to connect the two shores. The *"Construction Knot"* is on the dam, 100 m from the right shore; from it you reach the ice breaker and the *power-station* building. In the last the water power collected by the dam is converted into electrical energy. In the power-station there are 8 Francis-turbines each with a capacity of 10,000 H. P. (875 revolutions per minute) and two subsidenary turbines of 1400 H. P. each (150 revolutions per minute). The water flows into the turbines through spiral cameras, which are placed in the concrete portion of the dam, 142 m long, which is under water. A protection wall, 5 m high and 4 m broad is erected over the entrance into the spiral camera. The Generators are in the upper part of station building. They produce a current of 11,000 volt, which is immediately transformed into 110,000 volts and passed to Leningrad through high tension cables. A curved bow 275 m long is drawn round the station building to preserve it from the drifting ice.

The cost of the whole construction is estimated at

29 million roubles. The number of workers employed in the construction reaches 10,000, which has led to the foundation of a large workers colony on the right shore. The culture and hygienic institutions of the workers settlement (hospitals, bathing houses, library, club, kino, theatre, schools, athletic clubs, and kinder-garten) are worthy of notice.

By railway to Shlusselburg.

Starting from Leningrad, Finland Station (p. 140).

Suburban-trains: From Melnychny Ruchey to Sheremetievka narrow-gauge-railway, therefore change in Melnichny Ruchey! From Leningrad to Sheremetievka in 3½ hours for 55 or 75 kop.

11 km *Kovalevo.*

A junction with the Irinovka Station in Leningrad from here through 3 km *Porokhovaya* with large Explosive factories, which were founded in 1715 in the time of Peter I. The Worker's Suburb, which has arisen around the factories, contains nearly 20,000 inhabitants. The Elia church (middle 18-th cent.), is worthy of notice.

13 km *Pryutino,* the former estate of Olenin, the first director of the Public Library of Leningrad, where the fable writer Krylov lived for a long time.

18 km *Ryabovo,* the former estate of the Prince Menshikov, which later belonged to Biron, the favourite of Aanna Ioannovna. In 1818 it came into possession of *Vsevolojsky,* one of the richest men in Russia of that period, who built a palace here with 160 rooms on a hill in a picturesque situation. The inner arrangements have been kept, though the park has become very neglected. A beautiful view of Leningrad is seen from the terrace of the house.

Narrow gauge line across *Irinovka* to (56 km from Leningrad, Finland Station) to *Borisova Griva* on the Ladoga Lake.

From *Melnitchny Rutchey* the line leads on to 42 km. *Sheremetyevka; Shlusselburg* is opposite on the right shore of the Neva (p. 290).

To Shlusselburg by the Neva.

Starting from Leningrad from the landing stage in front of the Summer Garden once daily. To Shlusselburg in 3—4 hours.

The steamer goes past Smolny and on past the big factory suburbs, *Volodarskoye (Smolenskoye)* and *Alexandrovskoye* (p. 233). On the left shore the *State Porcelain Factory* and the *Obukhovo Works,* (p. 233). Opposite on the ofter side, enclosing the Suburb Okhta,

the *Malaya Rybatzkaya Sloboda* with factories and the country seat *Sosnovka.* This is the *Novo-Saratovskaya Colony,* founded by German colonists from Brandenburg and Württemberg under Catherine II. Opposite the Obukhovo Works is the great electric Power Station *"Krassny Oktyabr"* (Red October, former Utkina Zavod, p. 234).

22 km *Ijora.* Landing place for Ust-Ijora (p. 287), Farther on the Neva is narrowed to 200 m. by the rocks, between which the stream forces its way in the rapids of Pella (p. 287).

32 km *Porogi* (Rocks). 33 km *Ivanovskoye* a big village. Beyond the great curve of the Neva 38 km the *Ostrovki* (Islands) a former estate of the Prince Potemkin with the ruins of his castle.

48 km *Dubrovka.* Near it is the *"Red Firs"* (Krasnye Sosny) a forest where Peter I. had his headquarters, when he undertook the Siege of the Swedish fortress Nyenshantz (p. 132), a monument to Tsar is placed here.

61 km **Shlusselburg;** a town with 5000 inhabitants (1923) at the point where the Neva flows out of the Ladoga Lake.

(Railway on the right shore of the Newa from Sheremetyevka to Leningrad p. 289.)

On the Ladoga Lake, opposite the exit of the Neva, are two islands; the biggest 1,5 km long, 0,5 km breadth is occupied by the celebrated *Fortress,* which gave the town its name.

This spot, which dominates the important trade route of the Baltic Sea up the Neva to Lake Ladoga and continuing up the Volkhov river to Novgorod, was a constant object of dispute between the Novgoroders and the Swedes in the Middle Ages. As early as 1323, the Novgorod Duke Georgy Danilovich had a fortress *("Oreshek"* — Nut) built on the island, but in the course of the following century, in the wars between the Russians and the Swedes, it often changed hands. When the Swedes took it back from the Tsar Alexey Michailovitch in 1661, it received the name of Noteborg. In 1702 it was finally taken for the Russians by the army of Peter I., and received its present name of Shlusselburg, because it was considered by the Tsar as the key (Schlüssel) to the sea After the Swedes had ben defeated, the Fortress lost its military importance and was converted into a prison even under Peter I. (as was also the Peter-Paul Fortress). From the 18-th century till 1905 important political prisoners were incarcerated here by special order of the Tsar; generally they died here as a result of the unhealthy conditions and severe regime. From 1905 till the February Revolution of 1917 the Fortress was used as house of correction.

The principal entrance leads through the oak gate of the *"Tsars Tower"* (Gossudareva Bashnya). There is a Swedish inscription on the gate, attributing the building of the Fortress to the year 1649. Inside to

the left the door of a secret passage opens, farther to the left is a tower and close to it the Citadel. Behind it the Old Prison, built in the 18-th cent., called the *"Secret Castle"* (Sekretny Zamok); there is a tower chamber in the wall, the oldest prison in Russia. The first to be imprisoned here were the wife and daughter of Peter I., the latter dying here. In the following period, under Anna Ioannovna, were imprisoned here. of the aristocratic group "Verkhovniki" who wished to restrict the autocracy of the Tsar, afterwards the Field marshal Dolgorukov and Biron, the once all powerful favourite of Anna Ioannovna. were imprisoned here. The Tsar Ivan VI. was brought here after his dethronment in 1741, and was killed in 1764 after an unsuccesfull attempt to escape. In the time of Catherine II. the philosopher and free-mason Novikov was imprisoned here; later, under Nicolas I., some of the Decabrists, including the brothers Bestujev, later also the celebrated anarchist Bakunin was here for 4 years. The Polish patriot Lukassinsky spent 37 years in prison and died here. The large court during the 19-th cent. was the place of execution. Lenin's brother, A. I. Ulyanov, who had planned an attempt on the Tsar, was hanged here in 1887. Farther along the tongue shaped point is the common grave of the Soldiers of Peter I. who succumbed in the assault on the Fortress in 1702. A monument by Ginsburg to the revolutionary Novorussky, who was a prisoner in Shlusselburg was erected in 1918 by the Petrograd Soviet. The graves of the terrorist Balmashev, who killed the cabinet minister Sipyagin in 1902, and the Social-Revolutionary Kalyaev, who threw a bomb at the Grand Duke Sergey (p. 43) in 1905, and who were both executed in the fortress, are here. Farther on you reach the *New Prison,* built in 1884; in its 40 cells the members of the Narodnaya Volya were imprisoned. Directly the prison had been completed, 21 prisoners out of the Alexeevsky Ravelin and Trubetskoy Bastion of the Peter Paul Fortress, (p. 253) were moved here. In the course of 4 years 17 of them died because of the bad treatment. The renowned revolutionary Vera Figner was many years in the cell No. 26, in No. 8 Novorussky; No. 9 Lukashevitch; a prisoner of the cell No. 30 was shot for a breach of discipline; there is an inscription in the cell: "I, Mushkin, shall be executed on the 26 January".

Gratchevsky imprisoned in cell No. 40, put an end of his sufferings by burning himself.

The space between the prison of the members of the Narodnaya Volya and the wall of the fortress, used to be the exercise place of the prisoners, where they planted their beds of vegetables.

The large red building at the right of the Gate was a *House of Correction* (for 500 men, built in 1907).

Ozerki, Yukki.

Starting from Leningrad, Finland Station (p. 140).

Suburban-trains: to Oserky in 20 minutes for 11 or 16 kop.; to Levashevo in 40 minutes for 20 or 30 kop.; to Byelo-ostrov in an hour for 34 or 51 kop.

The whole line runs amongst villas scattered in a dense wood.

5 km *Lanskaya,* near Lessnoy (p. 260) a Leningrad suburb.

10 km *Udelnaya* with a large park, lunatic asylums.

11 km *Ozerki.* A much frequented estate containing three lakes. Near it is the Poklonnaya Hill with a beautiful view of Leningrad; the Swedes led the peace treaties during the northern war with Peter I. here. Father Gapon (p. 173) was murdered in a villa on one of the lakes in 1905.

There is another railway line to Ozerki from Leningrad, passing through *Novaya Derevnya* and Kolomyagi (p. 293).

12 km *Shuvalovo.* The lakes of Ozerki continue to here. There is a hill "Parnassus" in the park of the former estate of Count Shuvalov.

17 km *Pargolovo,* Three villages grown into one in a hilly neighbourhood. An excursion-station with a laboratory.

20 km *Levashevo* with a large park and many villas about the old castles of Russian magnates. Near Levashevo, **Yukki,** in a beautiful hilly neighbourhood (called *Russian Switzerland)* a centre of Winter Sports. The fortifications erected under Catherine II. during the war with the Swedes still exist.

The line leads amid woods and fens to 34 km *Beloostrov,* the frontier station on the Finland Frontier (p. 130).

Toksovo.

Starting from Leningrad, Finland Station (p. 140).

Suburban-trains in an hour for 49 or 74 kop.

5 km *Kushelevka* (Branch line to Shlusselburg and

Borisova Griva (p. 289). The line leads past the suburb Lesnoy and the pretty country seat Murino.

49 km **Toksovo.** A country seat in a hilly neighbourhood, called the *Leningrad Switzerland.* There is a beautiful view of Leningrad and the picturesque lakes liying in the neighbouring woods from the Commander's Hill.

55 km *Vaskelovo.* Terminus of the railway near the Finland frontier.

To Sestroretzk and Kurort by the coast railway.

Start from Leningrad, Finland Station (p. 140).

Suburban-trains in 1¼ hour to Sestrorietzk for 28 or 42 kop.; to Kurort in 1¼ hour for 31 or 47 kop.

Along the whole line there are villas, used at present as rest-houses for workmen.

The railway leads across the swampy stream Chernaya Rechka not far from the sea through the suburb *Novaya Derevnya* (p. 260) and then on along the shore.

A narrow gauge line leads past 5 km Kolomyagi to 7 km *Ozerki* (p. 292). Near the Novaya Derevnya, not far from the place, where the Aerodrome is now situated, the poet *Alexander Pushkin* was mortally wounded in a duel in 1837; a bust of the poet is placed here.

10 km *Lakhta.* Much frequented estate with numbrous villas and a natural history excursions Station. There is a beautiful view of Leningrad from Lakhta.

11 km *Olgino.*

18 km *Razdelnaya.* A branch line 3 km long to the tongue shaped piece of land Lissy Nos from which there is a connection by steamer to 7 km Kronstadt (p. 294).

Many mutineers were executed on the Lissy Nos after the Revolution of 1905—06. Those executions are described in the celebrated story by Leonid Andreyev "The seven who were hanged". During the Kronstadt mutiny of 1921 the flank attack was lead from here.

The railway leads straight on to the coast, on the right side stretches a nearly unbroken row of villas, picturesquely situated on the hills.

22 km. *Gorskaya* with a beautiful view of the fortifications of Kronstadt.

26 km *Razliv.* After the mutiny of July 1917 *Lenin* lived in hiding in a simple cottage here until the Bolsheviks seized the power.

28 km. **Sestroretzk.** A small town at the confluence of the streams Sestra and Chernaya; it owes its origen to the *Gun factory,* which was founded under Peter I. in 1721, and was one of the largest works

of the kind in Russia. From 1904 the workers of the factory were a valuable support of the Bolsheviki, and stood in the first fighting line during the revolutions of 1905 and 1917. Under the Soviet Government the factory has been devoted to the supply of measuring instruments and is the only one of the kind in the Soviet Union.

Farther on the shore the former villas of the rich bourgeoisie of Petersburg stretch past *Yermolayevka* to the terminus of the line at **Kurort** (31 km). They have been converted into homes for children and rest-houses.

Kurort (with mineral springs) was founded in 1900 in a needle forest. There is a beautiful Kursaal looking on the sea, with an exercise gallery of 100 m length, a granite esplanade and a first rate beach. On the left of the Kursaal there is a large park with oaks, planted under Peter I. A muster institute for physical cure-methods and a polyclinic is in the park. This health resort takes a leading place amongst the watering places of the Soviet Union, as the only great watering place in the North of Russia.

To the north of the health resort high dunes extend to the Finland frontier.

Kronstadt.

(Admission to the town only by special permission.)

Start from Leningrad (27 km) by the steamer from the landing stage on the Vasilievsky Ostrov, Quay of Lieutenant Shmidt twice daily.

Steamship connection with 7 km. Oranienbaum three times daily.

In winter the connection with Oranienbaum is made across the frozen Gulf of Finland by sledges.

Kronstadt, a town of the Leningrad Government with 24,000 inhabitants (1920) is situated on the Island Kotlin in the narrow bay in which the Gulf of Finland ends. The waters to the north of the island are not navigable for large ships. To the south a sand bank stretches along the coast of Oranienbaum, so that the channel for large ships is close to the island and forms the only way to Leningrad, which can be easily reached from Kronstadt. The forts and floating batteries with the naval base, where the Baltic Fleet of the Soviet Union is stationed, form the strongest Naval fortress of the Baltic Sea. Kronstadt wears a thoroughly military aspect; its stratagic importance is greater than before, since the Baltic Countries have become independant. (The coast of Finland is only 15 km

from the island, the Esthonian Frontier — 75 km) The number of inhabitants has a definitely fixed maximum.

The military importance of the Island of Kotlin was recognised by Peter I. immediately after his army had conquered the Neva mouth, and as early as 1703, the year of the foundation of St. Petersburg, a strong fort *Kronschlot* was built on the island. At the same time docks were constructed, and the building of the Fleet began. Around the docks and forts a considerable settlement arose, which recieved the name of Kronstadt in 1823. The town developed during the reign of Peter I. into an important commercial harbour, as large ships could not reach Petersburg because of the shallow channel and had to transfer their cargoes here to smaller vessels.

The sailors and special troops of Kronstadt have always formed the most revolutionary element of the Russian Army. The leader of the Decabrists mutiny in 1825 was *Bestuzhev* (p. 255) a Kronstadt Officer; Sukhanov, who stood at the head of the military organisation of the group Narodnaya Volya was also a Kronstadt Sailor (shot in Kronstadt in 1882).

After the 27 km long *Morskoy* (Sea) *Canal* (p. 238) from Petersburg to Kronstadt had been dug in 1883, and had made the mouth of the Neva practicable to ocean going vessels, Kronstadt lost its importance as a commercial harbour, and the number of its civil population has decreased.

In October of 1905 and in July of 1906 mutinies broke out amongst the troops and the fleet, in connection with the revolutionary wave in the country, but they were bloodily crushed. After the February Revolution of 1917 the Kronstadt Soviet was from the beginning in opposition to the Provisional Government. Under the domination of Bolshevik minded sailors of the Baltic Fleet this Soviet assumed the role of an independant "Kronstadt Republic". On the 16-th May 1917 the Soviet gained complete power over the town. Thus the power of the Soviets was first realized in Kronstadt. The Kronstadters took a part in the July mutiny of 1917; during the October Revolution, the cruiser Aurora of the Baltic Fleet decided the issue by bombarding the Winter Palace (p. 174). In the Summer of 1919, during the first attack of general Yudenitch against Petrograd, the Fortress was bombarded by air ships from the south coast, which was temporarly in the hands of the Whites; at the same time an English Coastal Motor-Boat penetrated into the Naval harbour and torpedoed a cruiser. In the autumn of 1919 Kronstadt took a part in the repulse of the second attack of Yudenitch. In the beginning of March 1921 a mutiny of Kronstadt sailors against the Soviet Gvernment broke out, led by counter revolutionary officers; they took possession of the fortress with all its forts and two ironclads. After a bombardment from Krasnaya Gorka (p. 272) and Lissy Nos for many days the Soviet troops attacked the fortress across the ice in the night of the 16-th of March, and took the town and the ironclads after a short fight.

The quiet, broad streets of the town are bounded by shady Boulevards on the side of the sea. There is a beautiful view of the *harbour* from the landing stage for local steamships. (Admission to the war harbour and the docks and forts is forbidden).

The *Park Svobody* (Freedom — former Peter Park) with a *statue of Peter I.* erected by Klodt in 1841, is behind the landing stage. The docks, and the cross shaped *dock-canal* constructed under Peter I., forming the centre of the town, are to the north of the park.

There is a row of houses in the *Yunskaya* (June Street) behind the canal, built under Peter I. The street ends at the *State Italian Palace,* built for the Prince Menshikov in the beginning of the 18-th cent. To the north of the town, at the corner of Lenin (former Nicholas) Prospect and the Sovietskaya, the *St. Andrew Cathedral* stands, erected by Zakharov in the end of the 18-th cent. Farther to the west the *Admiralty,* and the building where the commanders of the fleet live, built also by Zakharov under Catherine II. In the building of the former Navy-Union, *the Club of the Baltic Fleet* is now located, and has a rich and valuable naval library. One returns to the landing stage by the Sovietskaya, past the mighty *Sea Cathedral,* erected in the beginning of the 19-th cent.

KHARKOV

Moscow—Kharkov.

Express-train (with sleeping-car) in 19 hours, six time weekly; accelerated-train, daily, in 22 hours; passenger-train in 23—24 hours. At the express-trains through-cars from Leningrad to Sebastopol, Rostov, Baku, Tiflis; at the accelerated-trains to Sebastopol, Yekaterinoslav, Rostov. Fare: 11,93 or 23,71 roubles for express-train incl. seat-card; passenger-train: 8,13 or 16,11 roubles; supplement for reserved-places: for lying: 1,90 or 3,80 roubles, for sitting: 0,76 or 1,52 roubles. Supplement for sleeping-car: 8,96 or 10,88 rbls.

From **Moscow,** Kursk-Nizhegorodsky Station to **Serpukhov** p. 118.

Crossing the river Oka the railway leaves the Government of Moscow and enters the Gov. of Tula.

124 km *Tarusskaya,* Station for the district town of Tarussa in the gov. of Kaluga on the Oka with 1800 inhabitants. River harbour. — 159 km, *Laptyevo.*

194 km **Tula** (Station Restaurant) capital of Government of the same name with 124,000 inhabitants (1923), large Factories for Arms and Samovars; the Tula-silver products are world famous. Museum of History of the fine Arts. Exchange. Railway to Riazhsk (Gov. of Riazan); to Likhvin (Gov. of Kaluga) and through Kaluga to Viasma.

206 km *Yassnaya Polyana,* the famous estate and country-seat of Leo Tolstoy, where he is buried, now turned into a Museum.

257 km *Patochnaya,* Railway branch to Penkovo.

275 km. *Gorbachevo.* Junction of the Smolensk-Bogoyavlensk line. — 284 km *Skuratovo* (Station Restaurant). — 307 km *Chern,* District town of the Gov. of Tula with 2000 inhabitants. — 331 km *Mtsensk,* District town in the Gov. of Orel.

382 km. **Orel** (Station Restaurant). Capital of the Government of the same name, on the Oka with 74,000 inhabitants (1923); Museum of the History of Art, Museum of Natural History; Turgenev Museum. Exchange. Starting-point of the line Briansk-Smolensk-Vitebsk-Riga, to Gryasi in the Gov. of Tambov and of the line still in course of construction, Viasma-Novgorod-Leningrad.

424 km *Zmiyevka.* — 459 km *Malo-Arkhangelsk,* District town of the Gov. of Orel with 7600 inhabitants. — 467 km *Ponyri* in the Gov. of Kursk.

536 km **Kursk** (Station Restaurant). Capital of the Gov. of Kursk with (1923) 85,000 inhabitants; Museum of History and Archaeology; Art Museum. Branch line to Konotop on the road Moscow-Kiev and to Voronezh. — The line reaches the Black Earth zone. — 614 km *Rzhava* (formerly Klein Mikhelevo, Station Restaurant). Branch line to the District town Oboyan.

696 km. *Byelgorod* (railway restaurant) District town of the Gov. of Kursk with 29,000 inhabitants (1923) on the Donetz. Branch line to Ssumy (Gov. of Kharkov) and to Kupiansk (Gov. of Kharkov).

740 km. *Kasachya Lopan.* Here the railroad leaves the territory of the Russian Soviet Federation and enters the Ukraine Soviet Republic. 767 km. *Dergachi.*

780 km. **Kharkov** (p. 299).

Air Service Moscow Kharkov.

Service of the "Junkers" Company twice weekly in 7 hours.

From Kharkov air service through Rostov to Grozny, Baku, Teheran and to Batum, Tiflis, Baku; to Kiev (p. 309) and Odessa (p. 335).

(Western frontier) Kiev—Kharkov.

Accelerated-train once weekly in 13 hours (with sleeping-car); passenger-train, daily, in 17 hours. Fare, Kiev—Kharkov: 5,88 or 11,91 roubles; supplement for a reserved place: for lying: 1,40 or 2,80 roubles; for sitting: 0,56 or 1,12 roubles. Supplement for sleeping-car: 6,12 or 7,36 roubles.

From the Western frontier to Kiev p. 306.

Kiev (p. 309). Across the Dnieper. 15 km. *Darnitsa* (p. 326). 91 km. *Pereyaslavskaya* in the Gov. of Poltava, Station for the town of Pereyaslavl on the Dnieper (p. 333). 148 km. *Grebenka* (railway restaurant). Junction for the line Bakhmatch-Tcherkassy-Odessa.

190 km. *Lubny,* District town of the Gov. of Poltava with 19,000 inhabitants (1923), air-service to Kiev and Kharkov (p. 309). 221 km. *Romodan* (railway restaurant), branch line to Bakhmatch and Krementchug. 246 km. *Mirgorod,* a small town with 14,000 inhabitants. Museum of Arts and Industry.

335 km. *Poltava, Kiev Station;* the railway line goes on in a great curve through the battlefield where, in 1709, Peter I. defeated the Swedish King Charles XII. and thus won the victory in the Northern war. 352 km. *Poltava, Southern Station.* Main Station for the Government Town of **Poltava** with 88,000 inhabitants (1923);

important Railway Junction, where lines branch off to Kherson, Odessa and Lozovaya in the Donets basin. Air service to Kharkov, Kiev an Odessa. Institute for Public Instruction. Proletarian Museum. Exchange.

From Poltava to **Kharkov** (p. 335).

KHARKOV

Kharkov (Ukrainian: Kharkiv), the seat of the Ukraine Soviet Government with 310,000 (1923) Ukrainian and Russian inhabitants, lying in 50° N., 36° 14' E. from Greenwich, is situated at the junction of the two small rivers Lopan and Kharkov. It is near the Donetz Coal district, the Iron district of the Krivoy Rog and the fertile black-earth district. Consequently, the town is the natural economic centre of the Ukraine, and possesses considerable industry and trade. The annual Kharkov fairs are of importance for the whole Soviet Union.

History. Kharkov was founded in 1654 as a fortified place of the so-called Slobodskaya Ukraine (Free Ukraine, i. e. not occupied by the Poles), and became at once an important outpost of the Moscow State against the Tartars. After the latter had been defeated the fortress-town inhabited by the Cossacks, became a centre of trade, which grew more important after the Black and the Azov Sea coasts had been taken. In the second half of the 19-th cent. industrialization brought a larger population of workmen, chiefly Russians, to Kharkov. The revolutionary students of the University supported the workmen in their fight against the yoke of the Tsars. The workmen of Kharkov started a general strike during the revolution of 1905. On the 18-th November, 1917, the power of the Soviets was declared under the leadership of *Artyem,* and the first Ukrainian Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Ukraine was formed. In the beginning of April 1918 Kharkov was occupied by the Germans; after their retreat in the middle of November of the same year, the town, as also the whole Ukraine, came under the rule of the Directorate of Petlura. In the first days of 1919 the Red Army took Kharkov, where a Soviet Government was formed with *Rakovsky* as President. In the end of June of the same year, Denikin occupied the town, but had to evacuate it on the 12-th of December. In the beginning of 1920 Kharkov was finally prochaimed the capital of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic.

Guide.

Foreigner's Bureau: Ukraine Bureau for the service of foreigners (Ukrbureaubin), Tchernishevskaya, 63, tram. 3.

Central Railway Station (for trains on all lines): ul Krasnoarmeytza. *Booking office* for sleeping berth tickets, United Bureau for the South and Donyets Railways, ul. Sverdlova, 1. *Cabs* from the station to the town from 50 k. to 1 rouble.

Aerodrome, at the Town Park; air-service of the *Ukraine Vozdukh Put* to Kiev via Poltava, and to Odessa via Poltava and Zinovyevsk (former Yelizavetgrad); air-service of the Company *"Yunkers",* to Moscow and to Rostov—Caucasus—Persia.

Tramways (Fare from the Place of Rosa Luxembourg — 10 kop.).

1. *Central Station* — ul. Sverdlova — pl. R. Luxemburg — Podolsky per. — ul. Plekhanova — *Kosikovskaya.*

2. *Pl. R. Luxemburg — Klotchkovskaya.*
3. *Central Station* — ul. Sverdlova — pl. R. Luxemburg — pl. Teveleva — Pushkinskaya — *ul. Karla Liebknechta.*
4. *Ul. Oktyabrskoy Revolutsii — pl. R. Luxemburg.*
5. *Kladbishchenskaya* — ul. Kotlova — ul. Fr. Engelsa — pl. R. Luxemburg — Grekovskaya — Zaikovskaya — Molotchnaya — *Konnaya Pl.*
6. *Staraya Moskovskaya* — ul. 1 Maya — pl. R. Luxemburg — ul. Fr. Engelsa — *Ul. Kotlova.*
7. *Bolshaya Osnovyanskaya* — Ul. Oktyabrskoy Revolutsii — pl. R. Luxemburg — Podolsky per. — ul. Plekhanova — *Kosikovskaya.*

Motor-buses (irregular):
1. Pl. R. Luxemburg — Central Station (15 kop.).
2. Pl. R. Luxemburg — Town-Park (30 kop.).
3. Town-Park — country-seat Pomerki (20 kop.).

Cabs (Izvoshchiki) from 30 kop., according to the distance.

Hotels (3—12 Rbls.): *Krasnaya Gostinnitza* (100 rooms), pl. Teveleva; *Spartak* (120 rooms), pl. Rosa Luxemburg; *Pervomayskaya,* ul. Sverdlova, 12; *Yuzhnaya,* corner Dmitrovskaya and ul. Marxa; *Proletarskaya,* ul. Sverdlova, 17.

Restaurants: at the Hotels Krasnaya and Spartak.

Baths: 1. *Communal Baths,* Banny per.; 2. pl. R. Luxemburg.

Militia *(Passport-Office). Administrative Section* of the Gov. Executive Committee (Gubispolkom), Sovietskaya pl., building of the Gubispolkom.

Consuls: *German* General Consulate, ul. K. Liebknechta, 54; *Italian* Vice-Consulate, Krasnaya Gostinnitza, pl. Teveleva; *Polish* General Consulate, Maximilianovskaya; *Chekho-Slovak* Representative, Pushkinskaya, 44.

Post and Telegraph: *Central Post-Office,* per. Korolenko, 11; *Central Telegraph Office,* Potchtovy per., 1.

Banks: *Gosbank,* ul. K. Liebknechta, 12; *Torgprombank,* ul. Liebknechta, 20; *Bank for Foreign Trade,* pl. Teveleva, 29; *Ukraine Bank,* pl. Teveleva, 2.

Shops. The best are on the pl. Teveleva, pl. R. Luxemburg, ul. Liebknechta, ul. Slobodnoy Academyi, ul. 1. Maya. *Stores* E.C.R.K., pl. Teveleva, 13. Gum — ul. 1. Maya and pl. Rosy Luxemburg. *Book-sellers:* Gosisdat, ul. K. Liebknechta, 7; pl. R. Luxemburg, 12; Knigospilka, pl. Teveleva, 19; *Chemist's shops,* Pushkinskaya, 26, pl. R. Luxemburg, 22; pl. Teveleva, 32.

Theatres: *State Academic Theatre* (Ukraine Drama), ul. Liebknechta, 9; *State Opera* named after Lunatcharsky, Rymarskaya, 21; *Miniature-Theatre,* ul. 1. Maya, 6; *Shevtchenko Theatre,* ul. K. Marxa, 28; *Circus* — pl. Vsevobutcha. Concerts in the Hall of the *Public Library,* per. Korolenko, 10.

Cinemas: ul. K. Liebknechta, 5; ul. 1. Maya, 4; ul. Sverdlova, 1.

Museums: *All-Ukraine Social Museum* named after Artyem, ul. Slobodnoy Academyi, 6—8 (p. 303).

Archeological Museum, ul. Slobodnoy Academyi, 14, in the building of the Popular Education Institute (302).

Agricultural Museum of the Ukrainian People's Com. of Agriculture — ul. Fr. Engelsa, 10 (301).

Agricultural Museum of the Agricult. Trade Union, pl. R. Luxemburg, 19 (301).

Museum of the Free Ukraine named after Skovoroda — Gorka Slobodnoy Academyi (every day except Saturday and Monday, from 11—4 in winter, from 12—6 in summer) (302).

Museum of Ukrainian Art, Sovietsky per., 2 (Sunday, Wednesday, Friday 12—3) (302).

Scientific Institutions: *Institute of People's Education (INO),* ul. Slobodnoy Academyi, 14; *Communist University* named after Artyem, ul. Artyema 54—56; *Institute of National Economy* (Inho), Pushkin-

skaya, 81; *Agricultural and Economic Institute,* Pushkinskaya, 80; *Technological Institute,* Kaplunovskaya, 14; *Medical Institute,* ul. Liebknechta, 39—41; *Public Library,* per. Korolenko, 10.

Government Offices: *All Ukrainian Central Executive Committee* (Vucik), pl. Teveleva.

People's Commissariat for Education of the Ukraine (Narkompros), ul. Artyema, 29—31.

Plenipotentiary of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the SSSR. (Upolnarkomindel), Tchernishevskaya, 66.

Plenipotentiary of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade of the SSSR. (Upolnarkomvneshtorg), ul. K. Liebknechta, 64.

Gov. Executive Committee (Gubispolkom), Sovietskaya pl.

Organisations etc.: *Ukraine Bureau of the Trade Unions of the SSR* (Ukrburo WCSPS), pl. Teveleva, Dvoretz Truda (Labour Palace); *Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party (C.K.K.P.U),* ul. K. Liebknechta, 44; *Central Party Club,* Rimarskaya, 21; *Dyelovoy Club* — Pushkinskaya, corner of the Maximilianovskaya.

Daily Press: *Visti* (Ukr. Organ of the All Ukraine Central Executive Committee); *Communist* (Russ. Organ of the Central Committee of the C. P. of the Ukraine); *Proletary* (Russ. Organ of the Ukr. Bureau of the Trades Unions).

Division of time: To visit the town is sufficient one day in following succession: Station, Sverdlov-Street (s. above) — Rosa Luxemburg Square (p. 302) — Street of the Free Academy (p. 302) — All-Ukrainian Social Museum (p. 303) — Tevelev Square (p. 304) — Street Karl Liebknecht (p. 304).

The parallel *Karl Marx* (former Blagoveshchenskaya) and *Sverdlov Streets* (former Yekaterinoslavskaya) lead eastward from the station to the centre of the town, which is on the site of the ancient fortress. No. 10 in the cross street of *Friedrich Engels* (former Rozhdestvenskaya) is the **Agricultural Museum of the Ukraine People's Commissariat of Agriculture.** The exhibits consist for the most part of the Ukrainian exhibits from the Agricultural Exhibition of the Soviet Union in 1923.

The Museum includes the following sections: Field Culture, Land Surveying, Cattle Breeding, Forestry, fire-proof buildings, hunting, amelioration.

The *Blagoveshtchensky Market,* the centre of trade during the Fair, is at the end of the Karl Marx Street.

The Sverdlov Street ends at the *bridge* across the *Lopan.* On the other side of the stream, on the right of the *Sergievskaya pl.* there is the spacious *Rosa Luxemburg* (former Torgovaya) *ploshchad,* the chief trade centre of the town, where the trade in materials is carried during the Fair. No. 19 on the place is the Ukraine People's Commissariat for Home Trade and the **Agricultural Museum of the Agronomic Union** (Selbud).

The Museum (open every day except Monday from 12—6) was founded in 1920. It is divided into sections, as follows: Natural

History, Economics of Agriculture, Culture of Crops, Gardening, Culture of Vegetables, Destruction of pests, Cattle breeding, Mechanization of Agriculture, Veterinary surgery, the Work of Political Education in the village. The exhibit of the agricultural testing station and of electrification are worthy of notice.

There is a *monument to Rosa Luxemburg* in front of the building.

The *Ulitza Slobodnoy Academyi* (street of the Free Academy, former Universitetskaya) leads to the north from the square of Rosa Luxemburg. No. 14 on the left at the beginning of the street is the *Institute of People's Education* with a Workers' Faculty. **The Archeological Museum** is in the building which was constructed in 1777 as a Palace for the Governor, and later contained several sections of the University.

In 1921 a part of the former University Museum was converted into a central collection for circulation of the Kharkov district (Stone, Bronze and Iron age, as also the Slavonic Culture). It contains also mummies and Greek articles.

The pillared Building of the former University with a *University chapel* constructed in 1823 by Vassiliev, which is opposite, also belongs to the Institute of People's Education. The street of the Free Academy leads to the *Soviet* (former Sabornaya) *Square,* where the stately building of the Kharkov Government Executive Committee *(Gubispolkom),* constructed in 1787 by Yaroslavsky, stands on the left. The former government institutions were also in this building.

The Uspensky Cathedral erected in 1781 on the site of the old church, destroyed by a fire, and reconstructed by Vassiliev in Baroque style in the first half of the 19-th cent., is opposite the Gubispolkom. There is an extensive view of the town and its environs from the belfry tower, 90 m high.

The Museum of the Free Ukraine, *named after Skovoroda,* is situated on the hill of the Free Academy (Gorka Slobodnoy Academyi, former University Hill) on the left of the Gubispolkom. (Open every day except Saturday and Monday, in winter from 11—4, in summer from 12—6.)

The historical section of the Museum illustrates the history of the town and of the Eastern Ukraine; in the Art section there are amongst others, paintings by the Ukrainian Artists: Vasilkovsky, Tkatchenko, Shevtchenko, Berkos, Gruenfeld; there are models of peasant's cottages and other buildings and illustrations of Ukrainian folklore in the ethnographic section.

The Museum of the Ukrainian Art (open Sunday, Wednesday and Friday from 12—3) is in the Sovietsky

(former Soborny) per., No. 2, near the Uspensky Cathedral.

It contains old Ukraine tissues and cloth, ceramic and wooden articles, ikons from the 16-th—19-th cent., manuscripts and old prints.

Nos 6—8 farther to the north in the Street of the Free Academy is the **All Ukraine Social Museum named** *after Artyem,* in the building of the former Pokrovsky Monastery.

The Museum, opened in 1924, includes the following sections: Productive Powers of the Ukraine, Social Economy, and Ideology.

Ground floor. Paintings and other historical articles of art (China, Bronze etc.) from West Europe, Russia and the Ukraine, and a collection of 9,000 engravings from the 14-th—19-th cent. This collection is a centre for circulating exhibitions. There is also a collection of weapons, which formerly belonged to Prince Shcherbatov.

Room 4b. an exhibition of revolutionary placards of the years 1917—1921.

On *the First floor,* Room 4a — Metallurgy of the Donyets District and the Krivoy Rog, mining work (ores), industry and mechanics of the Ukraine.

Second floor. Room 1. Electrification and electric industry. Room 3. Chemical Industry. Room 4. Mining constructions (chiefly coalmining in the Doniets district). Room 5—8. The care of health. Room 5. Anatomy and physiology of man. Room 6. Workers' welfare, mother and child welfare, occupational diseases. Room 7. Social diseases. Room 8. Epidemics. Room 15. Revolutionary Kharkov and the building up of the Ukraine Soviet Government, with materials concerning the revolutionary movement in Kharkov. Weapons and banners from the mutinies of 1905 and 1917 and a bust of Artyem, the leader of the Kharkov workers during the October revolution of 1917 (by G. I. Glushchenko). In addition rich materials on the building up of the Ukrainian Soviet and on the role of Lenin in the Ukraine. Room 14. The ideology of the period of landowners and slavery, with furniture from the palace Khotyen of Count Stroganov. Porcelain from Russian and foreign factories, from the 17-th, 18-th and the beginning of the 19-th centuries. Sculpture and Glass of the same period. Paintings by West European artists of different schools from the 16-th—18-th cent. Room 13. Gold handicraft, from the Castle Khotyen (18-th cent.), bronce, sculpture, and paintings from the 18-th and the beginning of the 19-th cent., including Lamin the Elder Levitzky and Shubin. Room 12. Peasant life in the Ukraine. Home industry. Ceramics from the Governments of Podolia, Poltava, Kharkov, Kiev; carpets, ancient and modern textiles of the Ukrainian pattern; engravings from the 17-th to 19-th century, representing the life of the peasantry, paintings, chiefly by Ukrainian artists, landscapes and Ukrainian types, are all worthy of notice. Room 11 and 10. The bourgeois Kharkov of the second part of the 19-th cent.: furniture, pictures by Repin, Ayvazovsky, etc., water-colours and caricatures of the Kharkov Bourgeois of the 70-ies and 80-ies, sculpture and bronze works, porcelain from Russian and foreign factories from the 18-th and the beginning of the 19-th centuries.

The section of the Museum relating to the *Red Army,* is situated in the former *Pokrovsky Cathedral,* a striking monument of Ukrainian art (Entrance through the court of the Museum).

The end of the Spartakovsky (former Monastirsky) per. is opposite the Social Museum; it leads to the *Teveleva* (former Nikolaevskaya) *Place,* the largest

and most beautiful one of the whole town. The chief government building of the Ukraine, the All Ukraine Central Executive Committee *(VUCIK)* is on the left, in the building of the former Club of the Nobility, which dates from the first quarter of the 19-th cent. and has been restored under the Soviet Government in accordance with the original sketch by Vasiliev.

The monument of *Artyem* (p. 299) erected by Kratko in 1923, stands in front of the building of the Vucik.

Many of the Ukraine People's Commissariats are on the Tevelev Square. No. 28 is the Home Office, No. 29 the Workers' and Peasants' Control; No. 24 is the Commissariat for Public Health; No. 5 Social Relief; No. 11 the Palace of Labour, including the People's Commissariat of Labour and the Ukrainian Bureau of the Trade Unions of the Soviet Union.

The busy *Ul. 1. Maya* (Street of the 1-st of May, former Moskovskaya) leads from the Tevelev Square eastward across the river Kharkov to the eastern suburbs.

No. 14 in the first cross street on the right, Korolenko (former Petrovsky) per, is the *Public Library* named after Korolenko, constructed by Beketov.

No. 15 in the continuation of the street, *Staraya Moskovskaya* ul. is the Geodetic and Surveying Institute.

The Head quarters of the Ukrainian District of the Red Army is opposite on the *Rudnev* (former Skobelev) *Square.* The Horse and cattle market is on the spacious Konnaya Square farther on.

The *Street of Karl Liebknecht* (former Sumskaya), the commercial artery of the town, leads from the northern end of the Tevelev Place (at the corner of the Ukraine People's Commissariat of Finance) to the Theatre Place, where the *Ukrainian State Theatre* is situated. The monuments of the poets *Gogol* and *Pushkin* are in the neighbourhood.

Farther along the street of Karl Liebknecht, passing the house of the Trusts (No. 17—19) and the Supreme People's Economic Council of the Ukraine (No. 20, a luxurious house formerly owned by the mine-owners' Federation of South Russia) there is the *Mironositskaya Place.* The spacious University Garden containing a *monument to V. N. Karasin,* the founder of the Kharkov University erected in 1904 by Andrioletti, is on the left.

No. 44 is the Central Committee of the Ukraine Communist Party; then comes the Veterinary and Medical Institute, and the town Park with the race-course, where the victims of the Revolution are buried in a common grave.

The building of the Council of the People's Commissars *(Sovnarkom)* of the Ukraine is in the *Sovnarkomsky* (former Mironositzky) *per.,* on the right of the Mironositzkaya Square. The Sovnarkomsky per. terminates at the Pushkinskaya ul. — No. 9 in the Sadovo-

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KHARKOV

The first rubric — letter and figure — behind the name marks the square of the division (letter = vertical, figure = horizontal column), in which the signification in question is to be found in the plan. The second rubric — figure — means the page of the book, where the building or monument is mentioned.

Public Buildings and Monuments.

Churches:
(Church = tzerkov; Cathedral = sobor)

Kaplunovskaya Church . . . . . E 1 305
University Church . . . . . C 3 302
Uspensky Cathedral . . . . . C 3 302

Government Offices, Organisations:

Central Executive Committee of the Ukraina (VUCIK) . D 3 304
Communist Party of the Ukraina, Central Committee (CKKPU) . . . . . D 1 304
Council of the People's Commissars (Sovnarkom) . . . D 1 304
Executive Committee of the Gubernia (Gubispolkom) . . C 3 302
People's Commissariat for Finance (Narkomfin) . . . . D 2 304
People's Commissariat for Law (Narkominst) . . . . . E 1 305
People's Commissariat for People's Education (Narkompros) D 1 305
Trades Unions Council of Ukraine (Ukrburo profsoyusov) D 3 304

Higher Schools, Scientific Institutions:

Agricultural Institute (Sel. Hos. inst.) . . . . . F 1 305
Communist University named after Artem (Kom. Univ.) E 1 305
Institute for People's Economy (INHO) . . . . . E 1 305
Institute for People's Education (INO) . . . . . C 3 302
Library (Biblioth.) . . . . . D 3 304
Medical Institute . . . . . D 1 304
Technological Institute . . . . . F 1 305
Veterinary Institute . . . . . D 1 304
Military Staff of the Ukraine (Ukr. voien. stab) . . . . E 3 304

Monuments:

Artem . . . . . D 2 304
Gogol . . . . . D 2 304
Karasin . . . . . D 1 304
Pushkin . . . . . D 2 304
Rosa Luxemburg . . . . . D 3 302

Museums:

Agricultural Museum (Sel. hos. mus.) . . . . . D 3 301
Social Museum (Soc. mus.) . . . . . C 3 303
Ukrainian Art-Museum (Ukr. hud. mus.) . . . . . C 3 302
Post Office (Potchtamt) . . . . . D 3
State Bank (Gosbank) . . . . . D 2
Station (Voksal) . . . . . A 3 301

Theatres:

State Opera (Gosoper) . . . . . C 2
State Theatre (Gostheat.) . . . . . D 2 304
Circus . . . . . B 4

Index of important Streets, Squares and Bridges.

boul. = boulevard; most = bridge; nab. = naberezhnaja = Quai; per. = pereulok = lane; pl. = ploshtcchad = square; ul. = ulitza = street

Aleksandrowskaja ul. A 2/3
Artjema ul. D/E 1
Blagowjeschtchenskaja pl. C 3
Burssazkij per. C 2
Charkowskaja nab. D/E 3
Charkowskij per. D 4
Dmitrijewskaja ul. B 3/4
Engelsa ul. C 2/3
Gontscharowskaja ul. A 5/B 4
Gorjainowskij per. D 3
Grekowskaja ul. C 4/5
Kaplunowskij per. E 1
Karla Liebknechta ul. D 1/2
Karla Marxa ul. A/C 3
Klotschkowskaja ul. B 1/C 3
Konnaja pl. G 3/4
Konnaja ul. F 3/4
Korolenko per. D 3
Kotlowa ul. A 1/B 2
Krasnogo Milizionera pl. A/B 4
Krasnooktjabrskaja ul. A 5/C 3
Kusinskaja ul. A 2
Kusnetschnaja ul. D 4
Lopanskaja nab. C 3/4
1. Maja ul. D 3
Mironossizkaja pl. D 1/2
Molotschnaja ul. E 5/F 4
Netetschenskaja nab. D 4
Netetschenskaja ul. D/E 4
Oktjabrskoj rewoljuzii ul. C 4/5
Plechanova ul. E 4/G 5
Podolskij per. D 3/4
Puschkinskaja ul. D 3/E 1
Rawenstwa i bratstwa ul. D 1
Rosy Luxemburg pl. C/D 3
Rudnjewa pl. E 3/4
Rybnaja pl. C 4
Rybnaja ul. D 3/4
Rymarskaja ul. C/D 2
Sadowo-Kulikowskaja ul. E 2
Sergijewskaja pl. C 3
Shurawlewskaja ul. E 2/G 1
Sidjelnikow per. D/E 4
Slobodnoj Akademii ul. C 2/4
Smijewskaja ul. E 4/5
Sowjetskaja pl. C 3
Sownarkomowskij per. D 1/2
Spartakowskij per. E/D 3
Staro-Moskowskaja ul. E/G 3
Swerdlowa ul. A/C 3
Teatralnaja pl. D 2
Technologitscheskij per. E/F 1
Tewelewa pl. D 3
Torgowyj per. C 3/4
Tschernyschewskaja ul. D 1/2
Universitetskij sad C/D 1
Weterinarnaja ul. D/E 1
Woskressenskaja pl. C 4

Kulikovskaya ul. nearby is the Ukrainian Commissariat of Law.

In the Pushkinskaya there is the beautiful *Kaplunovskaya Church,* constructed in Empire style in 1810. No. 80 is the Land and Forestry Institute and No. 81 is the Institute of Popular Economy.

The building of the *Art School* in the Kaplunovskaya, on the east of the Pushkinskaya is the best specimen of Ukrainian architecture in Kharkov; the building of the *Technological Institute* is at the end of the street.

In the ul. Artyema (former Eparkhialnaya) west of the Pushkinskaya, No. 29 is the Ukrainian People's Commissariat for Popular Education, No. 51 is the *Communist University* named after Artyem.

KIEV

Warsaw—Kiev.

Passenger-train (between Shepetovka and Kiev accelerated-train) once weekly in 33 hours. Through-cars and sleeping-car Shepetovka—Kiev—Kharkov. Change in Zdolbunovo and Shepetovka. From Warsaw to Sdolbunovo accelerated train three times weekly; from Shepetovka to Kazatin passenger-train every day. Fare from Ozhenin to Kiev 4,78 or 9,71 roubles. Supplementary Fares for reserved places: for lying 1,14 or 2,28 roubles; for sitting: 0,46 or 0,31 roubles. Supplementary Fares for sleeping-car Shepetovka—Kiev 4,34 or 5,13 roubles.

Zdolbunovo, the Polish frontier-station (Central European time).

Ozhenin, the Ukrainian frontier-station (Eastern European time). 50 km. (from Ozhenin) *Shepetovka* (station restaurant), district town of the gov. of Volhynia; junction of the railway lines to Kamenetz-Podolsk, to Kalinkovichi (White Russia) and to Lepessovka on the Polish frontier. — 82 km. *Polonnoye,* a small town with 15,000 inhabitants.

172 km. **Berdichev,** district town of the gov. of Kiev with 44,000 inhabitants (1923). Branch-line to Zhitomir-Korosten (p. 331) and to Kholonievskaya (Podolia). 199 km **Kazatin** (p. 334). 358 km further **Kiev** and 694 km **Odessa** (p. 334).

Lemberg (Lvov)—Kiev.

From Lemberg (Lvov) to Tarnopol accelerated train every day; from Tarnopol to Podvolochisk passenger-train every day; from Podvolochisk to Kiev passenger-train three times weekly. From Lemberg to Kiev in 25—28 hours, change in Tarnopol, Podvolochisk and Volochisk. Through-cars from Volochisk to Kiev. Fare: Volochisk—Kiev: 5,46 or 11,07 roubles. Supplementary Fares for reserved places: for lying: 1,30 or 2,60 roubles; for sitting: 0,52 or 1,04 rbls.

Podvolochisk, the Polish frontier-station (Central European time).

Volochisk, the Ukrainian frontier-station in Podolia (Eastern European time).

19 km. from Volochisk: *Voytovtsy* (station restaurant).

59 km. *Grechany* (railway restaurant) Junction for the Shepetovka-Kamenetz-Podolsk line.

63 km. *Proskurov,* district town of Podolia, with 25,000 inhabitants. Exchange.

161 km **Zhmerinka** (p. 334). 429 km further **Kiev** and 549 km **Odessa** (p. 334).

Moscow-Kiev.

Accelerated-train (with sleeping-car and through-cars to Odessa) four times weekly in 23 hours; passenger-train (with sleeping-car) every day in 32 hours. Fare: 8,55 or 16,95 roubles. Supplementary Fares for reserved places: for lying: 2 or 4 roubles; for sitting: 0,80 or 1,60 roubles. Supplementary Fares for sleeping-car: 9,71 or 11,82 roubles.

From **Moscow** (Brianski Railway Station) to 122 km *Malo-Yaroslavetz* (p. 117).

170 km. *Tikhonova-Pustyn* (station restaurant), branch line to Kaluga. The railway crosses the Tula-Viazma line.

257 km. *Sukhinichi* (station restaurant), junction of the Smolensk-Bogoyavlensk line. 260 km. the *Sukhinichi* main railway station (with station restaurant). The line enters the Gov. of Briansk. — 313 km *Zikeyevo,* branch-line to the district town Zhizdra.

379 km. *Briansk* (station restaurant), an industrial town situated on the river Desna, chief town of the gov. of Briansk. It numbers 34,000 inhabitants and has an Exchange. Railway to Gomel-Brest-Litovsk (Poland), to Smolensk-Riga and to Orel.

425 km. *Navlia,* branch-line to Lgov. 509 km. *Sermovo* where the line crosses the boundary of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic (gov. of Chernigov).

511 km. *Khutor Mikhailovsky* (station restaurant). 560 km. *Makovo,* narrow gauge line to Vorozhba. 565 km *Tereshchenskaya* (station restaurant). Branch line to Pirogovka on the Desna. 591 km. *Krolevetz,* a town with 12,000 inhabitants, in the gov. of Chernigov. 635 km. *Konotop* (station restaurant), district town of the gov. of Chernigov, with 29,000 inhabitants (1923); Town Museum. Branch-line to Kursk.

659 km. *Bakhmach,* Central railway station (with restaurant), an important junction with the lines to Kremenchug, to Cherkassy-Odessa, to Gomel-Minsk and Leningrad (p. 309).

710 km. *Kruty* (station restaurant). Branch line to Chernigov, 729 km. **Niezhin** (station restaurant). District town of the gov. of Chernigov, with 34,000 inhabitants (1923). Institute for Popular Education. Museum of History and Art named after N. K. Gogol. Exchange.

At *Bobrik* (805 km.), the line enters the gov. of Kiev. 843 km *Darnitza* (p. 326), 857 km **Kiev** (p. 309).

Leningrad-Kiev.

Accelerated-train (with sleeping-car) every day in 39 hours. Through-cars: Leningrad—Kiev—Odessa. Fare: 11,12 or 21,99 roubles. Supplementary Fares for sleeping-car: 13,13 or 15,75 roubles.

From **Leningrad** (Detskoselski Station) 60 km. *Vyritsa* (p. 285).

129 km. *Orediezh* (station restaurant). 148 km. *Batetzkaya,* junction for the Novgorod-Luga line. 189 km. *Utorgosh* (station restaurant). The line now enters the gov. of Pskov. 206 km. *Soltsy* (station restaurant). 245 km. *Dno* (station restaurant), junction of the Bologoye-Pskov line. 277 km *Dedovichi* (station restaurant). 340 km *Sushchevo* (station restaurant). 366 km. *Lokiya* (station restaurant). 421 km. *Novo-Sokolniki* (station restaurant) where the railway crosses the line Riga-Moscow (p. 1).

466 km. *Nevel,* district town of the gov. of Pskov (13,000 inhabitants). Railway to Bologoye and to Polotzk-Orekhovno (Poland).

The line now crosses the boundary of the Russian Soviet Federation and enters the White Russian Soviet Republic. 522 km. *Gorodok,* a small town with 6500 inhabitants.

569 km. *Vitebsk,* the capital of a White Russian district with 91,000 inhabitants (1923). It is situated on the river Dvina and in the Middle Ages was the capital of an independant principality. It has a Museum of Art and History and a Museum of History and Archaeology. Exchange. Railway line to Smolensk-Briansk, Orel and to Polotzk-Riga. Steamers up the Dvina to Velish and down the Dvina to Beshenkovitchi.

Beyond the Dvina, 594 km. *Bogushevskoye* (station restaurant). 562 km *Orsha* (station restaurant). Junction for the Minsk-Moscow line (p. 2).

689 km. *Shklov* (station restaurant), a small town lying on the Dnieper.

722 km. *Mogilev* on the Dnieper (station restaurant). A White Russian district town with 44,000 inhabitants (1923). Museum of Sciences. River-port.

753 km. *Bykov* (station restaurant). A small town on the Dnieper with 12,000 inhabitants. River-port. 813 km. *Rogachev* (station restaurant) on the Dnieper.

850 km. *Zhlobin* (station restaurant) on the Dnieper; 10,000 inhabitants, railway line to Minsk (p. 2) and to Kalinkovichi on the river Pripet. River-port.

Crossing the Dnieper the line leaves White Russia and enters the gov. of Gomel. 892 km. *Buda-Koshelevskaya* (station restaurant).

936 km *Gomel* or *Homel* (station restaurant). Capital of the gov. of Gomel, with 78,000 inhabitants (1923), lying on the river Sosh, junction for the Brest-Litovsk-Briansk line. Steamers on the Dnieper, (down stream) to Kiev (p. 332) and to Propoysk on the Sosh. People's Museum named after Lunacharsky, in the former Paskievich Palace. Exchange.

976 km. at *Terekhovka* (station restaurant) the line enters into the Ukrainian Soviet Republic (gov. of Chernigov). 1014 km. *Gorodnia* (station restaurant). 1037 km. *Snovskaya* (station restaurant) railway station for the district town Snovsk of the Gov. of Chernigov, 1056 km. *Niskovka* (station restaurant); branch line to Koriukovka. 1074 km. *Miena* (station restaurant), 1085 km. *Makoshino*, on the Desna. Steamers to Chernigov and Novgorod Seversk on the Dnieper. 1133 km. *Bakhmach* (p. 307).

Further 1327 km *Kiev* (p. 307).

Kharkov-Kiev (p. 307).

Air Service Kharkov-Kiev.

Air service of the *Ukrvozdukhput* (the Ukrainian Society of Airtraffic) with stations at *Poltava* and *Lubny* twice weekly in 3½ hours.

KIEV

Kiev (Ukrainian Kyiv) is the chief city of the Kiev Gubernia of the Ukrainian Soviet Republic. It has 433,000 inhabitants (1923) and is the third largest city of the Soviet Union, lying in 50° 26' North latitude and 30° 30' East longitude (Greenwich) on the right bank of the Dnieper. The older parts of the city are *Podol,* which is in the plain of the river-bed (90 m. above sea-level), *Old Kiev,* which is on the table-land (about 100 m. above sea-level), and *Pechersk* on the hills, which dominate the city. All these old parts of the town retain to the present day their individual characteristics. The city is the centre of Ukrainian cultural life, and the greatest commercial city of the Ukraine.

Beeing situated in the South-West of the Union a rather temperate climate (temperature of the January 6° C, July 20° C) and sufficient quantities of precipitations are guaranteed to Kiev.

At the present time the city is divided into 10 rayons; on the high plateau, above the Dnieper, are the following: the Central Rayon, the Boulevard Rayon and the Suburbs Lybed and Demievka in the South; the Rayon of the January Revolt (formerly Solomenka), the Rakovsky Rayon (former Shulyavka), and Svyatoshino on the West. On the bank of the river, to the North lies the Petrovsky Rayon (former Podol) with the Suburb Kurenevka, and on the hills to the South lies the Leninsky Rayon (former Pechersk).

History. Kiev is one of the oldest cities of Eastern Europe. In pre-historic times and during the migrations of the peoples from the East there was a large settlement in this place. Lying on the great Waterway between the Variags and the Greeks, when first mentioned in history, as early as the 8-th cent., it was a considerable commercial centre of the Slav tribe, *Polyany*. This tribe maintained commercial relations with Byzantium, with the Arabian East and along the shores of the Black, Azov and Caspian Seas. At that time Kiev was already surrounded by earthern walls, a protection against the attacks of the neighbouring steppe tribes. In the first half of the 9-th cent., the appearance of the Nomads Pechenegs, constantly threatened the Slave settlements, especially the rich commercial city, and in 882 the Slavs called the military companies of the *Variags* of the North to their aid. These latter had not long previously settled in North Russia in the city of Novgorod. Under the leadership of Oleg, they seized the city and created it their capital. — In the 10-th century, the rulers of the "Kiev Russ" (as the Grand Dukedom of Kiev was called) adopted the Greek Orthodox religion and from this time the Monastery settlement in Pechersk which became the religious centre of Russia joined the commercial quarter Podol and the high-lying Old Kiev. In the following century (the 11-th), Kiev reached its highest point of importance. The growing political and economic power of the city enabled the princes and the Boyar aristocracy to amass immense wealth. The city was strongly fortified and beautified by churches, monasteries and the Palaces of Princes. The further development of the city was however stopped by the pressure exerted by the steppe tribes, by the unfortunate fights with the Northern Slav Forest tribes and civil wars. At the end of the 11-th cent. the Polovtses attacked the city and burned it to the ground. After a final period of florescence under the ruhe of Vladimir Monomakh (1113—25) Novgorod finally fell away from the government of Kiev. The Princes of the Northern domain destroyed the city several times during the 12-th cent. and the ruin of Kiev was completed by the destructive invasion of the *Mongols* under Batu-Khan in 1240, after which Kiev, for a long while, was unable to recover. At that time the Metropolitan, the highest dignitary of the Russian church, transferred his residence to Vladimir in the North. Owing th this, Kiev ceased to be the cultural and religious centre of the Eastern Slavs.

Until 1320 the city remained in the power of Tartars, then the *Lithuanian* Grand Duke, Gedimin, crossed the Dnieper and added Kiev to the Lithuanian Kingdom, making it the residence of the reigning prince. In 1416 the city was again plundered by the Tartars and again in 1482. In 1471 a Lithuanian ruler (Voyevoda) replaced the "Domain Prince", after which Kiev shared the fate of the whole of Lithuania and fell under *Polish* rule. In 1499 Kiev obtained the "Magdeburg Right" which secured it self government, its own court of law, coinage and Free Trade. The flourishing period which follows is connected with the development of the power of the Cossacks on the borders of the Moscow Government (the Ukraine) and with the rise of

the City Bourgeoisie. The Ukrainian *"Fraternities"*, which developed (on religious grounds) the national and social struggle against Catholic and Feudal Polish rule, had their centre in Kiev, which thus became the starting point of Ukrainian culture. The victorious Cossack insurrection carried out by *Bogdan Hmelnitzky*, released the city in 1651 from Polish rule and included it, with the whole of the Ukraine, in the Moscow Government. From 1667 Kiev was governed by the elected city ruler (Hetman). From this moment the chief role was played by the large Polish landowners of that part of the Ukraine which lies on the right bank of the Dnieper. Their vast estates and immense capital made possible the further development and cultural rise of the city. The Hetman *Mazepa* restored the old churches, in the 18-th cent. and erected new buildings in the peculiar style called the Ukrainian Baroque. In the time of Peter the Great, began the forced Russianising of the Ukraine, organised from Kiev. Self-government little by little dippapeared (the Hetmanship in 1769 and the "Magdeburg Right" in 1834) and every means was employed to give the city a Russian character. The Russian language was introduced into churches and schools and the printing of secular literature was prohibited. Simultaneously with the fight against the Petty Bourgeoisie, Russian Tsarism lead the struggle against Polish culture, which predominated in the Ukraine on the right bank of the Dnieper owing to the presence of the Polish land owners. The tendency to centralisation finds its expression in the building of the fortress in Pechersk, around which a population from Great Russia settled.

In the beginning of the 19-th cent., Kiev began to acquire an increasing importance as a commercial city owing to the development of rural economy, agriculture and especially the sugar industry in the Ukraine. At that time the "Contract Fair" was transferred here from Dubno in the Volhynia Gubernia. In the city which became the residence of the General Governor of the Ukraine, the merchants from Great Russia acquired a greater influence compared with the Ukrainian Petty Bourgeoisie and the Polish Landlords. About 1840 the Ukrainian National movement (Cyril and Methodius Fraternity) developed from the economic competition between the Great Russian and the Ukrainian Bourgeoisie. Kiev, where, in general, all the political and social struggles of the Ukraine have centred, was also the centre of this Fraternity. After the suppression of the revolt in 1863 the Polish National "Intelligentsia" was replaced by the Young Ukrainian Nationalism. Simultaneously with this, in connection with the expansion of capitalism and industrialism, the *working class* began to take a place as a social factor. The revolution of 1905 took in Kiev, the form of a railway strike of large dimensions and a revolt of a part of the garrison, which however was quickly suppressed, and ended in a terrible Jewish Pogrom, which was organised by the Tsarist Government and lasted for three days. In the following decade, the cultural life of Kiev was under the influence of the ever growing Ukrainian National movement. The World War which brought the city close to the scene of military operations interrupted the development of this movement.

After the Revolution in February 1917 a union of the Ukrainian Nationalists, the *Central Rada* was organised, the aim of this body being to separate the Ukraine from Russia. At the same time the Kiev Soviet, under the leadership of the Bolsheviks was formed and carried on from the first a fierce fight against the Rada, which was composed of the rich peasantry and the Ukrainian Petty Bourgeoisie. The Revolution in October 1917 made it possible for the Rada to take the power into its own hands, and to proclaim the *Ukrainian Democratic Republic*, with Kiev as capital. In January 1918, the Kiev proletariat, supported by the approaching Soviet Army was enabled, to revolt and seize the city and to proclaim the *Soviet Republic*. In the beginning of March, the Red troops were obliged to leave the

city, in a retreat from the German troops who were called by the Rada to their aid. The friction between the troops of the German Occupation, who depended on the great industrialists and agrarians, and the Central Rada, brought about the downfall of the Rada, and the appointment of General *Skoropadsky* as Hetman of the Ukraine. After the revolution in Germany, and the withdrawal of the German troops at the end of 1918 "the Officer troops" of the Hetman were thrust out by the National Directory headed by *Petlura*. This latter was replaced by the Soviet Authority in February 1919. At the end of August 1919 the Red Army retreated before the counter-revolutionary troops of *Denikin*, which moved from the South East and before the National Ukrainian Army of *Petlura*. In the succeeding conflicts between Petlura and Denikin, in the streets of Kiev, Denikin gained the masterly. Only in December 1919 did the Red Army recapture the city. The Ukrainian Soviet Government no longer used Kiev (which is constantly threatened), as its capital, but fixed its seat in Kharkov. In May 1920 the Poles, in conjunction with Petlura seized the city for a short period. On June 14-th 1920 the city was finally occupied by the Red Army. During this civil war and frequent bombardments, many of the buildings were destroyed or burned down, as is still noticable in many places. From 1920 the rebuilding of the city has been gradually carried forward.

Guide.

Central Station (for all lines) ul. Kommunist. Internationala. *Cabs* to the town 1—2 roubles. *Booking office* for sleeping berth tickets for the South-East Railway (to Odessa, Yekaterinovslav and the polish frontier) and the South Railway (to Kharkov, Rostov and the Crimea) — Pushkinskaya, 14; to Moscow, ul. Vorovskogo, 33.

Steamers. 1-st landing stage (to Krementchug — Yekaterinoslav, along the Dnyepr and to Mozyr on the Pripyet); 2-nd landing stage (to Gomel on the upper Dnyepr and to Tchernigov on the Desna).

Aerodrome: Air service of the Ukrvozdukhput to Kharkov via Poltava.

Tramways: (1 stage 10 kop., 2 stages 15 kop., 3 stages 20 kop.).

1. *Lybed* — Krasnoarmeyskaya — ul. Vorovskogo — *Pl. III. Internationala.*

2. *Pl. III. Internationala* — ul. Vorovskogo — ul. Lenina — Pirogovskaya — Boulevard Shevtchenko — ul. Kommunisticheskogo Internationala — *Central Station.*

3. *Pl. III. Internationala* — ul. Revolutziy — ul. Yanvarskogo Vosstania — ul. Urbanovicha — Arsenalnaya —*Kamenev Military School.*

4. *Sovyetskaya Pl.* — Mikhailovskaya — ul. Gorvitza — Lvovskaya — Dorogoshitzkaya — *Fedor Church.*

5. *Bessarabka* — Boulevard Shevtchenko — Brest-Litovskaya Chaussee — *Sviatoshino.*

8. *Ul. Pyatakova* — ul. Tolstogo — Novo-Vokzalnaya — District of the January Mutiny — *4-th Artillery School.*

9. *Sovietskaya Pl.* — Mikhailovskaya — ul. Gorvitza — ul. Neronovitcha — Dmitrovskaya — Yevreysky Bazaar — ul. Pyatakova — *Krasnoarmeyskaya.*

11. *Pl. III. Internationala* — ul. Revolutzyi — *Krasnaya Pl.*

14. *Krasnaya Pl.* — Mezhigorskaya — Zhitny Bazaar — Gluboshchitskaya — Lvovskaya — Dmitryevskaya — Yevreysky Bazaar — Stepanovskaya — Zhilyanskaya — ul. Kommunisticheskogo Internationala — *Central Station.*

16. *Krasnaya Pl.* — Konstantinovskaya — Yelenovskaya — Kyrillovskaya — *Petropavlovskaya Pl.*

19. *Krasnaya Pl.* — Konstantinovskaya — Yelenovskaya — Vyshgorodskaya — Town wood — *Pushcha Voditza.*

Elevator from Podol to Vladimir Hill.

Hotels: (2—10 rbls.). Continental, ul. K. Marxa, 5; Novaya Rossia, Sovietskaya pl. 3; Krasny Kiev, ul. Korolenko, 36; Palace, Boulevard Shevtchenko, 5.

Restaurants at the hotels.

Baths. 1-t Communal Bath, Malo-Zhitomirskaya, 3; 2-nd Communal Bath, Bolshaya Vasilsovskaya, 72.

Militsia *(Office of passport).* Administrative Section of the Govern. Executt. Committee (Gubispolkom) pl. Geroyev Perekopa.

German Consul, ul. Rakovskogo, 3.

Post and telegraph office. Central Post Office, ul. Vorovskogo 24—26; Central Telegraph office, ul. Korolenko, 10.

Banks. Gosbank, ul. 25-go Oktiabrya, 9; Ukraine-Bank, ul. Lenina, 17; Torgprombank — Krasnaya Pl., 9.

Shops: mostly on the ul. Vorovskogo. *Booksellers:* Chervonny Shlyakh, ul. Vorovskogo, 39; Gosisdat USSR, ul. Vorovskogo, 29; Gosisdat RSFSR, ul. Vorovskogo, 24. *Chemist-shops:* Ul. Vorovskogo 36—54; ul. Korolenko, 75; Sovietskaya Pl.

The Fair. The Contract Fair every year from 15/II to 1/IV in the Podol Fair-Hall on the Krasnaya pl. The Committee of the Fair — ul. Vorovskogo, 28; Government Communal Section.

Theatres: *State Academian Theatre* named after Liebknecht (Opera), ul. Korolenko; *Dramatic Theatre* named after Lenin (Ukrainian Revolutionary Theatre), pl. Spartaka. *Ukrainian Dramatic Theatre* named after Shevtchenko, ul. Lenina, 5. *Jewish State Theatre* "Kunstvinkl", ul. Marxa, 4; *Ukraine Theatre* named after Zankovyetzkaya — Troitzky People's House — Krasnoarmeyskaya 51 b.; *Small Art Theatre,* ul. Vorovskogo, 43; *State Circus,* ul. Marxa 7.

Cinemas: ul. Vorovskogo, 38, 25, 31.

Museums: *All Ukrainian Historical Museum* named after Shevtchenko, ul. Revolutzy, 29 (p. 322).

Ethnographic Museum, Boulevard Shevtchenko, 14 (p. 317).

Kiev Picture Gallery — ul. Chudnovskogo, 9 (p. 316).

Museum of religious cults — Lavra (p. 325).

Art Museum — ul. Chudnovskogo 15 (p. 316).

Zoological Museum of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Boulevard Shevtchenko, 14 (p. 317).

Zoological Museum in the building of the People's Education Institute, ul. Korolenko, 58 (p. 317).

Scientific Institutions. *All Ukrainian Academy of Sciences,* ul. Korolenko 54. *National Library of the Ukraine,* Boulevard Shevtchenko, corner of the ul. Korolenko, *Polytechnicum,* Brest-Litovskoye Chaussee, 4. *Highest People's Education Institute,* ul. Korolenko, 58. *Institut of People's Economy,* Boul. Shevtchenko, 34. *Art Institute,* ul. Naronovitcha, 2. *Agronomic Institute,* Brest Litovskoye Chaussee, 4. *Medical Institute,* Boul. Shevtchenko, 13.

Gov.-Offices: Gov. Executive Committee *(Gubispolkom),* ul. Vorovskogo, 18. *Custom House,* Skomoboshsky per., 9.

Organisations etc.: Gov. Trade Unions Council *(Gubprofsoyus),* ul. Korolenko, 33; Dvoretz Truda (the Palace of Labour). Gov. Committee of the C. P. of the Ukraine *(Gubkom K.P.U.),* ul. Vorovskogo, 16.

Newspapers: "Proletarskaya Pravda" (Russ. Organ of the Gubkom of the KPU. and of the Gov. Trade Unions Council) "Bilshovik" (Ukrainian, Organ of the KPU. and of the Gubispolkom).

Division of time: Following division of time is recommandable if you only pass one or two days in Kiev:

From the Station across the Street of the III-rd Internationale and Shevchenko-Boulevard (p. 330) to the Vorovsky-Park (p. 316), then ul. Korolenko (p. 317) — Sophia Cathedral (p. 319), Place of the Heroes of Perekop (p. 319) — Vladimir-Hill (p. 321) — ul. Vorovskogo (p. 314) — All Ukrainian Historical-Museum (p. 322) — Lavra (p. 322). If you still have time, first visit Podol (p. 326), the House of the Communist Instruction (p. 318), the Art Museum (p. 316), the Picture-Gallery (p. 316) and make excursions to the Kyril Church (p. 329) and Children's City Leninsk (p. 331).

The Centre (The Old and the New Kiev)

From the Station into the town to the Place of the III-rd Internationale runs tram No. 14 across Shevchenko-Boulevard and Vorovsky Street. Through the latter runs also tram No. 1.

The centre of the city is formed by the modern *New Kiev* and the *Old City;* the latter was surrounded in the middle ages by an earthern wall and was defended on the East by steep declivities; here were the palace of the Grand-Duke and the government institutions, among which was the "People's Meeting" *(Vetche).*

On the steep slope of the inner city, high above the Dnieper lies the picturesque and animated central square, *Ploshchad III. Internationala* (Third International Square, formerly the Tsar's Square). The old building of the former Hotel Europe, where at the present time there are various communal and state institutions, dominates the northern side of the square. Nearby is the path ascending to the Vladimir monument (p. 321). A broad staircase leads from the square to the *Gorodskoy Park* (Town, formerly Merchants Park). At the entrance is the pedestal of the former statue of the Tsar Alexander II. Not far from this place is the heavy looking building of the City *Art-Hall* (formerly Merchant's club) containing a large concert hall adorned with columns.

From Third International Square the *ul. Shertv Revlutzy* (street of the Victims of Revolution) leads to the Old City, the *ul. Revolutzy* (street of the Revolution, formerly Alexandrovskaya) leads northward to Podol and southward to the Pechersky hills and *ul. Vorovskogo* (street of Vorovsky, former Kreshchatik) southeastward to the centre of the city.

The **street of Vorovsky,** the main thoroughfave of the city, has been constructed during the last fifty years on

what was formerly a marsh. Here are the most important institutions, banks, and the best shops. On the first corner of the street, nearby the beginning of *ul. 25 Oktyabrya* (the street of October the 25-th, former Institutskaya) stands the building of the *Exchange* in Renaissance style: the main staircase and the vestibule are kept in the style of Louis XVI. On the opposite side of the street is the *Soviet Square* (former Duma). In the centre of the square is the New City-Hall, now the seat of the Exekutive Committees of the Kiev Gubernia (Gubispolkom), of the *City Soviet* and of the *Gubernia Committee* of Communist Party of the Ukraine. A soviet star is placed on the tower of the building, in place of the figure of the archangel Michael. It has the follwoing inscription below: „Workers of the world unite". In front of the building there is a *Bust of Karl Marx,* in place of the former statue of the prime minister Stolypin, who was murdered in Kiev in 1911 (p. 318). Memorable revolutionary demonstrations, at the time of the Revolution of 1905, took place on this square. All political festivals and popular demonstrations are carried out here.

On the corner of the Soviet-Square, in the house of the former club of the nobility (No. 2), is a large hall, where in 1917 the first Soviet of Kiev met. The *"House of Education"* is its present name.

From the Soviet Square, to the left the Marx street (formerly Nikolayevskaya), passing in front of the modern *Circus* leads to the Spartacus square. Skoropadsky was elected here by the assembly of the richer peasantry. as "hetman" in 1918. On the Spartacus-place is the *Lenin Theatre* (former Solovzev), built by Schleifer in the neo-Greek style and decorated with bas-reliefs.

Continuing along the Vorovsky street, to the right, the Sverdlov str. (former Proresnaya) leads to the *Golden Gate* (p. 318). On the left lies the former aristocratic quarter of the city, *Lipky*. No. 58 Vorovsky street is the *Institute of Music and Drama,* named after Lyssenko.

The Vorovsky str. ends at the *Bessarabka Market,* which is one of the largest food markets of Kiev, with an imposing, covered market, constructed in modern English style. The *"House of Public Health",* containing a permanent exhibition showing social and other diseases, is in the former pawn-shop, on the corner of the Vorovsky str. and the Bessarabka. Opposite is the *Workers Polyclinic* named after Lenin.

To the south, from Bessarabka, the *Krassnoarmeyskaya* (p. 329) leads to the Lybed-district, to the left

the Basseynaya leads to the Petchersky hills and to the right lies the *Boulevard of Taras Shevchenko* (formerly Bibikovsky), one of the most beautiful streets in Kiev with long avenues of maple-trees.

The second street crossing the Boulevard, the *Chudnovsky str.* (former *Tereshchenko),* was entirely occupied by the houses and villas of the rich sugar manufacturer, *Tereshchenko,* also Minister of the Provisional Government of Kerensky. Museums and scientific institutions now occupy these buildings. To the right, on the corner, of the Boulevard, stands the *Workers Faculty* of the Kiev Institute of People's Economy. Opposite, in No. 13, is the *Medical Institute.*

To the left in No. 19 Chudnovsky street is the **Kiev Picture Gallery.**

It contains pictures by Russian artists of the 18-th and 19-th centuries, including works of Argunov, Borovikovsky, Ivanov, Fedorov, Perov, Shishkin, Aivasovsky, Repin and Vereshchagin. There are also collections of Russian glass-ware of the 18-th and the first half of the 19-th centuries, porcelain from Sevres, Meissen, Vienna, Copenhagen, from the Tsar's factory in Petersburg, from the factories of Gardner and Popoff in Moscow; there is also furniture dating back to the middle of 18-th century and the second half of 19-th cent. A section in the museum for the engravings by French and English artists of the 18-th century is to be opened.

In No. 15 Chudnovsky per. is the **Art-Museum.** In 1917 the private collection of Khanienko was rearranged and turned into a State Museum.

The Dutch and Flemish schools are those best represented in this picture gallery, which includes two portraits by *Rembrandt,* landscapes by *Ruysdael* and a sketch by *Rubens.* Amongst the artists of the Italian Renaissance, *Perugino, Bonifacio,* and *Paolo Veronese,* are represented. Besides these there are many French pictures of 18-th cent. and pictures by Spanish masters, including *Velasquez.* There is also a collection of porcelain in the museum: many notable porcelain-objects from Meissen, also from Sèvres and Vienna. In the *"Golden Room",* built in the Rococco style there are four noteworthy gobelins from the middle of 18-th cent., representing scenes from Don Quixote. Also majolika from the 15-th and 16-th cent., and oriental ceramics of the 13-th—18-th cent. (the Persian ceramics are specially worthy of attention). Ikons, in the Novgorod style, from 15-th cent., and china, bronze and vases.

Owing to the lack of space, the collections of antique glass, Bizantium enamel and gold and silver objects from the middle of the 18-th cent. are not exhibited.

The *Röntgen Institute* is situated at the end of Chudnovsky str. on the corner of Tolstoy st. Further on, the Proletarskaya leads to the southern districts (p. 329).

To the left, from the Shevchenko boulevard, extends the shady *Vorovsky Park* (former Nicholas Park). In the centre of this park stands the pedestal of the former statue of the Tsar Nicholas I., a statue of the great

Ukrainian poet *Taras Shevtchenko* is to be erected on this spot.

The Vorovsky park is bounded at the western end by the building of the *Institute of People's Education* (including a Workers Faculty), which was reorganised in 1920 from the former Vladimir University. This building was constructed in a classic style by Baretti in 1742 and contains an antique portico, mounted on 8 columns.

In the middle of the 19-th cent. this university served as the centre of all the efforts of the Polish Radical Intelligentsia and the Ukrainian nationalist section of the population. In 1842 the fraternity of Kyrill and Methodius was organised here. In 1863 the students took part in the Polish revolt. At the end the 19-th cent. and at the beginning of the 20-th numerous revolutionary student meetings took place in the auditoriums, and on the square before the university building there were frequent collisions between the police and the students.

The *Zoological Museum* with systematic collections of fauna (the birds are especially well represented) is in the building of the Institute of Popular Education.

The *Korolenko str.* (former Bolshaya Vladimirskaya) leads from the Institute of Popular Education into the Old City. (To the South the continuation of the Korolenko str. ends in the Lybed district (p. 329).

On the corner of Korolenko str. and Shevchenko Boulevard (No. 14) is the building of the former Gymnasium, built by Beretti in 1851. Now the *Ukrainian National Library,* founded in 1918, by the Ukrainian Academy of Science and containing about a million volumes, occupies this building.

Here is also, an *Ethnographical Museum, named after Volkov,* belonging to the Ukrainian Academy of Science; 2000 exhibits represent the life and customs of the different peoples of the Ukraine.

This museum consists of the following sections: national technique, national architecture, national costumes, food and domestic occupations, means of communication, barter, trade, public life and the comparative study of different nationalities.

The building also contains the *Archeological Institute* and the *Zoological Museum of the Ukrainian Academy of Science,* which scientifically investigates the fauna of the Ukraine and possesses an especially rich collection of insects.

The *Government Party School* (formerly the 2-nd Gymnasium) stands on the other corner of Korolenko str. and the Shevchenko Boulevard.

Further on, the Shevchenko boulevard leads to the western districts of the city (p. 330).

Toward the North, on the Korolenko street, on the right hand, No. 57 is the **„House of Communist Instruction"**. It was built in 1911 by Aleshin for a pedagogical museum in the neo-Empire style with a circular facade decorated by bas-reliefs. The large auditorium is crowned with a glass dome.

When the pedagogical museum was transferred to Kursk in 1915, a workshop for making gas masks was situated in this building. In 1917 the Central Rada took place here. Under the leadership of Hetman Skoropadsky negotiations with Soviet Russia were carried on; after the downfall of Skoropadsky in the beginning of 1919 Hetman's officers were imprisoned here. A bombing attempt was made on them and destroyed a part of the building and many of the neighbouring houses.

The "House of Communist Instruction", opened in May in 1924, contains two childrens theatres, a Comission for the Liquidation of Illiteracy, a Museum of the Society for the Advance of Chemistry, a commission for the investigation of Party History (Istpart) with an exhibition illustrating the life and activity of Lenin, which later on will be developed into a Revolutionary Museum.

Opposite the house of Communist Instruction stands a modern building, the **Ukrainian Academy of Science.**

The Academy which is the highest scientific Institution of the Ukraine was founded in 1918. It contains departments of historic-philology, physics, mathemathics and social science.

Further alon gthe Korolenko str. on the corner of Lenin str. (former Fundukleevskaya) is situated the *City Opera,* built in 1900, now named after Karl Liebknecht.

In 1911 the social-revolutionary Bogrov shot Stolypin, the prime-minister of Russia, in this theatre. Since the revolution in 1917 this theatre has served as a forum for numerous meetings and congresses. The special meetings of the city Soviet take place here.

Along the Korolenko str., on the next corner is the *"Golden Gate",* a ruin in the walls of the Old City of the former Western Gate, which at the present time is surrounded by railings. This gate, was built in 1037 by the Grand Duke Yaroslav the Wise; only the side walls remain at the present day.

To the left, from this place, is the Podvalnaya on the place of the former southwestern earthern wall of the Old City. There is an interesting *Synagogue* of the Jewish sect of *Karaims,* on this street.

The Korolenko str. leds from here toward the North, having replaced the Eastern side of the former earthern wall, which had a triangular form.

On the next corner of Korolenko str. is a column of the *Irene Monastery,* which was formerly here and was built by Yaroslav in the 11-th century. This column

was discovered during the leavelling of the street in the beginning of the 19-th century. Opposite it is the *Palace of Labour* (Dvoretz Truda), in the building of the former Zemstvo (Land-Nobility) with a façade in classic style and with an Ukrainian gable roof. This building houses the Council of Trade Unions of the Kiev Gubernia, a Work Museum, and the Korolenko Library.

Here the court-yard af the **Sophia Cathedral** opens. This cathedral was built in the 11-th century by Yaroslav in Byzantian style. Later on it was several times rebuilt, so that its original form is very much altered; of the 19 domes only the central ones date back to the middle ages.

The interior of this church is still maintained in the Byzantian style of the 11-th century. Especially worthy of note is the figure of the Madonna, made by Greek masters of the 11-th century of coloured mosaics on the Eastern wall. The mosaics on the interior of the dome, representing Christ, the Apostle Paul, the Archangel Gabriel and the medallions of the 40 martyrs, all date back to the same period. The old frescoes remain only on the spiral starcases, which lead to the choir gallery. These frescoes are the oldest monuments of the Russian-Byzantian art of the 11-th century and represent the hunting of the wild boar and other wild animals, gladiatorial combats, games and dances. The tomb of the Grand Duke Yaroslav I. (d. 1054) is in this Cathedral.

In the court-yard of the Cathedral stands the house of the Metropolitan, built in Baroque style in the middle of the 19-th century. The belfrey, refectorium and the Gate of Raphael Zaborovsky (built by G. Shedel), leading to George str., are all built in the same style.

In the court-yard of the Sophia Cathedral at the present time are the Historical Archives of the city and of the Kiev Gubernia, the Institute of Architecture, the Central Childrens Library and the Agricultural Library.

From the Cathedral yard, which is surrounded by an old white wall, we pass the gates under the belfrey and reach the *Square of the Red Heroes of Perekop* (pl. Krassnykh Geroev Perekopa, former Sophia Square). On the square is a modern building, No. 19 in the Ukrainian Baroque style with a gabled roof (built by Aleshin) which is worthy of attention. In the centre of the square stands an equestrian statue of the Cosack Hetman, *Bogdan Hmelnitzky,* who freed the Ukraine from Poland in order to subject it later on to the Moscow Government. This statue of the Hetman, erected by Mikeshin in 1888 points with one hand toward the North. Beyond the statue is the imposing building of the *Government Court of Law,* built in 1850, dominated from the rear by the Fire-look-out Tower.

At the North-Eastern end of the square, decorated by rich floral plantings, is the *Michael Monastery,* containing a Cathedral, erected by the Grand Duke Sviatopolk in the Byzantian style in 1108. The two wings of the Cathedral, with Baroque gables and pillars, were built in the 18-th century and have entirely ruined the original appearance of the church. Out of the five domes of the church only one belongs to the original building; the remaining domes, onion and drum shaped, were built later. The towers on which the domes are raised are adorned with beautiful Ukrainian tiles of various colours and designs. There are the remains of mosaics of the 12-th century in the Eastern part of the church.

As early as the time of Yaroslav in 11-th century, the large square between the Sophia Cathedral and the Michael Monastery, served as the scene of popular meetings *(vetche).* Under Tsarism solemn military parades and church services took place here. In 1918 *Petlura* here proclaimed the Ukrainian People's Republic. Under the Soviet regime revolutionary festivals and parades take place here and a tribune for the speakers has been erected.

From the Square of the Heroes of Perekop, to the left, along the str. Shertv Revolutzy (the street of the Victims of the Revolution, former Trekhsviatitelskaya) is the beginning of Korolenko street, where stands the old *Decimal Church* (Desiatinnaya Tzerkov); it was erected in 1842 in the pseudo-Russian style on the foundations of a church, which was built in the 10-th century and destroyed by the Tartars. The environs of this Decimal Church, in the early middle ages, were the centre of the city, where the prince's Palaces and the markets were situated. The foundations of the Grand Dukes Palace have been discovered in the churchyard.

Nearby the Decimal Church begins the *Andreas Descent* (Spussk), which leads down to Podol. On one of the terraces of the Descent stands the *Andreas Church,* 44 metres high, situated picturesquly on the edge of a cliff. It was built by Rastrelli in the Baroque style in 1750 and richly ornamented. From the terrace, in front of the church is a splendid view of the Dnieper, the Podol quarter of the city and the outer environs.

Returning by the street of the Victims of the Revolution, along the slope one reaches the *Church of Three Saints,* crowned with domes. It was built in 1640 on the Perun hill, where ages ago stood the *Temple of the* pagan god *Perun.*

Further to the left a cross street leads to the Michael Hill from which an interesting road leads to Podol.

Bearbeitet von
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Geograph. Institut Flemming-Wiskott A.G. Glogau

KIEV

The first rubric — letter and figure — behind the name marks the square of the division (letter = vertical, figure = horizontal column), in which the signification in ques is to be found in the plan. The second rubric — figure — means the page of the book, where the building or monument is mentioned.

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Index of important Streets, Squares and Bridges.

boul. = boulevard; most = bridge; nab. = naberezhnaja = Quai; per. = pereulok = lane; pl. = ploshtchad = square; ul. = ulitza = street

Andrejewskaja ul. E 2/3
Andrejewskij Sspusk D 2/3
Arsenala ul. E 5/F 4
Bassejnaja D 4/5
Bessarabka D 4
Boritschew Tok ul. D 2/E 3
Brest-Litowskoje Chaussee A/B 3
Dmitrowskaja ul. C 2/3
Dorogoshizkaja ul. B 1/2
Engelsa ul. D/E 4
Gerschuni ul. C/D 3
Glubotschizkaja ul. B/D 2
Gorowiza ul. D 3
Iljinskaja ul. E 2
Janwarskogo wosstanija ul. F 4/5
Kirillowskaja D 1/2
Kommunistitscheskaja ul. E 4
Kommunistitscheskogo Internazionala ul. B/C 4
Konstantinowskaja ul. D 1/2
Korolenko ul. D 3
Krasnaja pl. D/E 2
Krasnoarmejskaja ul. D 4/6
Krasnych Geroew Perekopa pl. D 3
Krasnyj Park D 4
Lenina ul. C 3/D 4
Leonida Pjatakowa ul. C 4/D 5
Liebknechta ul. D/E 4
Lukjanowskaja ul. C/D 2
Luxemburg ul. E 4
Lwowskaja ul. C/D 3
Lybedsko-Wladimirskaja ul. C/D 6
1. Maja ssad E 3
Marxa ul. E 4
Michajlowskaja ul. D 3
Millionnaja ul. E 5
Neratowitscha ul. C/D 3
Nishnij wal ul. D/E 2
25. Oktjabrja ul. E 4
Pawlowskaja ul. B/C 3
Pereza ul. D 1/E 2
Podwalnaja ul. D 3
Proletarskaja ul. D 4/6
Puschkinskaja ul. D 4
Puschkinskij Park A 2
Rewoljuzii ul. E 2/4
Shertw Revoljuzii ul. D/E 3
Shiljanskaja ul. C 4/D 5
Shitnetorshskaja pl. D 2
Sofijewskaja ul. D 3
Sowjetskaja pl. D/E 3
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Teatralnaja ul. D 4
Tolstogo ul. C/D 4
Tschudnowskogo ul. D 4
Urbanowitscha ul. F 5
Werchnij wal ul. D 2
Worowskogo ul. D/E 4
Wosduchflotskoje Chausse B 4/C 2
Zepnoj most G 5

Further on, along the edge of the table-land on which the old city is built, is the terrace-like **Vladimir Hill,** which is the favourite promenade of the inhabitants of Kiev.

On the central terrace 19 meters high is the *Statue of the Grand Duke Vladimir the Saint* (980—1115), who made Greek Christianity the state religion of Russia. This statue was made of copper after the design of Klodt in 1853. On the pedestal are figures in relief; the Grand Duke is praying and holds in his right hand a cross and in his left the Grand Ducal crown.

From the Vladimir Hill there is an extraordinarily beautiful *view: immediately below is the Revolution street, on the left is Podol, beyond glitters the Dnieper with its numerous islands and branches, and further still is the endless plain of the steppe.

From the Hill one can descend in a few minutes to *Third International Square* (p. 314).

Lenin-Rayon (Pechersk).

To the Lavra runs the tram No. 3.

The Pechersky rayon lies on the high hills along the Dnieper in the southern part of the city, this section was surrounded by earthern walls in the middle ages after the famous Pechersky Monastery (Lavra) had been constructed. After the amalgamation of the Ukraine with the Moscow Government, Peter I. laid the first stone of the fortress on these hills, which dominated the whole city. A part of the walls of the fortress remain to the present day. In the middle of the 18-th cent. this whole district was transformed into a fortress and the inhabitants were settled in other parts of the city. The fortress buildings, constructed at that time and painted in yellow, even now give the whole district a military aspect. In this fortress, which never had any military value, many political prisoners were incarcerated and tortured during the reign of the Tsars.

After the Revolution of October 1917, Pechersk, being the strategical key to the city, was the scene of decicive events. The Pechersky arsenal was the central point of both the revolt against the Kerensky government in October and the revolt in January 1918 against the Rada. Numerous bombardments against the fortress in the course of the Revolution, caused great destruction in Pechersk and many valuable works of art perished there.

This place is now occupied by the Invalid Home and its work-shops, and in the Lavra are cultural institutions.

From the Third International Square the *Revolution St.* (formerly Alexandrovskaya) leads southwards to Pechersk. Along this street there are many parks, which are picturesquely situated on the terrace, high above the Dnieper. Beyond the square, there is a splendid view of the Dnieper, Trukhanov island, and of the Podol from the *Town Park* (p. 314); it is especially beautiful at night when Podol and the harbour glitter with thousands of lights.

Further away to the left lies the *Garden of May the First* (Sad pervogo Maya, former Tsar's park). This park was laid out on the steep banks of Dnieper, by Rastrelli in the Rococco style in 1735. It is divided into two parts by the *Petrovskaya Alley* which is an artistic road cut in the solid rock of the mountain. The two parts are connected by a bridge hanging high above the alley. The park now contains clubs, playing fields and a public library, with a rich Marxist section, built in the beginning of the 20-th century and belonging now to the Communist Party. Opposite the park on the other side of the Street of the Revolution in No. 29 is the **All Ukrainian Historical Museum** named after Shevchenko, built by Gorodetsky in a strictly classic style. There is a columned vestibule, in front of which are two stone lions.

This Museum has sections devoted to: archeology, ethnography, Old Kiev, Shevchenko and the Church.

Grund-Floor: *Archeological section.* In the 1-st Hall are objects taken from excavations, going back to the time of the pre-historic settlements near Kirillovka (a kuburb of Kiev), objects from the paleolithic and neolithic ages, and from the epoch of the Grand Dukes, and objects of the Tripolye culture. In the next Hall the Skythian bronze and copper ages are represented with models of their graves; objects from the Greek colonies situated on the Black Sea: vessels, vases, terracottas; in the Egyptian section there is a mummy in a sarcophagus. The next hall contains Slav antiques; objcts and ornaments taken from Slavic women's graves; there are also fragments of stone slabs taken from the excavations in Belgorodok.

1st Floor. — *The ethnographical section* with interesting objects of Ukrainian native art: Ukrainian carpets, Ukrainian glass and faience (the glass paintings are worthy of note), Zaporogsky belts (of the 17-th and 18-th cent.); wood carvings, vases, furniture, vessels, chests; pottery- ware, empbroideries and women's head ornaments. The Galician ikons are the most noteworthy in the ikon section and interesting for their realistic features. There are also two models of churches of Ukrainian architecture. Portraits of Ukrainian statesmen, including the portrait of Hetman Mazepa; there are also many pictures of the 19-th and 20-th cent., engravings and aquarelles of the poet Shevchenko. In the *Old Kiev section* there are ancient plans of the city, drawings, landscapes, engravings and photographs, illustrating the history of the city.

Further to the right, of the Revolution Street lies the *Lipki* (Linden city) the quarter of the city occupied by villas, where in the former palaces and castles of the nobility and bourgeoisie there are now educational institutions and various offices.

On the main street of this quarter, named after Karl Liebknecht (former Levashevskaya), on the right, is the former house of a rich sugar manufacturer, now the Jewish Pedagogical Institute. Further along the street, in some charming cottages is the Kiev Section of the State Political Administration *(GPU)*. To the right along the street of the 25-th of October (former Institutskaya, p. 315), is the building of the Kiev branch of the *State Bank*, which is one of

the most attractive buildings of the city, in the style of the Italian renaissance. Nearby on the street of Rosa Luxemburg (former Ekaterinenskaya) on the side of the farmer palace of the General Governor, which was blown up in 1920 by the Poles, there remain only piles of bricks.

On the left hand of the Revolution street, opposite the Lipki, is the *Soviet Park,* in which stands the former Tsar's palace, where at the present time the Agricultural Technicum is arranged. Opposite the palace is the *"Fraternity Grave"* which holds more than 400 victims of the revolt in January 1918. The Ukrainian Childrens Orthopoedic Institute, which now occupies the building of the former domain administration, stands in the park on the steep bank of Dnieper, behind this grave.

Further away on the street of the Revolution and on the *street of the January Revolt* (ulitza Yanvarskogo Vosstanya, former Nikolaevskaya) we reach the yellow walls of the fortress Pechersk.

The Arsenal Street (former Moskovskaya), on the right leads along the former Hippodrome towards the long building of the *Military School,* which was the centre of the officer troops (Yunker) who fought against the Arsenal in the conflicts of October 1917. From here towards the West is the *Bazarnaya* (Market place), the Military Magazines and the Military Hospital. In the background the Forts dominate the city from the *Lysaya Gora* (Bald Mountain); these forts served as prisons for the revolutionaries under the Tsar's regime.

Beyond the forts, in the part of the city called *Zverinets* (Animal garden) there are the ruins of the former Engineering School, which served in 1917 as a fortress for the Whites and which was destroyed by bombardment in 1918. Further toward South on the hills near the Dnieper rises the *Vidubetsky Monastery,* built in the 11-th cent. at the same time as the *Michael Church* (11-th cent.), which was damaged by Polovtses in 1105 and was renewed later on. The main church of the monastery is the *George Cathedral,* built in the Baroque style, with 5 domes, at the end of the 17-th cent. It contains a richly decorated wooden Ikonostas. Nearby is the Refectorium, built also in the Baroque style and at the present time occupied by the Union of Woodcarvers.

The street of the January Revolt ends at the *Arsenal,* which is the central point of the fortress; it lies on the hills, surrounded by trenches and has round towers and embrasures and dominates the whole fortress. During the Revolution the arsenal served as rallying point for the insurgent forces and was subjected to numerous attacks.

In the small two storeyed house No. 8, on the yard adjoining the arsenal, the revolutionary military committee met during the revolts of 1917 and 1918. In October of 1917 the soldiers and workers of the arsenal were surrounded by Whites during the revolt. The latter held the

Military School on the Moskovskaya (p. 323), the Engineering School in Zverinets and the Lavra. The arsenal was bombarded from the Officers' Casino, which lies opposite. Piles of rubbish are all that now remain of the Casino. The Yunkers and the Cheko-Slovak legions were overcome only after 3 days fighting, when the artillery and the engineers troops joined the insurgents. The results of the victory were at first enjoyed by the central Rada and not by the workers who had been led by the Bolsheviks.

In January 1918 when the Bolshevik revolt against the Rada took place, the arsenal passed again into the hands of the workers who held it until after much fighting it was taken by Petlura. Some of the workers escaped through the underground passages which lead to the Bessarabskaya Square and the Dnieper. At the present time the arsenal is turned into a large Engineering Works shop employing more than 1200 workers, and with a special factory school.

In front of the arsenal on the Ploshchad Revolutsy (square of the Revolution, formerly Arsenal-square) stands a *cannon* on the pedestals of the former statues of Kochubei and Iskra (assistants of the Russian reactionary movement in 18-th cent. in the Ukraine). This cannon is placed here in commemoration of the revolts of 1917 and 1918.

Opposite the arsenal is the entrance to the **Lavra,** the most famous and the oldest monastery of the former Russian Empire and which for centuries played a leading part in the religious and cultural life of the country. In 16-th and 17-th cent. the monastery was the centre of the Ukrainian national movement.

Its imposing towers and stone walls were erected at the time of the Hetman Mazepa on the site of the original wooden walls of the 12-th cent. At the present time the Lavra is a large Disabled soldiers Home, with workshops.

Over the gate (Holy Gate) of the 12-th cent. is the *Church of the Trinity* (also built in the 12-th cent.). It was rebuilt by Mazepa in the beginning of the 18-th cent. and is ornamented by rich sculpture in the Ukrainian Baroque style.

Inside there are pictures worthy of note and a splendid carved Altar door.

Nearby to the right is a *belfrey,* 92 m. high, built by Schedel and Rastelli in 1735-45, gradually narrowing throughout the height of its four stories. 375 steps lead to the upper floor from which, there is a splendid view over the city and its environs for a distance about 50 km.

Above the House-Gate of the Lavra is the *Church of All-Saints* with five domes, built during the time of Mazepa in Baroque style. Inside there are frescoes by Itakevitch in the style of the 17-th cent.

Directly opposite is the *Uspensky Cathedral* which is the chief church of the Lavra of the 11-th cent. The Nave of the church and the 7 domes still retain their original form. After a great fire in the beginning of the 18-th cent. the church was rebuilt and additional constructions now hide the ancient structure.

Here may be seen an artistically carved Ikonostase, adorned with a characteristic Ukrainian design of entwined grape leaves; the altar door is of silver gilt, the ikons are artistically decorated with diamonds (by the artists of the Lavra). In the niche at the entrance is the grave of *Voevoda Ostrogsky* in the Renaissance style. Parts of the old wall paintings still remain on the north side of the Nave.

The grave of the prime-minister Stolypin is to the right of the Cathedral near the refectory which was built at the end of the 17-th cent. Further away to the left is the old *St. Saviour's Church of Berestovo,* erected in the 12-th cent. and rebuilt in 17-th cent. To the right of the Cathedral through the cavern gate one reaches the former underground *Cavern Monastery* (Pechersky Monastery) which was founded by the monks Antony and Theodosius in 11-th cent. and consists of cells and passages, excavated in clay. Up to the time of the Tartar invasion under Batukhan the monks were buried in these cells. Until the commencement of the Soviet regime these caverns were the objects of pilgrimages of more than 100,000 pilgrims per year, who gathered from all parts of the Russian Empire.

The *Printing Press,* which was in the 17-th cent. the centre of the Ukrainian cultural achievments, was founded in the Lavra in 1601 and is particulary worthy of note. After the commencement of the Russanising of the Ukraine only books of a religious character were allowed to be printed here. At the present time the Printing Press is in the hands of the Ukrainian Academy of Science.

Opposite the Printing Press are the *Work-Shops* for making ikons in which formerly there was a School for painting and engraving. World famous artists such as Levitzky and Zarudsky completed their training in this school, which reached its highest level in the middle of the 18-th cent.

There is a **Museum of Religious Cults** in the Lavra, which was formed from the Museum of the Ecclesiastic Academy (p. 328), of the Bratsky Monastery and of the Lavra.

This Museum contains Christian antiques, objects of worship, ikons, folding ikons, vestments, including some ornamented with gold, pearls

and diamonds (from the treasury of the Lavra), gospels in rare, artistic bindings and also manuscripts and portraits.

From the Lavra and the arsenal we return to the point where the Nikolaevsky Spusk (Descent) commences, leading in a serpentine route to the Dnieper. On the highest point of the descent are the ruins of the former **Nikolaev Cathedral,** which was built at the time of the Hetman Mazepa and completely destroyed by the bombardment of Denikin's troops in 1919. Further away along the descent to the left is the so-called *Ascold Grave* (former graveyard of the Kiev nobility) with a chapel in classic style built on the supposed grave of the legendary Variag Ascold, the first Prince of Kiev.

On October 1-st 1905, at the burial of the well known advocate Kupernik, who defended in political cases, the procession turned into a political demonstration and the police slaughtered many people here.

A splendid view of the Dnieper and its branches, of the former bed of the river (Starik), and of the meadows and villages lying beyond the Dnieper may be obtained from the Ascold Grave.

At the lower end of the Nikolaevsky Spusk is the *Chain Bridge,* newly repaired, which was blown up by the Poles during their retreat in 1920. This bridge leads over the river to the settlement of *Slobodka,* which arose in 1850 during the construction of the bridge.

Further along the bank is the *Railway Bridge,* which connects Kiev with the suburb *Darnitsa,* where the railway divides into two branches one leading to Moscow through Briansk and the other to Poltava-Kharkov.

Petrovsky Rayon (Podol)

To the Podol runs from the Station tram No. 14; from the Third International Square No. 11; to the Kyrill-Church run trams No. 18 and 19; to Puscha Voditza No. 19.

Between the steep declivities of the table-land and the Dnieper the Podol (plain-land), extends, which since olden times has been the commercial quarter of the city. Here close to the river harbour, up to the end of the 14-th cent., lay the Armenian trade rayon and a trading place of the Genoeses. They were surrounded by an earthen wall in the time of the Grand Dukes. Under Polish and Lithuanian rule all the life of the city was concentrated in Podol; its merchants were famous for their wealth. Many substantial monuments of the Ukrainian Baroque style still remain from the 17-th and 18-th centuries, the Hetman's epoch. The wooden houses were entirely destroyed by a fire in 1811. After the fire Podol was replanned and many buildings were erected in the classic Empire style. The *"Contract Fairs",* which always took place in Podol from the end of the 18-th cent., greatly aided the rise of Podol. For centuries the majority of the population of this trade rayon has been Jewish. At the end of the 19-th cent. many factories were constructed near the harbour, and Podol changed from a business rayon into a workers centre, in which an especially large number of Jewish workers live. There were many Jewish pogroms in Podol under the Tsar's regime and also under Pet-

lura and Denikin. In 1924 Podol was named the Petrovsky rayon in honour of the President of the Ukrainian Central Executive Committee (Vutzik).

From the Third International Square (p. 314) the *Street of Revolution,* (former Alexandrovskaya) leads down to Podol. To the right, is the place from which one crosses the river to the *Trukhanov island*, which lies opposite.

The Trukhanov island surrounded by the Dnieper and its branch the Starik is a sandy plain, cultivated only in the Western part, it is flooded every year by the river. There is a bathing place on the banks of the river in summer. Under the Tsar's regime the workers secretly celebrated the first May here.

Further along the Revolution Street on the corner of Andreevskaya is the Empire building of the Kiev Central Post Office.

To the left of the Andreevskaya, on the *Pokrovskaya* is the old house of the "Contract Fair" which took place in this spot during the first years after it was transferred from Dubno (1798). Further along the Pokrovskaya street is the beautiful *Pokrovsky Cathedral* with three domes, built by Grigorovitch-Barsky in a Ukrainian style in 1760 and the Empire *Church of St. Nicholas,* decorated with columned aisles and a dome.

At the end of the Andreevsky Spusk which leads down from the Old City (p. 320) is a splendid view of the Andreas Church, which rises directly above the declivity.

Further to the North is the *Krassnaya Pl.* (Red Square, former Alexander Place), which is the centre of Podol. In the centre of the Square is the *Gostinny Dvor* (Merchants yard), built in Classic style in 1828 on the site of a wooden building for the same purpose which was burned down. In front of this building is a *Fountain* which represents Samson breaking the jaws of a lion. This fountain is in a pavilion, crowned by a dome and built by Grigorovich-Barski at the end of the 18-th cent.

In the Northern part of the square, on the corner of Perets street (former Meshigorskaya) is the building of the **"Contract Fair"**, decorated by a columned Hall and built by V. Gesti in a classic style in the year 1817. Originally the sugar produced in the Ukraine was principally sold in this building; since 1837 there have been exhibitions of agriculture, art and industry here.

This "Contract Fair" was re-started in the year 1923 after a comparritively long interval. Its aim is to establish commercial relations with the rest of the SSSR. and abroad.

On the Red Square No. 12 is the building of the former *Law Courts,* built in 1804 and which served as the City Hall up to 1878. The eastern part of the square is occupied by the *Bratsky* (Brothers) *Monastery.* The

principle church of the monastery is the cathedral named after the *Baptism of Christ.* It was built at the time of the Hetman Mazepa in 1695 and has all the features of the Ukrainian Baroque; the sculptured ornaments, entwined grape vines, angels with characteristic Ukrainian hair-dress, gilded crosses with a sun, decorated with rays, and a picture of the All-seeing Eye above the entrance.

To the left of the Main Church is the building of the former *Academy,* which was completed by Schedel in the middle of the 18-th cent. In the Academy there was a gallery, decorated with columns, which was walled up in 1860; this spoiled the whole appearance of the building.

In the 16-th cent. this Academy was the highest school of the Ukraine; numerous scientists, artists and statesmen came from here. Later on when the constitution of the Ukraine was broken up, the Academy contained only a theological faculty. After the Revolution of October in 1917, the museum of the Academy was included in the "Cult Museum" (p. 325) which is in the Lavra, and its rich library was passed over to the Ukrainian Science Library.

The chief Party School of the Communist Party in the Ukraine is at the present time in the building of the Academy. In the remaining buildings of the Bratsky Monastery there are medical institutions.

Not far from the Bratsky Monastery on the *Ilyinskaya str.,* is the Baroque Church of St. Elias, with cross shaped windows and a dome decorated with stars. The belfrey is decorated after the Moscow fashion, with a tent-shaped roof and loop-hole.

To the North, on the street called the Naberejnaya Nikolskaya, which is parallel to Ilyinskaya, is the ruined building of the *"Bursa"*, the former ecclesiastic seminary, built by Grigorovitch-Barsky in 1770.

Toward the West from the Red Square, near to the Alexander descent is the *Florus Monastery;* its principal church with 3 typical Ukrainian domes in the shape of pears, was built in the first half of the 18-th cent. Its Baroque portal is decorated with fantastic moulding.

Inside there is a Baroque ikonostas. The refectory nearby is also carried out in the Baroque style. Of the remaining churches of the Monastery, the *Church of the Ressurection,* built in 1920 is worthy of note.

Opposite the main entrance of the Florus Monastery is the former *Catholic Dominican Church* (at the present time the church of Peter and Paul), it has been several times rebuilt and bears signs of the Roman and Gothic styles, which appeared in Kiev at the time of the Polish rule in the 16-th and 17-th cent. This church built by the Dominican monks in the 16-th cent., was destroyed

by the Cossacks of Bogdan Hmelnitsky and was transformed into a Greek orthodox church by Peter I.

The northern part of Podol with its numerous factories and the central electric station, water works and harbour, bears the marks of a workers suburb.

From Podol, along the slope *Kyril Street* leads towards the North-West. In 1913, in one of the caverns of the declivity, the body of a boy was found which caused the famous ritualistic law-suit of Beilish. The Kyril Hospital is situated on a hilly place at the end of Kyrilovskaya, also the old *Kyril Church,* the only medieval church in Kiev which was not ruined by later additions and re-constructions. It was restored in 1889, and its 4 domes were rebuilt in the Baroque style, whilst the fifth dome kept its original form.

Inside, on the walls are old frescoes, representing scenes from Russian life. At the restoration of these frescoes the famous artist *M. A. Vrubel* (1856—1910) created a series of wall pictures in the style of old Bysantium ikons giving them a special spiritual charm. These include above the choir: the Descent of the Holy Ghost; beneath this picture: Moses. On the altar are the paintings: Christ, Mary, Kyril and Athanasius, and between the windows near the choir, King Solomon.

The Kyril Monastery of this church, was closed in 1787 and an asylum for the insane was established in its stead, which is still continued.

A pacturesque road called the *Switzerland of Kiev,* leads from this place to the left into the city quarter *Lukianovka* (p. 330). Toward the North-West of the Monastery lie the suburbs: *Kyrilovka,* which was formerly a Cossak settlement; *Kurenevka* and the Summer Resort *Pushche-Vodiza,* which lies amidst a large pine wood, close to a number of ponds, and has a children's hospital and sanatoria.

The Southern Suburbs.

Tram No. 1.

The southern rayon of the city was only founded in the 19-th cent. Close to the University and other scientific institutions the intellegentsia and the students settled. Further away the suburbs were occupied by the workers of the neighbouring factories and railway work-shops.

The main street of this part of the city **(Lybed Rayon)** is the animated *Krassnoarmeyskaya* (former Bolshaya Vassilkovskaya), which connects the centre with the goods Station. On the corner of *Shilyanskaya* is the imposing building of the *"Troitzky People's House"* with an Ukrainian theatre. Near by on the grounds of the All-Russian Exhibition, held in 1913 is the *Red Stadium,* which ascends in terraces towards the Pechersky Hills.

Further along the Krassnoarmeyskaya, on the corner of Zarudnaya str. (former Politseyskaya) is the building of the former 4-the Gymnasium, blown up by the Poles during their retreat in 1920. Near by, on the corner of Laboratornaya is the *Catholic Church* of St. Nicolas with domes, erected by Gorodetsky in Gothic style. Further along there are medical institutions and factories.

Beyond the goods Station extends the suburb of *Demyevka* with numerous factories.

The Western suburbs.

Through Shevtchenko-Boulevard and Brest-Litovskoye Chaussee runs to Sviatoshino tram, No. 6; to Lukianovka No. 4, 9 and 14; to the Children's City Leninsk No. 4; to the Rayon of the January Revolt tram No. 8.

The western rayon with large factories, station and railway work-shops, is almost entirely inhabited by workers. In the revolutions of 1905 and 1918 this part of the city was the scene of ferocious fighting.

Shevchenko Boulevard with its continuation the Brest-Litovskoye Chaussee is the main street of the western rayon. After crossing the Korolenko Str. (p. 317) the boulevard is bordered on the left side by an extensive *Botanic Garden* and by the University clinics. On the right side of the street is the ponderous *Vladimir Cathedral,* built by Beretti and Bernhard in 1852—96. The cathedral should have been erected in the Bysantian style, but numerous alterations during the course of its construction changed the original plan.

Inside there are Frescoes by: Prakhov, Vasnetzov, Nestrov, Kotarbinsky, Svedomsky and Timoshenko; part of the decoration is by Vrubel.

Nearly on the Shevchenko boulevard in No. 24 is the Kiev *Institute of People's Economy.* Further away on the boulevard is the *Statue* of the sugar manufacturer and minister, Count *A. A. Bobrinsky,* who arranged for laying the first railway line to Kiev; this statue was erected by Schroeder in 1872. From here to the left is the Street of the *Communist International* (former Besakovskaya) which leads towards the *Main Station.*

To the left is *Tolstoy Str.,* beyond the Botanical garden. This street leads across the *Solomenka Bridge* to the railway settlement *Solomenka.* The name of this settlement was changed after the Revolution to **"The Rayon of the January Revolt"** in commemoration of the events which took place here in January in 1918.

The workers of the large railway work-shops (founded in 1868) were the first fighters of the Kiev proletariat. In 1879 the workers carried out one of the first organised, economic battles in Russia, as early as 1888, social-democratic circles were formed among them. In 1902 to 1903 and in 1905 the railway workers lead a difficult struggle by means of political strikes. The revolt of the railway work-shops against the Rada commenced on January the 16-th 1918 and with the aid of the workers in the arsenal they resisted Petlura's troops for a whole week.

In January 1918 the revolutionary Staff was housed in the *Club* near the Solomenka Bridge. In the *Dining-Room* of the work-shops, after the suppression of the revolt, many of the workers were murdered.

Shevchenko Boulevard leads to the *Jewish or Galician Bazaar,* the largest market in the city.

On this square, the revolting batallions and the workers were surrounded by the government troops and captured after a heavy con-

flict on November the 18-th 1905. During the fighting in January 1918 there was a battle between Petlura and the Soviet troops in the market.

From the Galician Bazaar, the Street of Gershuny (former Boulevarno Kudriavskaya) leads towards the North-East into the old city, the *Veterinary Zootechnical Institute* is situated here. Near by on the Naronovich St. No. 2 is the *Art Institute*.

Beyond the Galician Bazaar the Shevchenko Boulevard crosses the *Vozdukhflotnoe Chaussee* (the Air Fleet former Cadet Str.) which leads through the **Rakovsky Rayon** (former Lukianovka) to the Lvovskaya. Until recently Lukianovka bore the character of a provincial city with quiet streets, small houses and large gardens. On the Lvovskaya, to the right, is the *Pokrovsky Monastery*, crowned with a gilded dome, and a church, built in pseudo-Russian style. In the buildings of the monastery at the present time are the Workers Home, the Workers School, Club and Hospitals. To the North of the monastery the Glubochitskaya str. leads to Podol (p. 327).

To the North-West of the Lukianovka Market lies the Children's City *Leninsk* which is worthy of note, with schools, workshops and fields which the children cultivate themselves. In Leninsk there are approximately 1000 children. Nearby is the former political Prison, further away hospitals and a Tuberculosis Institute.

The continuation of the Shevtchenko boulevard, the Brest-Litovskoye Chaussee leads through the settlement *Shuliavka* (at the present time part of the Rakovsky disrict). Passing before the large machine factory, Lenin factory and the Bolshevik factory, the Chaussee leads to a large park, in which is the *Rakovsky Politechnicum* with its own work-shops. On the other side of the Chaussee lies the Pushkin park and the *Zoological Garden*.

Further on to the West the Chaussee leads to the favourite summer resort of the inhabitants of Kiev, **Sviatoshino**; it is situated in a pine wood. In the former villas of the bourgeoisie, Convalescent Homes and Rest Houses are now arranged for the worker.

The environs of Kiev.

Kiev is surrounded by vast forests, which spread out for many km. on a soil which is chiefly sandy. Along the railways are a number of places with country villas.

To Korosten.

Suburban-trains in 5 hours for 1,61 or 2,41 roubles.

13 km. *Sviatoshino* (see above).

The railway passes through beautiful summer resorts: 22 km. *Irpen*, 34 km. *Vorsel*, 41 km. *Nemeshaevo*, 47 km. *Klavdievo*.

81 km. *Teterev* on the river of the same name. 92 km. *Irsha*, a summer resort. 105 km. *Malin* (a district town of the Volhinia Gubernia).

150 km. **Korosten** a railway junction, where the North-South line *Shepetovka-Kalinkovitchi* crosses the main line, which goes further westwards through *Skovidovichi* towards Kovel and Warsaw. From Korosten a branch line runs towards Zhitomir and Berdichev.

To Fastov.

Surburban-trains to Fastov in 2 hours for 0,66 or 0,99 rouble, to Belaya—Tserkov in 3 hours for 1,01 or 1,52 rouble.

22 km. *Boyarka,* a much frequented summer resort in a dense pine forest. Near by is the little village of *Budaevka* with a large Childrens Clinic.

36 km. *Vasilkov,* an old town with 11,500 inhabitants; in 11-th cent. the palace of the Grand Duke Vladimir was here.

47 km. *Motovilovka,* a summer resort well known throughout the Ukraine. 12 km. from this place lies the village *Svonkavaya,* on the river Irpen, amidst a dense pine forest in a picturesque hilly locality. Here are the remains of tumuli and earth walls of the prehistoric epoch.

64 km. *Fastov* (Station Restaurant), a city with 12,000 inhabitants; an important railway junction. From here, the main line goes to Odessa and a branch line runs through *Belaya Tserkov* (a town with 38,000 inhabitants) to Znamenka, which is the junction for Rostov, the Caucasus and the Crimea.

Up the Dnieper.

Steamer communication.

22 km *Mezhigorye,* here is the Zaporogsky Monastery, famous in the 16-th and 17-th cent. but where only one Baroque church of the 17-th remains at the present day. There is a Convalescent Home in the Monastery.

In the environs the ground is rich with blue clay, out of which fire proof faience objects are made. As early as the end of the 18-th cent. there was a faience factory in Mezhigorye, situated at the Monastery, at the present time there is a ceramic work-shop which produced dishes in the Ukrainian style.

Near by is the old town *Vishgorod* which lies in a picturesque locality, rich with defiles, where pre-historic men lived in the caves. In the middle ages, Vishgorod was a considerable fortress of the Grand Dukes of Kiev. It was surrounded by six concentric earthern walls and a moat, the remains of which are still to be seen. Not far from Vishgorod in the 10-th and 11-th cent. were many of the Grand Dukes palaces.

Further up the Dnieper, the boats go to *Homel* and up the Pripat to *Mosyr.*

Down the Dnieper.

Steamer communication.

56 km. *Tripolye,* a town famous for the clay objects of the pre-Mykenian epoch (Tripolye culture p. 45) found here. In the 17-th cent. Tripolye was a fortress.

the remains of the walls are still standing. There are in the town two old churches in the Ukrainian style, each being crowned by three domes and richly decorated with carvings.

During the civil war the famous bandit and robber chief *Zeleny* who in 1919 among other acts drowned 100 passengers on one of the Dnieper boats, had his Staff in Tripolye. In the same year there was a bloody battle between the members of the Communist Union of Youth (Komsomol) and the bandits; a great many of the young people perished here. Their common grave lies near the bank of the Dnieper. To their memory Trypolye is re-named *Komsomolye.*

83 km. *Pereyaslavl* (a district town with 12,700 inhabitants.)

148 km. *Kanev,* a town with 8000 inhabitants, lies on a high bank of the Dnieper. Here is the grave of the Ukrainian poet *Taras Shevchenko.* In the town is a church of the 12-th cent. and the remains of the old Slav settlement.

The steamers proceed further through Kremenchug down to Ekaterinoslav.

ODESSA

Kiev-Odessa.

Accelerated train (with sleeping-car) every day in 16½ hours. Through-cars Moscow—Odessa and Leningrad—Odessa. Fare: 7,14 or 14,43 roubles. Supplementary Fare for reserved place: for lying: 1,70 or 3,40 roubles; for sitting: 0,68 or 1,36 roubles. Supplementary Fare for sleeping-cars: 7,74 or 9,35 roubles.

Kiev (p. 312). From Kiev 64 km to *Fastov* (p. 331). 102 km. *Popelnya,* Branch line to Skvira. 122 km. *Brovki,* branch line to Andrushevka. 159 km. *Kazatin* (Station Restaurant) Market town with 14,000 inhabitants. The line branches off Westwards to Shepetovka-Poland (p. 306), South-Eastwards to Uman. 197 km **Kalinovka** in Podolia, junction for the narrow gauge line Kholonievskaya-Gaivoron.

221 km. **Vinitsa** (Station Restaurant). Capital of the Gov. of Podolia with 51,000 inhabitants (1923); Branch line to Gumennoye. People's Museum, Agricultural Museum. Exchange.

Across the river Bug.

267 km. *Zhmerinka* (Station Restaurant), a small Podolian town with 17,000 inhabitants, Junction for the line to Volochisk-Lemberg (p. 307) and to Mogilev-Podolsk on the Dniester.

385 km. *Vapnyarka* (Station Restaurant), Branch line to *Tsvetkovo* in the gov. of Kiev. 386 km. *Rudnitsa,* narrow gauge railroad through Gaivoron to Pervomaysk (formerly Olviopol) on the Bug, in the Gov. of Odessa.

The railway line passes into the territory of the autonomous Moldavian Soviet Republic, 440 km. *Slobodka* (Station Restaurant), line to Rybnitsa on the Bessarabian frontier. 465 km. *Birzula* (Station Restaurant), Junction for railway line to Zinovievsk (formerly Yelisavetgrad)-Znamenka. In future the Government of the Moldavian Soviet Republic will have its seat here.

580 km. *Razdelnaya* (Station Restaurant), in the gov. of Odessa; branch-line to Tiraspol on the Dniester. 618 km *Vygoda* (p. 354).

653 km *Odessa* Central Station (p. 337).

Kharkov—Odessa.

Passenger-train five time weekly (with sleeping-car) in 26½ hours. Fare: 7,77 or 15,69 roubles. Supplementary Fare for reserved places: for lying 1,95 or 3,90 roubles. Supplementary Fare for sleeping-car 8,79 or 10,63 roubles.

Kharkov (p. 299) — 7 km *Novaya Bavaria* (New Bavaria) with a large Brewery. — 26 km. *Lyubotin*, the line branches off to Vorozhba.

141 km. — *Poltava*, Southern Station (p. 298). — Across the Psiol. — 259 km. **Kremenchug** (Station Restaurant). District town of the gov. of Poltava with 55.000 (1923) inhabitants, on the Dnieper, railroad to Bakhmatch—Gomel—Minsk. Steamers on the Dnieper to Kiev and Yekaterinoslav. — 270 km. *Kryukov* on the Dnieper — 324 km *Koristovka* (Station Restaurant), in the Gov. of Yekaterinoslav; branch-line to Yekaterinoslav-Chaplino. 362 km. *Znamenka* (Station Restaurant), important Railway Station, Junction with the line to Rostov—Kiev (p. 332) and to Kherson. — The railroad passes into the Gov. of Odessa.

412 km. *Zinovievsk* (formerly Yelisavetgrad), (Station Restaurant); District town with 50.000 inhabitants (1923). Air-service to Kharkov and Odessa. Museum of Natural History. Exchange. — 480 km. *Novo-Ukrainka*, small town with 13.000 inhabitants. — 498 km. *Pomoshnaya* (Restaurant), branch-line to Birzula (p. 334) and to Cherkassy-Bakhmatch. — 538 km. *Vosnessensk* (Station Restaurant), a small town on the Bug. Across the Bug. — 674 km. *Kolossovka*, branch-line to Vodopoy near Kherson. — 662 km. *Beryesovka*.

The Railway line in the vicinity of the East Coast of the Kuyalnik-Liman (p. 353) passes the Peressyp (p. 350) in a diagonal between the Liman and the sea. — 795 km *Odessa. Central Station* (p. 337).

Air-service Kharkov—Odessa.

Air service of the Ukrvosdukhput with intermediate stations in *Poltava* and *Zinovievsk*.

ODESSA.

Odessa is the capital of the government of the same name. In 1903 it had 316.000 inhabitants, occupying in this respect the second place among the Ukrainian towns. Odessa is picturesquely situated on the shores of an open bay, formed by the Black Sea and lies on a plateau, 47 meters high. This plateau is intersected by ravines and forms the limit of the steppe region.

The climate is remarkable for the alternate changes between continental and maritime climates: short and mostly mild winters and in summer very intense but not lasting heat. The yearly average temperature is 10,2 and the highest in the Ukraine. The yearly average rainfall is not considerable, amounting only to 280 mm.

Owing to the symmetry of its plan, the straightness and regularity of its streets, the rows of trees that border them and the excellent paving, Odessa is one of the most pleasant and up-to-date towns of the Soviet Union. Odessa has the largest traffic in goods of all the Soviet Commercial ports on the Black Sea, and is at the same time an important centre of industry, especially food-products and agricultural machinery. The production of salt is also an important item of industry. One half of the population consists of Great Russians and Ukrainians, over one third of Jews; there are besides many Poles, Germans, Greeks and Armenians.

History. As far back as the times of Greek antiquity, a settlement was to be found on the shores of the protected harbour between the estuaries of the Dnieper and Dniester. In the Middle Ages, under the rule of the Lithuanians, who then (in the 14-th cent.) occupied the N. W. coast of the Black Sea, a commercial town (Khadzhibey) sprang up on this spot. From this town the corn grown of Podolia, Volynia and Galicia was exported, this trade being for the most part carried on by Italian merchants. When in the following centuries the Black Sea coast came to be conquered by the Tartars, Khadzhibey lost nothing of its importance as an exporting port and continued to deal with foreign parts, not only in corn, but in salt and fish as well. In 1764 the Turks, who had conquered the Tartars in the 16-th cent. built, on the high coast, the fortress Yeni-Dunia, the object of which was to afford protection to the landing-place of the ships. A settlement was established close to the fortress, bearing the name of Khadzhi-bey. In 1774 during the Russo-Turkish war, the fortress was taken by the Russians; but it was handed back to the Turks in the same year by virtue of the treaty of peace; but after the second taking of the fortress by the Russians in 1789, it was finally kept by them, as well as the entire territory between the rivers Dniester and Bug. As early as 1793 measures were taken towards the building of a new fortress and De-Ribas, the builder, called the attention of the government to the fact that the Bay of Khadzhi-bey presented greater advantages as a port than the neighbouring Kherson, Nikolayev and Otchakov. In consequence, the building of a military and commercial port was commenced in 1794. A well planned Russian town was thus built on the site of the old Turco-Tartar settlement. In 1795 the new town received the name of Odessa, after Odessos (Ordyssos) an ancient Greek town that had stood in the vicinity. Owing to great speed of construction and development of the port and to the privileges that were allowed to those who wished to settle in Odessa, the town grew very rapidly. In 1805 it was made the administrative capital of New Russia. In 1813 the turnover of Odessa's trade had already surpassed that of any other commercial town on the northern coast; at that time the population had already reached 35,000. A most important event for Odessa was the establishment of a free-port in 1822 and the introduction of duty-free transit, especially to the Danubian Principalities and Austria. In 1853 Odessa had already become one of the chief exporting ports of the Russian Empire, and its population reached the figure of 97,000; its rapid development allowed

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The first rubric — letter and figure — behind the name marks the square of the division (letter = vertical, figure = horizontal column), in which the signification in question is to be found in the plan. The second rubric — figure — means the page of the book, where the building or monument is mentioned.

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Index of important Streets, Squares and Bridges.

boul. = boulevard; most = bridge; nab. = naberezhnaja = Quai; per. = pereulok = lane; pl. = ploshtchad = square; ul. = ulitza = street

Aleksandrowskij prospekt C 4
Arkadijskaja doroga D 6/7
Balkowskaja ul. A 6/B 3
Bebelja ul. C/D 4
Bolsche-Fontanskaja doroga C 6/7
Botanitscheskaja ul. C/D 7
Budennowskaja ul. B 5/6
Chmelnizkogo ul. C 3/4
Chworostina ul. B 5/6
Dalnizkaja ul. A 6
Engelsa ul. D 4/5
Franza Mehringa ul. B 3/C 4
Gogolja ul. C 3
Gospitalnaja ul. B 5/6
Gretscheskaja pl. C 4
Italjanskij boul. D 5
Jushnaja ul. B 4/5
Karla Liebknechta ul. C/D 4
Karla Marxa pl. C/D 3
Karla Marxa ul. C 5/D 4
Kolontajewskaja ul. A 4/B 5
Kominterna ul. B 4/C 3
Komitetskaja ul. B 5
Konnaja ul. B/C 3
Korolenko ul. C 3
Kossowskaja ul. B 7
Krasnogo ul. C 1/2
Krasnoj Armii pl. C 4
Krasnoj Gwardii ul. B 4/C 3
Kruglaja pl. C 1
Lassalja ul. C/D 4
Lastotschkina ul. C/D 4
Lekkerta ul. C/E 5
Lenina ul. C 5/D 4
Lessnaja ul. B 2
Lwa Tolstogo ul. B/C 4
Malaja Arnautskaja ul. C/D 5
Maneshnaja ul. B 3/5
Masterskaja ul. B 4/5
Melnitschnaja ul. A/B 6
Michajlowskaja pl. A 5
Misikewitscha ul. B 5/6
Nowyj Basar B/C 3
Nowyj mol D 3
Oktjabrskoj rewoljuzii pl. D 5/6
Olgijewskaja ul. B/C 3
Ostrowidowa ul. B 3/C 4
Pantelejmonowskaja ul. C/D 5
Pasteura ul. B/C 3
Perekopskoj pobedy ul. B 4
Petropawlowskaja ul. A/B 4
Polskaja ul. D 4
Proletarskij boul. D 5/E 7
Puschkinskaja ul. D 4/5
Remesslennaja ul. D 4/5
Rosy Luxemburg ul. C/D 4
Schewtschenko Park D/E 4
Schtschekina ul. C 3
Shukowskogo ul. C/D 4
Sinowjewa ul. C 4/D 5
Spiridonowskaja ul. C 4
Sredne-Fontanskaja ul. C 6/7
Srednjaja ul. A/B 5
Staro-Portofrankowskaja ul. B 3/5
Staro-Sennaja pl. C 5/6
Starostina ul. C 3
Staryj Basar C 5
Swerdlowa ul. D 4/7
Tamoshennaja pl. D 4
Tiraspolskaja ul. B/C 4
Trofima ul. B 2
Trozkogo ul. C 3/5
Tschernomorskaja ul. E 5
Tschitscherina ul. C 4/D 5
Walichowskij per. B/C 3
Wnjeschnjaja ul. B 3/4
Wodoprowodnaja ul. C 6
Woennyj mol D 3
Woennyj sspusk C 3
Woronzowskaja ul. B 6/7

of the free port being closed in 1859 without prejudice to its trade. In the following decades Odessa aquired its European aspect: the establishment of steamer-lines on the Black Sea and the constructions of railways cooperated to extend the further growth of the town.

During the revolution of 1905 the workers occupied the harbour in June and maintained a barricade warfare against the military, supported by the insurrectionary battleship Potemkin of the Black Sea Fleet, After the suppression of the rising, the Potemkin fled to Roumania, where it was disarmed. The second rebellion in the October of the same year was also quickly suppressed. The sanguinary Pogroms which followed caused 80.000 of the inhabitants, out of a population of 600.000, to emigrate. — Odessa suffered greatly in the civil war of 1919—1920. After the overthrow of the Kerenski government in October 1917 the Ukrainian Rada (Petlura) occupied the town. At the end of January 1918 the workers, aided by the troops of the former Roumanian front and of the Black Sea Fleet who were of bolshevik opinions, expelled the followers of Petlura and proclaimed the Soviet-Republic. About the middle of March bodies of the German and Austro-Hungarian armies occupied Odessa. After the withdrawal of the garrison in November, the reactionary Hetman-Government, installed under German protection, called in the help of the Entente against the workers, who occupied the greater part of the town. The bombardment of the town by the French Fleet forced the workers to abandon it, a part of the fleet however, led by the officers Marty and Badina, refused to take part in the bombardment, French, Serbian, Polish and later Greek troops were landed, but a successful underground agitation was carried on among them by the Bolsheviks so that the Entente were forced, by the revolutionary disposition of the garrison and the victorious advance of the Red Army to evacuate Odessa in April 1919. The second Soviet Government was overthrown by the counter-revolutionary army of Denikin in August 1919. Not till February 1920 did Odessa finally fall into the hands of the Soviets. During the Civil War a third of the houses of the town were destroyed and there was a great decrease of the population, which became still smaller on account of the famine of 1921—1922. Only since 1923 after the renewal of foreign trade has the town begun slowly to recover through the increased activity of the port.

Guide.

Travellers'-Offices: *Derutra,* ul. Lassalla 12; *Ocean Travellers-Office,* ul. Lenina 3.

Railway Stations: *Central Station* (Glavnaya, for all Railways).

Harbour Railway Station (Harbour, for trains to Kuyalnik and Kharkov).

Advance sale of tickets: City Office of Southern-railway, ul. Bebelia 11.

Cabs from station to the town 50 kop. to 1 Rub.

Steamers: the *Black and Azov Sea State Steam Navigation Company* (Gostchap), Office: Lassalla 2; starting for Nikolayev and Kherson from the Voenny Mole of the Pratique Harbour; to the Crimea and the Caucasus from the New Mole of the Coaling Harbour; to foreign countries from the Platonovsky Mole.

Steamers of the *State Lower Dnieper Steam Navigation Company;* start for Kherson and Nikolayev from the Voenny Mole.

Aerodrom: Strelbishchnoye Polye: Ukrainian Air-Service (Ukrvosdukhput) through Zinovievsk (formerly Yelisavetgrad) and Poltava to Kharkov. Office: Pushkinskaya 29.

Electric Tramways: (Fare in the City 10 kop., Suburban lines 15 to 35 kop.).

1. *Central railway station* — ul. Lenina — Lastotchkina — Malyper. — Shchepkina — Krassnoy Gvardy — Pasteura — *Old City hospital.*

2. *Privoznaya pl.* — ul. Trotskogo — ul. Korolenko — *Naryshkinsky Spusk.*

3. *Central railway station* — Malo Rossiyskaya — Trotskogo — Nezhinskaya — Torgovaya — *Politechnical Institute.*

5. *Military School* — ul. Belinskogo — Lekkerta — Kolontayevskaya — to the *Masterskaya.*

6. *Ul. Krasnogo — Slaughter House.*

8. *Corner of the Tiraspolskaya and Nezhinskaya* — ul. Trotskogo — Sofievskaya — Naryshkinsky Spusk — Moskovskaya — *Kuyalnitsky Liman.*

11—12. *Corner of ul. Trotskogo and Pochtovaya* — ul. Trotskogo — Vodoprovodnaya — *Blizhniye Melnitzy.*

13. *Alexandrovsky District Office* — Vodoprovodnaya — Sredne Fontanskaya — *Shuvalov Home.*

15. *Tiraspolsky Square* — ul. Meringa — ul. Perekopskoy Pobedy — Gradonatchalnitchesky Spusk — Novinskaya — Bazaar — Utchilishnaya — ul. Ratchkova — *Slobodka — Romanovka.*

17. (In Summer only) *Military school* — Proletarsky Boulevard — Lagerny per. — *Arcadia.*

18. *Alexandrovsky District office* — Oktiabrskoy Revolutsyi — Bolshoy Fontan — *Lustdorf.*

20. *Balkovskaya — Khadzhibeysky Liman.*

21. *Tiraspolsky Square* — Tiraspolskaya — ul. Hvorostina — Dalnitskaya — 2. *Zastava.*

22. *Corner of Tiraspolskaya and Uspenskaya* — Uspenskaya — Remesslenaya — Polskaya — Polsky Spusk — Harbour railway Station to *Moskovskaya.*

23. *Italiansky Boulevard* — ul. Sverdlova — ul. Liebknechta — Gretchesky Bazaar — ul. Trotskogo — Hmelnitskogo — *Novy Bazaar.*

24. (In Summer only.) *Corner of Preobrazhenskaya* — Potchtovaya — *Lanzheron.*

27. *Alexandrovsky District Office* — ul. Lenina — Lastotchkina — Maly per . — ul. Trotskogo — Tschizikova — returning to the *Alexandrovsky District Office.*

28. *Corner of ul. Belinskogo and Lekkerta* — ul. Lekkerta — Kolontayevskaya — Kossvennaya to the *ul. Perekopskoy Pobedy.*

29. *Alexandrovsky District Office* — ul. Vodoprovodnaya — Bolshe Fontanskaya High road — *Lustdorf.*

32. *Ul. Trotskogo* — Tiraspolsky Square — Tiraspolskaya ul. — Hvorostina — Mizikevitcha — *Goods Station.*

Cabs: 50 cop. to 2 roubles according to distance.

Hotels: *Londonskaya,* Boulevard Feldmanna 11; *Byurobin,* ul. Gogolya 19; *Bolshaya Moskovskaya,* ul. Lassalla 27; *Passage,* ul. Lassalla, corner of ul. Trotskogo; *Parizhskaya,* Pushkinskaya 6; *Mezhdunarodnaya,* Pushkinskaya 2; *Imperial,* ul. Lassalla 26; *Francia,* ul. Lassalla 31; *Victoria,* ul. Pasteura 21; *Lanzheron,* ul. Lastochkina 21; *Odesskaya,* ul. Trotskogo 42; *Savoy,* ul. Pasteura 27; *Birzha,* Pushkinskaya 14.

Restaurants: in the Hotel Passage (see above); Palace, ul. Khmielnitskogo 17; Balkany, ul. Lastochkina 24.

Café: Corner of ul. Marxa and Lastochkina.

Baths: ul. Zhukovskogo 7; Trotskogo 45; Voenny Spusk 13.

Militsia *(Office of passport):* Gov. Administrative Section, ul. Liebknechta 9.

Consulates: German Consulate, ul. Kominterna 20; Polish Consulate, Maly per. 5.

Post and Telegraph: General Post and Telegraph Office, ul. Hmielnitskogo 10; Post offices: ul. Marxa 37; Pushkinskaya 10; in the Gosbank.

Banks: *Gosbank,* Pushkinskaya 10, ul. Lekkerta 58; *Prombank,* ul. Lenina 4; *Ukrainbank,* ul. Lassalla 8; *Russian Commerce Bank,* Pushkinskaya 12.

Shops: the best in the ul. Lenina, Trotskogo, Marxa and Lassalla.

Stores: ul. Lenina 23, 27, 29, and Passage. *Booksellers* in the ul. Lassalla. Druggists: corner of ul. Marxa and Theatralny per.; corner of ul. Marxa and Chichikova; corner of ul. Lenina and Chicherina; ul. Hmielnitskogo 21; corner of Pushkinskaya and ul. Zhukovskogo.

Theatres: *Lunatcharsky Theatre (Opera),* corner of ul. Lenina and Lastotchkina; *Shevtchenko-Theatre* (Drama) ul. Liebknechta 46; *Severny Theatre* (Operetta), Theatralny per. 12. *Circus,* corner ul. Podbielskogo and Krassnoy Gvardy.

Cinemas: Maly Theatre, Kolodezny per.; Khudozhestvenny Theatre ul. Marxa 27; Nauka i Zhisn, ul. Lassalla 29; Express, corner of ul. Lassalla and Trotskogo; Cinema "Utochkino", corner of ul. Lassalla and Gavannaya; Bolshoy Richelieuvsky, ul. Lenina 48; Parishskaya, Gavannaya corner of ul. Lastotchkina.

Sport: Stadium, pl. Revolutsi; Football ground in Slobodka — Romanovka.

Museums: *Museum of the Revolution,* ul. Lastotchkina 6 (p. 343).

Regional Historical and Archeological museum, pl. Communy 4 (p. 343).

I. People's Museum of Art, Sabaneyev Bridge 4 (p. 347).

II. People's Museum of Art, ul. Liebknechta 16 (p. 342).

III. People's Museum of Art, ul. Korolenko 5 (p. 349).

War-Historical Museum named after Frunse, Spiridonovskaya 1 (p. 348).

Agricultural Museum named after Timiriazev, Boulevard Feldmanna (p. 346).

Museum of Natural Sciences, Boulevard Feldmanna (former Vorontsovsky palace, p. 346).

Industrial-technical Museum, ul. Lenina 16 (p. 341).

Scientific Institutes: *Institute of Peoples' Economy* (Inarkhos), ul. Trotskogo 24; *Institute of People's Education,* ul. Shchepkina 14; *Pedagogical Institute,* ul. Chicherina 1; *Polytechnic Institute,* Vneshnaya 34; *Medical Institute,* Valikhovsky per. 2; *Agricultural Institute,* ul. Sverdlova 99; *Scientifical Library,* ul. Trotskogo 24; *State Public Library,* ul. Pasteura 13; *Jewish Academical Library,* ul. Rakovskogo 35.

Office: *Gov. Executive Committee* (Gubispolkom), Square of the Commune (Communal Square); *Town Soviet,* ul. R. Luxemburg 15.

Organisations etc.: Gov. Board of Trades Unions *(Gubprofsoyuz),* ul. Lassalla 12; Gov. Committee of the CP. of the Ukraine *(Gubkom.),* Pushkinskaya 3. — *Esperantist Association,* ul. Marxa 3. — Seamen's International Club.

Newspapers: Isvestia Odeskogo Gubkoma KPU. Gubispolkoma i Gubprofsovieta (Russian; organ of the Odessa Gov. Committee of the CPU. the Gov. Executive Committee and the Gov. Board of Trades Unions.)

Division of time: Have you no more time to visit the town than one day, do so in following succession:

Central station — Pushkinskaya (p. 341) — pl. Communy (p. 343) — Historical-Archeological-Museum (p. 343) — Theater-Place (p. 344) — Feldman Boulevard (p. 345) — Vorontsof-Palace (p. 346) — Harbour (p. 345) — Excursion to Lanzheron (p. 351).

If you spend several days:

Revolution-Museum (p. 343) — Lassalle-Street (p. 347) — Pasteur-Street (p. 349) — I and III-rd People's Museum of the Art (p. 342,349), excursions to Little-Fontan, Arcadia—Great-Fontan—Lustdorf and to Kuyalnik-Liman (p. 352, 353).

The City.

From the Central Station run into the City trams, No. 1 and 27 through the ul. Lenina. (To the pl. Communy you must go out at the ul. Lastochkina). To the harbour runs No. 2 through the ul. Trotzkogo.

The city proper lies between the harbour and the railway station. Skirting it along the sea-shore are many summer and health resorts whilst the industrial suburbs are situated further inland. The city is divided into rectangular square blocks formed by the streets going from N. to S. and from E. to W.

The *Central railway-station* in Renaissance style, built in 1877, was violently disputed during the struggles of the civil war.

In 1918, while the town was in Skoropadsky's hands, the station was bombarded from the sea by the Red Fleet; in the end of the year 1918 the guns of the White Guards' Fleet and of the Entente drove Petlura's troops from the station.

To the east the station abuts on the *pl. Oktiabrskoy Revolutzy* (square of the October Revolution, formerly called Kulikovo Field) where there is *monument in memory of the Victims of the Revolution* (by Rubentchik). Behind the square in the *Sverdlov-Street* (formerly called Ulitza Poltavskoy Pobiedy), No. 99 is the *Agricultural Institute* with Worker's Faculty founded after the October Revolution. From here the road leads to the health resorts situated southwards of Odessa.

Facing the station to the North is the large building of the former *Tribunal of the Odessa Gubernia* which was the seat of the Revolutionary War Council. Behind it begins the busy *Lenin-Street* (formerly Richelieu-Str.).

It was for one of the first houses in this street, — occupied at the time by the office of the former Alexander district, and which

dominates the whole of this straight street, — that violent fighting took place between the anti-revolutionary "army of volunteers" and Petlura's national Ukrainian troups.

The next street, running parallel to the East of Lenin-Street, is the *Pushkinskaya ul.,* one of the finest streets of Odessa; it leads to the harbour and to the centre of the city.

It is crossed by the Zhukovsky Street which leads past the *Sabansky Barracks,* built in the style of Russian "Empire" to the **Shevtchenko Park** (formerly Alexander Park), a favourite promenade of the population, whence a fine view of the sea may be obtained. In the park is the *Astronomic Observatory* (Admission by special permission of the Director). Near the Observatory on a hillock is the *Monument of the III. International,* constructed from the former Alexander-column. In the park are remnants of the ancient fortress built in 1794 by De-Ribas. The ruins of an antique portico rise picturesquely over a declivity. Near the entrance to the Shevchenko Park, in the *Chicherin Street* (former Uspenskaya ul.), No. 1 is the *Pedagogical Institute.*

At the corner of the Pushkinskaya and Rosa Luxemburg-(formerly Kontradyenko-)Street, is the dome crowned building of the **Exchange,** erected in 1897 on a high granitesocle in the Italian Gothic style of Bernadazzi. On the facade towards the Rosa Luxemburg Street, is an artistical loggia; the windows are framed in Carrara-marble. From the loggia, a large flight of stairs leads to the upper story. At the base of the stairs are two lofty rostral columns.

In the well decorated main hall of the Exchange, are six decorative panneaus by M. N. Karasin, representing the methods of exchange at the different periods of economical evolution.

Hard by, 17 Pushkinskaya, the modest low house, wherein Puschkin lived in 1823.

Turning to the left into *the Street of Rosa Luxemburg,* at the first corner of Lenin-Street, No. 16, in the four-storied building of a former ware-house is the **Industrial Technical Museum** of the Supreme Economic Council of the Ukraine Soviet Republic.

Periodical exhibitions are held in the glass-roofed hall which leads to the Museum. In one wing of the g r o u n d f l o o r is a permanent exhibition of factory schools (Fabzavutch), in the other wing an agricultural exhibition.

1 s t f l o o r. Technology of fibres (production of silk); of animal hides; production of mineral fuel. 2 - n d f l o o r. Production of victuals and comestibles; electrotechnics; technical appliances for municipal undertakings. 3 - r d f l o o r. Natural History collections. 4 - t h f l o o r. Model work-shops arranged upon scientific principles; among others a printing office, belonging to the Supreme Ec. Council the photograph section is worthy of mention.

Further down Lenin-Street No. 9, at the corner of the *Karl Liebknecht Street* (former Grecheskaya) is the great edifice in „„Modern" style, of the *Communal*

Division of the Odessa Gubernia; here, in the great hall the sittings of the *Town-Soviet* are held.

Returning to the Karl Liebknecht street one reaches at the corner of the Pushkinskaya, the former Palace of the counts Zamoyski, one of the finest buildings of Odessa. A **gallery of Fine Arts** belonging to the State (the *2-nd People's Museum of Fine Arts)* has been established here. After the Museum of Kiev it is the best collection of old foreign masters in the Ukraine. It contains works of art brought from local private collections after the Revolution of 1917; moreover the paintings of the ancient masters have been transferred here from the Museum of Fine Arts (now closed) which was attached to the University of New Russia, as well as from the former town-museum. The gallery occupies the nine rooms of the upper floor.

By a marble staircase one ascends to the large red State-room, No. 1, which contains chiefly works of Spanish masters. No. 1. School of Murillo, Madonna with the Child; *Ribera,* Descent from the Cross; 28. An excellent portrait by the English painter *Lawrence* worthy of notice. The Emerald-green Room No. 2 is dedicated to Dutch art of the 15-th, 16-th and 17-th centuries. Here is the best picture in the Museum *57. *Quentin Matsys,* Mater Dolorosa. No. 55. Madonna and Child, of the 15-th century; 56. *Ph. Wouwermann,* Falcon-hunt; 58. *Jan Brueghel the Elder,* Allegory, — are worthy of mention. To the left of *Wouwerman's* painting is No. 54, Lot with his Daughters, interesting in its richly blended colours, by an unknown artist of the 15-th century. In the Russet Room, No. 3 there are works of French artists of the 17-th and 18-th centuries. *98. *P. Mignard,* Youth in Armour; — on the wall facing the door. 81. *Lampi the Elder,* Portrait of Catherine II. Next come 78 and 87 — two mythological paintings by *N. Poussin.* Room 4. (to the left of the state-room). Portraits, note 124. *Voilu,* Portrait of Paul I. In the corner room No. 5 there are gobelins, ancient embroideries and other samples of decorative art. On the balcony opening from this room — 174. Madonna and Child, a primitive painting dating from the early quattrocento of the Italian Renaissance, artist unknown. Rooms 6 and 7. Italian works of art of 15-th, 16-th and 17-th centuries. 200. *School of Paolo Veronese,* The Muse of the Sculptor. 198. *Guido Reni,* Fall of Man; 202 and 220, Landscapes by *Salvator Rosa.* 236. *Canaletto,* Venice. Room No. 8. Mostly Flemish masters. 259. *Rubens' School.* The Drunken Hercules. 266. *Jan van Ruysdael,* Cattle near the water; 253. *Claas Berghem,* The flock.

Room 9. Dutch masters.

On the first floor is the *Museum of Old Odessa* (admission by permission of the Museum Division of the Gubpolitprosviet, ul. Baranova, 10).

Facing the Museum at *Pushkinskaya* No. 10 is the Odessa office of the *State Bank* occupying a building edifice built in the Florentine style in 1903. Further down the Pushkinskaya at No. 3 is the *Committee of the Communist Party* of the Ukraine for the Odessa Gubernia.

Here the Pushkinskaya crosses the *Lassalle Street* (formerly Deribasovskaya), which is the main commercial thoroughfare of the town (p. 347). On the right of the street the former *palace of Prince Gagarin,* now a State Shipping office, should be noticed.

The Pushkinskaya ends in the *square of the Commune* (formerly Dumskaya pl.) memorable from the great meetings and revolutionary festivities held here. On the side near the sea, No. 4, is the fine building of the **Regional Historical and Archeological Museum** with an antique colonnade. Founded in 1825 it contains next to the Hermitage in Leningrad the best collection of the antiquities of the Black Sea District.

In the Hall are architectural Details of antique buildings, including a stone slab with a representation of a Scythian warrior of the 5-th century B. C. On the walls are hung ancient weapons. In the large room I objects of ancient ceramic art should first of all be noticed. Case 3. Black-figured Attic vases. Case 4. Red-figured vases. Case 27. *Antique glass. Case 17. Roman red-figured vases. Case 19. A rich collection of glass beads. Case 20—22. Terracottas. Case 23. Ivory carvings. Case 24. Plaster casts of heads. Case 28. Antique candelabria. Case 31 a. An Aolian vase with plastic ornamentation. To the right, entrance into room II. Ionic ceramics through their entire history. Objects found in the excavations made by Professor Stern on an island of the river Berezan, among which is a stone slab with Scandinavian Eunic inscriptions, found in South Russia.

Room III. (A fine view of the port from the windows). Objects found at the mouth of the Dniester (Akkerman) — and in the Crimea (Theodosia). The case with antique bronze should be noticed. On the walls are Genoese arms on stone tablets, memorials of the Mediaeval Italian Colonies on the Black sea. We pass through a large hall into Room IV. Objects found in the excavations made by Professor Stern in Bessarabia; remains of prehistoric culture of the Neolithic period, differing from others of the same kind by their decoration, with the coloured geometrical pattern. There are also objects from the excavations of Usatovo, a village near Odessa, begun in 1920. Returning to the entrance hall, to the left, is Room V. Ukrainian historical remains. Room VI. Portraits of eminent men of Southern Russia, of the last 150 years; ancient tomb-stones and sculptures. The adjoining Room VII contains a collection of coins, chiefly of the Greek colonies on the Northern shores of the Black sea. A staircase leads from Room V to the floor above. In the Corner room VIII are Egyptian antiquities and specimen of oriental art. Room IX. More than thirty stone female images, and objects found in the excavations at Slobodka-Romanovka (near Odessa); including a typical tomb of the Neolithic period.

Room X. Historical remains from the times of the Tartar and Turkish dominion over Southern Russia.

The Museum contains a technical library of about 25,000 volumes.

Opposite to the Museum of History and Archeology is **the Museum of the October Revolution** (entrance from the Lastochkin str., formerly Lanzheronovskaya, No. 6). This Museum, organised in 1922, contains materials concerning the history of the revolutionary movement and

of the RKP (the Russian Communist Party), especially in Odessa.

Section I. History of the Russian Revolutionary movements in the 19-th century, up to the October Revolution of 1917: the revolt of the Dekabrists, the Petrashevsky group, the Cyril and Methodius group, the Narodniki, beginning with the Tchaikovsky group, the Northern Russian and the Southern Russian Workmen's Union, the group named "The Deliverance of Labour", the first social-democratic organisations, the meetings of the Russian Social-Democratic Workmen's Party, the history of the Russian Communist Party. The materials relating to the prisons, houses of correction, and places of banishment of the revolutionaries, form a separate section; the material concerning the Kara Houses of correction in Siberia in the eighties of the 19-th century is especially abundant. — *Section II.* History of the revolutionary movements in Odessa, from 1870: the Narodniki, the organisation of work-shops with the aim of propaganda among the workmen, the Southern Russia Workmen's Union (circle grouped around Zaslavsky), the first armed encounter between the police and the proletariat in Odessa, the trial of the Southern mutineers (execution of the revolutionists Lizogub and Chubarof), the expropriation of the exchequer of the Gubernia of Kherson, the murder of the Odessa Government prosecuting-attorney Strelnikov by Khalturin and Shelvakov in 1882, and their trial; the trial of the 23 members of the party "Narodnaya Volia" in 1883, the growth of the revolutionary movement in Odessa; the civil war. — There is to be a section for the history of the year 1905, and a Lenin-section in this Museum.

On the Commune Square, at the corner of the Boulevard Feldmann (formerly Nikolayevsky Boulevard, p. 345), is the *Executive Committee of the Odessa Gubernia* (Gubispolkom), in the house occupied formerly by the City Town Council; it was built by Guareghi.

Next to Commune Square, to the West, is the *Theatre Square* (Teatralnaya pl.). The **State Academy Theatre,** named the Lunacharsky Theatre, is fronted by a flower-garden with a fountain in the centre; it was laid out in 1878—87 by Fellner and Hellmer, in the Italian Renaissance style, imitating the Vienna Burgtheater; it occupies the place of the old City Theatre that was destroyed by a fire. It is ornamented in front by allegorical groups in sculpture, and by portrait-busts

of the authors Griboyedov, Pushkin, Gogol and of the composer Glinka. The magnificent portico of the principal entrance, with its columns, is surmounted by a sculptured group, representing the Muse Melpomene on a chariot drawn by four panthers and escorted by two genii. To the left, Apollo, teaching the Minotaurus to play on the lyre (a personification of Music); to the right Terpsicore, the Muse of Dancing.

The interior of the building is richly decorated in the style of Louis XVI. The decorative paintings of the ceiling represent scenes from Shakespeare's plays. Since the Revolution, sessions are often held in this theatre on special occasions.

Lenin-street, which begins at the main station, ends at the Theatre.

Returning to the Square of the Commune, we come to the **Feldmann Boulevard** (former Nikolayevsky), to the left of the Executive Committee Building. It is planted on the spot formerly occupied by the Turkish castle Jeni-Dunja. A fine view of the harbour below, and the open sea, is to be had from the boulevard, which stretches along the edge of the cliffs. At the entrance a cannon from the English man-of-war "The Tiger", which foundered near Odessa in the war of 1854, is placed, as a *monument to the defence of the city* during the Crimean War.

Close to it is a fountain surmounted with a *monument to the poet Pushkin.* On the boulevard, a little farther on, stands a *statue* (erected by Martoss in 1828) *of the Duke de Richelieu,* who during the years of his governorship in Odessa (1803—18) greatly contributed to the prosperity of the town. Northward of this statue an imposing *flight* of 200 steps made of white sandstone, leads down to the harbour.

The ***harbour,** the centre of the life of Odessa and the main base of its economic existence, is the most remarkable feature of the town. A series of ingeniuous constructions were carried out in the 19-th century to protect the harbour from the East and the South-East winds. All the quays, moles and breakwaters, covering an area of 43 hectares are massive structures of concrete faced with granite slabs. The surface of the harbour measures 140 hectares.

The harbour was considerably damaged by shell fire during the civil war. The high wooden erection of the elevator which served to transfer the grain automatically from the railway carriages into the holds of the steamers below, was entirely destroyed at that time. Elevators are now being constructed close to the harbour

to replace the old ones which stand far off on the outskirts of the town (p. 351).

The *Coaling Harbour* extends in front of the flight of steps. Here, at the far end of the New Mole is the discharge of the extensive Naphta conduits which lead northward to the Special "Naphta" Harbour. To the left of the Coaling Harbour and facing the sea lies the *Pratique Harbour;* to the right the *New* and the *Quarantine Harbours.* At the end of the long mole of the latter rises the *Vorontzof Lighthouse.* At the foot of the cliffs near the Quarantine harbour are the spacious Custom's Warehouses with a capacity of 160,000 tons. On the plateau above the Warehouses lies the shady *Shevtchenko* (formerly Alexander) *Park* (p. 341).

The so-called *Austrian Beach,* reserved for bathing lies beyond the graineries and warehouses; further on this beach merges into the *Lanzheron* (p. 351) Sea-Bath.

Setting out once more on our rambles from the harbour we come to the Feldmann Boulevard; here at No. 3 the **Timiryazev Agricultural Museum** of the State Land Administration is located (opened on Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays from 11—2).

The 17 rooms of the Museum comprise the following sections: Scientific classification of soils; Forestry and methods of amelioration; Agricultural machines and tools; Agriculture and rearing of silkworms; Cattle breeding; Land surveying and agricultural statistics; Selection and Culture of seeds; Experimental farming; Agriculture and Selection; Horticulture; Fodder herbs; Pests; Technology of agricultural products and of fibrous substances; Viniculture. The museum is embellished with works of local painters. Attached to the museum is an admirably equipped *workshop,* the largest of its kind in the Ukraine, for making models, with a full display of samples of the articles produced therein.

The Feldmann Boulevard ends at the former *Vorontzof Palace* (constructed in 1820 by Buffo) in which the first sessions of the Odessa Soviet were held in 1917. At present the **Central Museum of Natural Science** of the Gubpolitprosviet (founded in 1923) is housed in this building. This museum comprises the former Museum for Acclimatization, the Alpine-Club Museum, the former Municipal Pedagogical Museum and the Travelling Museum of School Apparatus and Equipment.

The museum contains a Geological, a Botanical, a Mineralogical and an Ethnographical department, and besides these, one which under the heading of "Home Lore" seeks to illustrate the local conditions in the Ukraine, the Caucasus and the Crimea and to supply information of every kind with regard to these.

A *Zoological Garden,* laid out chiefly for purposes of acclimatization, runs down the slope of the plateau which forms a part of the grounds belonging to the Vorontzof Palace. Animals are often kept here for a more or less prolonged stay on their way to some of the Northern Zoological Gardens.

The projection formed by the upper terrace which

connects the Vorontzof Palace with a colonnade in antique style enclosing a semicircular space is one of the loveliest spots of Odessa. A wide *outlook on the harbour and on the bay may be obtained from here. On summer nights when the place is brilliantly illuminated with numerous lamps it can be seen from the sea at a very considerable distance.

Retracing our steps from the Vorontzof Palace to the Feldmann Boulevard we come, in the vicinity of the Richelieu Monument, to the *Karl Marx Square* (formerly Yekaterininskaya) on which a monument in concrete has been erected to Karl Marx by Gellman and Schlechtman on the pedestal of the former monument of Catherine II.

Not far from the Karl Marx Square, on the other side of a ravine which runs down to the harbour and is crossed by the *Sabaneyev Bridge*, stands the **First People's Museum of Art** (founded in 1920). It is located in the former Tolstoy Palace and contains works of Russian painters which have been transferred to this place from various private collections since the Revolution. The rooms of the Museum are all fitted up in Empire style.

Room I. 1. *Lossenko:* "Sampson and Dalila"; 9. *Perof:* "The Shepherdboy; 24. *Makovsky:* "Visiting the Poor"; 23. "The new Maid". 26. *Levitan:* "A Train in Motion". 42. *Alexander Benois:* "Versailles". 41. *Bras:* "Landscape".

Near the entrance leading into Room II: 56. *Riepin:* "Homeless"; "Hebrews in the Wilderness"; *V. Makovsky:* "Prince Shuysky". Between the windows: 45. *Gay:* "What is Truth?" 51. *Aivazovsky:* "Sunset". The small rooms II and III are reserved chiefly for works of Decorative Art and for engravings. — In the corner room No. IV: *Clodt:* "On the Beach". 74. *Yendogierof:* "The Pond". Room V. 94, 95. Landscapes by *Pokhitonov;* 107, 108. Watercolour paintings by *Ladizhensky;* 101, 102. Studies by *Bas.* Room VI. Portraits. Room VII. Hunting Scenes by *Sverchkof* and by *Sokolof.* Room VIII. 134. *Sudkovsky:* "A Storm at Sea"; 141. *Kovalsky:* "The Guide"; 143. "Storms Weather"; *Edelfeldt:* "The Virgin".

The museum is shortly to be enriched by new paintings, chiefly by those due to the brushes of members of "The World of Art".

From the Karl Marx Square the *Karl Marx street* (formerly Ekaterininskaya) leads to the *Lassalle street* (formerly Deribasovskaya), one of the liveliest streets of the town and resplendent with numerous good shops. It is the centre of the Book trade. On the left hand side, at the corner of the Lassalle and of the Lenin streets, stands the building in which the *Gubernia Council of the Trades' Unions* is housed.

Further on, in the Karl Marx street, are the Roman Catholic and the Troitzkaya Churches (the latter dating from 1808).

The Lassalle street leads past the *Municipal Park* (with its large Concert Hall) to the *Trotzky street* (Ulitza

Trotzkogo, formerly Preobrazhenskaya). Close to it, in the Karl Liebknecht street (No. 46) is the *Shevtchenko Theatre.*

Facing the Karl Liebknecht street where it abuts in the Ulitza Trotzkogo lies the *Pl. Krasnoy Armii* (Square of the Red Army, formerly Sobornaya). On its western side rises the principal Church of Odessa — the *Preobrazhensky Cathedral.* Inside, near the entrance, is the tomb of Prince *M. S. Vorontzof,* who from 1823—46 filled the post of General-Governor of Odessa. A *monument* erected to his memory stands in front of the Cathedral.

Fierce fighting between the Red troops and those of Petlura took place in this square in 1918.

In house No. 1 at the corner of the Spiridonovskaya, which starts from here, is the *Frunse-Museum of War History.*

The Trotzky Street leads northward to the *Institute of People's Economy* (No. 24) with a Workers' Faculty. The *Central Scientific Library* containing 500,000 volumes, and a Museum for Book Lore are likewise housed in this building (open every day from 11—3). Close by in the same street (No. 14) is the *Polytechnicum of Plastic Arts.*

From the Square of the Red Army, the Trotzky street leads northward past the great *Central Workers' Library* of the Trades-Unions (corner of the Zinoviev, formerly Troitzkaya street) to the *Privoznaya* (Supply) *Square.* The Fruit Market on this square with its covered hall is well worth seeing. From here the road leads straight to the *Moldovanka* district (p. 350).

The streets running West of Trotzky Street all radiate from here at acute angles. The scientific life of the town is focussed in this part of Odessa which was more than once the arena of students' disturbances under the Tsarist rule. The main thoroughfare of this locality, the *Hmelnitzky street* (formerly Sadovaya) begins at the square of the Red Army.

The first street which branches of the left, the *Ulitza Comminterna* (street of the Communist International, formerly street of Peter the Great) runs past the Lutheran Church to the *Institute of Dramatic Art and Music.* This building stands at the corner of the Ostrovidov (formerly Novoselsky) street and contains a fine concert room.

In No. Hmelnitzky street we come upon the imposing edifice of the *Central Post Office,* for the possesion of which many a battle was fought during the Civil War. Close to it and facing the *Soviet Party-School* of the Odessa Government is the Circus (built in 1894). The Hmelnitzky street ends at the *Novy Bazar* (New Market) with its roofed Trading Hall and the five domed Sretensky Church.

South of the New Market, at No. 34 Vneshnaya street stands the Politechnical Institute with a workers' faculty.

The *Ulitza Krassnoy Gvardy* (street of the Red Guards, formerly Torgovaya) leads northward to the Pasteur Street (formerly Khersonskaya). On the right hand side of the street is the *Chemico-Pharmaceutical Institute* (entrance from the Ulitza Shchepkina, formerly Elisavetinskaya). At the corner of the Ul. Cominterna, close to the Institute, lies an immense building in Florentine style formerly the University of New Russia, at present *the Institute of People's Education* with a workers' faculty attached to it. A *Technicum for general and for applied chemistry* is housed in the same building which also affords shelter for a series of collections belonging to the domains of Zootomy, Zoology, Botany and Geology. These are, for the greater part, representative of the Fauna and the Flora of the surrounding localities.

It was in one of the large auditoriums of this Technicum that the student Iglitzky was assasinated in 1910 by his fellow-students of the so-called Academic Party. The extensive court between the Technicum and the Institute served during the University disturbances and more especially in 1905, as a rallying ground for the students.

Retracing our steps we come at the corner of the Pasteur street and the Konnaya upon the *Dramatic Theatre* the construction of which was completed in 1914.

Next to it is the beautiful building of the *State Public Library* built in 1905 (founded in 1829), comprising a large reading room. Further on along the Pasteur Street are the splendid buildings of the *Institute of Medicine*, which has replaced the Medical Faculty of the New Russian (Odessa) University. Adjoining the Clinical Hospital of the Institute is the First-aid station, with a *Museum*, worthy of notice (Entrance from the Valikhovsky per. 7).

At the end of the Pasteur Street is the *First Town Hospital* built by the architect Thomas de Thomon. Opposite to the Hospital is the *Bacteriological Station*, the first of its kind in Russia, with a *museum* attached.

The *Old Free Port Street* (Staroportofrankovskaya) begins at the Hospital. It was the old free-port boundary; it lies in a semicircle half around the town.

Turning from Pasteur Street to the right, through the Olgievskaya st., we come to the *Korolenko Street* (formerly Sophievskaya), where the **Third People's Museum of Art** is situated, in the former Naryshkin Palace (No. 5). The façade of the palace, built in the Russian "Empire" style, is ornamented by a fine portico

with pillars. The Museum contains works of Russian painters of the 19-th century.

Ground floor: Room fronting the entrance: 34. Portrait of Catherine II, attributed to *Levitzky*. Next to it, 17. *Vereshtchagin*, The Fisherman. — On the landing of the stairs to the floor above is the well-known picture by *Aivazovsky*, "Pushkin on the seashore". The large semicircular window over the stairs is ornamented with old German stained glass of the 16-th cent. In the large central room above, with sky-light: 27. *Repin*, Portrait of Shevtsof; 7. *Alexander Benois*, The Old Square in Mainz; 42—43. Studies, by *Vereshtchagin*; 23. Ladyzhensky, The Khadzibey Liman; 3. *Kuznetzov*, Portrait; *24. *Kostandi*, Lilacs. Here also is the picture "The Gardener", by the miniaturist *Pokhitonof*. In the 1-st Room to the right: 76. *Kassatkin*, The factory workman's wife; 77. *Yaroshenko*, In prison; Three pictures by *Vladimir Makovsky*; 73. *Klodt*, In the Peasant's Hut; *84. *Kramskoy*, The Blacksmith; 93. *Shishkin*, The Forest; 85. *Zhuravlev*, Woman spinning.

In the small passage room adjoining, among others, are pictures by *O. Klever*. In the last room of the right wing are ten pictures by *Ayvazovsky*, the best of which are: 98. Sunrise, and 96. Sunset. 103. *Apollinarius Vasnetzov*, New Moon; Taiga (Northern jungle); 115. *Lagorio*, The Sea. In the room to the left: 5. *Neff*, Women Bathing; 13. *Krachkovsky*, Late Summer; 181. *Ayvazovsky*, Morning; 9a, *Alexander Benois*, Trees on the Seashore, and The Favourite Bank. For the time being awaiting their transference to the First People's Museum of Art, there are to be found here: 255. *Thaulow*, Evening; 62. The Pond; 23 a. *Meunier*, A Murder on the Riviera; 252. Portrait, painter unknown; 251. *Gandara*, Portrait of a Young Girl; and the great picture by *Leroy*, Mordecai.

From the end of the Korolenko Street, not far from the Museum, one has a good view of the old cossack settlement, now an industrial suburb, *Peressyp* (see below), situated between the sea and the Limans (p. 351).

The Industrial Suburbs.

To the Peressyp runs the tram No. 6; to Slobodka—Romanovska No. 15; to Moldovanka No. 11, 12 and 32; to the Grain-district No. 21.

In **Peressyp** to the North of the Pratique Harbour (p. 346) lies the *Marty Wharf*, adjoining is the large floating dock. Here are also the port-granaries and the naphtha oil cisterns with a capacity of over 30,000 tons.

To the West, the confines of the city touch **Slobodka-Romanovka**, a regularly built worker's quarter. Between Peresyp and Slobodka-Romanovka stand the former Workhouse buildings, which served during the Civil War as head-quarters for the revolutionaries. Beyond Slobodka-Romanovka are situated the buildings of the Central Government Hospital.

The South-Western part of the city, beyond Porto-Franco Street, is occupied by the industrial district **Moldovanka**, with its large railway-workshops near the goods-station. These last, together with the surrounding population of the suburb **Vorontzovka**, were in Tzarist days the citadel of the revolutionary movement in Odessa. Between the Goods-Station and the Central Station are the water-

works of *Chumka*. The water is brought to the reservoir from the Dniester (p. 354).

Further West, beyond the Vodnaya Balka (Water Ravine), lies **Bugayevka** with its highly industrial population. Here, at the junction of the harbour railway line with the main line, lie the *granaries* of the Tiraspol Zastava (barrier), with *elevators*, where the stores of grain are cleaned and sorted.

The Grain-Elevators as well as the whole grain-trading district and the neighbouring factory-suburb were destroyed by the bombardment of the Entente fleet in 1918; the grain-elevators were repaired in 1924.

The Environs of Odessa.

In the vicinity of Odessa lie the powerfully curative *Limans* and sea-baths which form a continuous extension of the town.

The Limans are former river mouths, now cut off from the sea, through the silting up of the rivers. (Peressyp p. 350). They have been transformed into lakes with bitter salt water containing more or less concentrated salt solutions in consequence of evaporation. Their surface lies below sea-level and fluctuates according to the seasons and to the rain fall. The degree of concentration of the salts varies according to the abundance of the water. The Liman water differs from sea water not only in the degree of concentration, but also in its composition; it contains considerably more magnesium and calcium salts, also Iodine and Bromine which give it an extremely strong curative power. The mud-baths of Limans-lime, which covers the ground and the banks of the Limans, are impregnated with sulphurretted hydrogen; they are particularly salutary for all kinds of rheumatism, nervous and skin deceases.

The greater part of the health resorts in the vicinity of Odessa are easily reached from town by convenient tram communications. The villa quarters with their shady plantations are specially frequented in summer. In spring, owing to the steppe climate, the environs of Odessa are covered with a splendid vegetation, which however withers in the height of summer under the burning rays of the sun.

Lanzheron.

Tram No. 24. Starting from the corner of the Preobrazhenskaya and Potchtovaya.

The Sea-Bath Lanzheron lies near the Shevtchenko Park (p. 341). It has a fine beach and a splendid bathing establishment. The openings of some underground canals are to be seen in the concreted shore through which the ground water flows into the sea; it is a means of counteracting the constant shifting of the beach, to which a large stretch of the sea coast of Odessa is subjected and which has involved the destruction of a large number of villas. Above Lanzheron, on the plateau, runs the *Chernomorskaya* (Black Sea street) along which

are situated a whole series of Sanatoria and Convalescent Homes.

Little Fontan. Arcadia.

Tram No. 17. Starting from the Military School, Proletarsky Boulevard.

The tram runs along the *Proletarsky Boulevard* (formerly French Boulevard), past the former villas of the richer citizens, now turned into Sanatoria for workmen and into Convalescent Homes. To the right is the *Botanical Garden,* farther on the cellars of the Ukrainian *Vineyard Administration,* the largest in the Ukraine. The Magnetic-Meteorological Observatory stands at the end the Proletarsky Boulevard. *2* km. farther along the sea coast is the Sea-Bath **Maly Fontan** (Little Fontan) beautifully situated. Not far from the Maly Fontan, to the S., is the health resort **Arcadia,** now bearing **Semashko's** name, with a picturesquely situated sanatorium.

Middle and Big Fontan.

Tram No. 13 to Middle Fontan; No. 18 and 19 to Great Fontan. Starting from the Alexandrovsky District Office.

The tram arrives at the villas and the Sea-Bath **Sredny (Middle) Fontan,** stopping at the so-called 9-th station. Many of the buildings here were pulled down during the world and the civil wars in consequence of the lack of fuel.

The road continues along the outer edge of the cliff which overhangs the sea *("New Switzerland");* there is a splendid view of the latter, especially by moonlight, when the varied and changeable Black Sea glitters in manifold colours. Adjacent is the Bath **Bolshoy** (Big) **Fontan** with an excellent beach. Behind a monastery; on a promontory rises a high Lighthouse, to warn ships off the sandbanks in the vicinity.

Lustdorf. Liman of Klein-Liebenthal.

Tram No. 19 to Lustdorf through Great-Fontan or No. 29 through the steppe. Starting from the Alexandrovsky District Office.

The tram runs from Odessa past the *Aerodrome,* the massive structure of the *Preliminary Prison,* the *Radio Station* and the *Aeroplane Factory,* over the steppe to **Lustdorf.** The latter is a German Colony, lying 13 km. from Odessa; it is famous for its beach, several kilometers long, and has a hydrotherapeutic establishment; a fine row of villas, is now used as Convalescent Homes for different State and public organisations.

3 km. Westward from Lustdorf, near the German Colony of **Kleinliebenthal,** is the *"Dry Liman"*, 11 km. long; it is separated from the sea only by a strip of low land 65 m. broad. Owing to its weaker concentration (2,50) its healing power is especially effective for children. There is a hospital in the colony. Not far from the Little Liebenthaler Liman, near the village *Burlatchia Balka* is a beautifully laid out vineyard.

Kuyalnik Liman, Lusanovka.

Tram No. 8 to Kuyalnik-Liman. Starting from the corner of Tiraspolskaya and Nezhinskaya.

Railway (suburban-trains) in 30 minutes for 17 kop. from the Odessa Harbour-Station; in on hour for 24 kop. from the Odessa Central Station.

The railway runs through the suburb *Peressyp* (p. 350) to **Shevakhovo** which lies 11 km. from the harbour station, at the foot of a hill bearing the same name; the latter separates the Khadzhibey Liman (p. 354) from the Kuyalnik. At this Liman there are beautiful sea baths at the foot of the hill.

14 km. **Novy** (New) **Kuyalnik** is the railway station for the *Kuyalnitsky health resort,* now bearing the name of *Rakovsky,* situated at the Kuyalnik Liman. This Liman, which is 30 km. long, 2—3 km. broad and on the average 2,2 m. deep, has the most concentrated salt solution (4,5°—27°) of all the Odessa Limans. It lies 5 m. below the sea level and is separated from it only by a low strip of land 2 km. broad.

Not far from the station is the *City Mud-Cure Establishment* constructed in the Russian style in 1892. In front of the building stands the *statue* of *Dr. Andreyevsky* who founded the first Health establishment at the Kuyalnik Liman in 1835. These Sanatoria and Hydropathics are well known throughout the Soviet Union. The salt is extracted from the Liman lye on the bank of the Liman, opposite the Hydropathics; it passes, through a process of evaporation in a series of tanks.

To the S. E. of the Kuyalnik Liman lies the Sea Bath **Lusanovka,** sheltered from the North wind by a high slope; a children's nursing home is situated here. (In summer there is also communication with Odessa by steamer.)

Khadzhibey Liman.

Tram No. 20. Starting from the Balkovskaya.

The tram runs along the slope of the Shevakhovo hill in which there are a large number of quarries. The

sandstone obtained here, which also forms the subsoil of the town, served as building material for Odessa. Formerly the strata lying under the town were also used for building purposes, which was the cause of many houses falling into ruin.

During the civil war when Odessa was in the hands of the Whites a large number of revolutionaries were hidden in the quarries, where an illegal printing press was also concealed.

The road to the village **Ussatovo** leads past workmen's settlements, Naphtha cisterns, and irrigated fields which have been made on the barren salt soil. The archaelogical excavations undertaken in 1920 resulted in rich finds relating to the prehistoric inhabitants of the place. At the foot of the plateau on which the village is situated is the Health Resort **Proletarskoye Zdorovye** *(Proletarian Health)* with a fine park next to the Khadzhibey Liman. This Liman is 34 km. long, 2½ km. broad, and in its Southern part 10,5—14 m. deep; on account of its containing less salt (2,5°—12°) it is visited by the weaker patients who cannot stand the Kuyalnik Liman.

A little farther to the N. E. is the Health resort *Kholodnaya Balka,* now bearing the name of October Revolution, with mud bathing establishments.

Datchnaya. — Beliaëvka.

Railway (suburban-trains as far as Datchnaya). Starting from Odessa Central Station.

The road leads to **Datchnaya** (former Gnilakovo) 23 km. through suburbs destroyed during the civil war. This Summer Resort is much visited by those who need recuperation because of its dry steppe air. In the vicinity, to the E., at the Khadzhibey Liman is the Health Resort *Kholodnaya Balka* (see above).

25 km. *Vygoda.* An industrial light railway leads from here to the village **Beliaëvka,** on the Dniester, where the Water works filter the drinking water for Odessa; it is brought to town by a large pumping station, through water mains 50 km. long.

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Supreme Economic Council of the R. S. F. S. R.

State Trust of the Slate- and Sapropel Industrie

Moscow, GUM 138—184.
Tel. 2—64—03.

Sells:
Insulating Materials of Highest Quality, Ichthyol-Ammonium and its Derivatives, Varnishes, Paraffins, Resins, Slate Fuel, Slate Cement, Stuffs for the Reinforcing of Building Materials.

Branches: Leningrad, Ulyanovsk, Syzran, Samara, Ostashkov.

People's Commissariate of Agriculture

Veterinary Supply Stores

Moscow, Staraya Ploshtchad 5/8.
Tel.: 2—18—14, suppl. 73.

Purchase and Sale from and to State Organisations:

MEDICAL DRUGS,
DISINFECTANTS,
VETERINARY SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
VETERINARY SANITARY ARTICLES,

****

Foreign Firms are requested to send catalogues and price-lists for Veterinary-Surgical Instruments, stating terms etc.

SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL

THE PEASANT HOME-INDUSTRY CORNER

Moscow, Leontievsky per. 7.

Central Museum for Peasant Home-made articles. Collections of Ancient and Modern Hand-Made Articles. *Permanent Home-Industry Model Exhibition:* representing the home-industries of the various nationalities of the Union SSR., Ukraina, Khiva, Bukhara, Turkmenia, Crimea, Azerbeidjan, Tatarian Republic, Yakut and Tchuvash Republics, the Northern and Central Co-operative Societies of the SSSR.

Shop for the Retailing and Export of Articles Made by Peasant Societies, individual peasants, technical schools, etc. as well as of patterns of the Museum approved by the Shop.

The Allrussian State Syndicate of Agricultural Machinery "SELMACH"

Head Office: Moscow, Masnitzkaya 6.

Selmach unifies the best equipped works of the Union SSR producing the entire cycle of agricultural machinery, from plough and tractor to the smallest forage-grinding machine:

Implements of Husbandry, Sowing Machines, Gathering Machines, Thrashing and Sorting Sets, Forage-Grinding Machines, Machinery for Special Cultures.

Aims of the Syndicate:

1. to provide the private and Government farm, the experimental station, and the middle-man with a full assortment of agricultural machinery in due time and at a low price.
2. to provide credits the consumer.
3. to co-ordinate the interests of distribution and production.

The Allrussian Salt Syndikate "SOL"

Moscow, Bolotnaya 18

Cables: Sol

Unifies the most important Salt Trusts of the Union SSR: Baskuntchak, Perm, Bakhmut, Crimean, Yletzky, Genytchesk, and Pavlodar.

Coarse, Ground, and Table Salt for Food and Industrial Purposes, as: Chemical, Leather, Fish, and Canning Industries.

Sales f. o. b. Russian or c. i. f. foreign ports. Urgent deliveries.

For Particulars and Terms of Sale Apply to the Direction of the Syndicate.

THE RUSSIAN BUILDING, FORWARDING & SUPPLY CO. LTD.

Head Office: Moscow, Staraya Ploshchad 6. Tel.: 1—77—23, 2—40—31.

Branches: Leningrad, Rostov o. D., Kharkov, Kiev, Voronej, Nijny Novgorod, Astrakhan, Vladivostok.

Offices: Tashkent, Saratov, Yaroslavl, Grozny, Tiflis, Alatyr, Stalingrad (Tzaritzyn).

Performance of:

Building Work, Repair Work, Earth Work, Railroad Work, Electrotechnical Work, Hydrotechnical Work, Wood Cutting Work.

Speciality:

Building of Workers' Houses. Building of Village Houses.

The interested bodies of workers are entitled to examine the estimates and calculations concerning these works at any time. They are also admitted to the direct participation in the works, as well as to the investigation of means to cheapen the cost of same.

The Central-Executive Committee of the Union S. S. R.

The Central Publishing Works of the Peoples of the Union S. S. R.

Moskow, Nikolskaya, 10.

Cables: Centrisdat. Tel.: 4—80—82, 1—36—72.

Books on all Branches of Science and Literature

published in the languages of the following nations of the Union SSR: Avars, Bashkyrs, Votiacs, Hebrews, Ingoushes, Kalmyks, Kirgises, Latvians, Mordvins, Germans, Ossetines, Poles, Tatars, Turks, Circassians, Tchouvashes, Yacouts, etc.

Periodicals: Yiddish, Newspaper, "Der Emes"; Polish, Magazine, "The Communist Tribune"; German, Magazine, "Die Arbeit"; Latvian, Newspaper, "Krewias Zihna"; Tatarian, Newspaper, "Asha" and "Igentchelar"; Tatarian, Magazine, "Yash-Asha"; Mordvin, Newspaper, "Yaksterre-Tashta"; Marian, Magazine, "Ou Ilish"; Tchouvash, Magazine, "Yeslekensen-Sassi"; Russian, Magazine, "Life of Nations".

Subscriptions received for books of the "Lenin Library" published in the various national languages.

Catalogues free on application.

Bank Accounts: Head Office of the Statebank — No. 10 095. Moscow Office of the Statebank — No. 239.

THE
SUPREME COUNCIL OF PUBLIC ECONOMY

THE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE ALCOHOL MONOPOLY OF THE UNION OF SSR "GOSSPIRT"

Moscow, Ilinka 6. **Cables: „Gosspirt".**

Offered for Export by Land and by Sea:
Highest Quality Rectificated Alcohol;
Highest Quality Alcohol Produced from Potatoes;
Highest Quality Alcohol Produced from Maize;
Highest Quality Alcohol Produced from Molasses.

Sales by Railway Tanks, and Wooden and Iron Barrels.

Corn-Spirit Oil, Acetate of Amylene, Liquors, and Brandies.

THE ALLRUSSIAN MILK-PRODUCTS CO-OPERATIVE UNION

"MASLOCENTR"

Moscow, Commune Street 23.

Established 1924.

Maslocentr unifies 92 district societies throughout RSFSR, including Siberia, with an aggregate membership of over 1.000.000 peasant dairies, comprizing 2.000.000 of milch-cows, and over 6000 co-operative butteries and cheeseries, producing about 34.000 tons of goods (1923/24).

Maslocentr transacts the sale of Butter, Cheese, and other Milk-Products on the home-market and Exports Cheddar Cheese and Butter of Highest Quality.

Foreign Representations of Maslocentr:

London W. C. 1, Lincoln House, 300, High Holborn, Selskosoyus Limited; Berlin SW. 48, Friedrichstrasse 236, Selskosoyus; Riga (Latvia), Valnu iela, 2 dz. 24, Selskosoyus.

Part of the old factories and all new factories of Maslocentr are equipped with up-to-date imported machinery.

R. S. F. S. R.

State Import & Export Trading Office of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade

"GOSTORG"

Head Office: Moscow, Ilinka 14.

With its 244 branches and offices throughout the RSFSR. Gostorg unifies the following lines of export trade: Corn, Hides and Furs, Flax, Butter, Produce, Casings, and Dried Fruits.

Exports:

Furs, Hides, Corn, Bristles, Horse-Hair, Casings, Butter, Eggs, Flax, Coudel, Hemp, and other kinds of Raw Materials.

Imports:

Trough its special Technical, Chemic-Pharmaceutic and Trading Offices for the purpose of sale in the RSFSR: Tools, Electrotechnical Appliances, Agricultural Machinery, Household Articles, Technical Plants, Pharmaceutic Preparations, Dyes, Tanning Materials, Chemical Raw Materials, Textiles, Articles of Food, Offices Supplies, Paper, Cotton, Wool, etc.

Gostorg accepts orders on commission from State- and Co-operative organisations for the realisation of export raw materials on the foreign markets and for the import of goods for the needs of trade and industry.

People's Commissariat of Agriculture

VETERINARY SUPPLY STORES

MOSCOW, Solianka 1

Purchase and Sale:

Medical Drugs
Veterinary Surgical Instruments
Veterinary Sanitary Articles
Laboratory Utensils

Foreign Firms are requested to send catalogues and price-lists

The All-Russian Industrial Co-operative Society "VSEKOPROMSOYUZ"

Moscow, Nikolskaya 12.

Stores and Shops: Nikolskaya 5, Tel.: 3—80—08; Sretenka 22, Tel.: 2—12—63; Kuznetzky Most 2, Tel.: 2—39—60.

Exports:

All Products of the Russian Peasant Home-Industry.

Artistic: Carpets, Embroidery, Toys, etc. Household Articles etc.: Furniture, Tare of every description, Knittings, Peasant Linen, Metal Articles, etc.

Imports:

All Instruments-Materials for the Russian Peasant Home-Industry.

THE LNOTORG

Limited Company for the Purchase and Sale of Flax

Joint Stock Capital 2 000 000 Gold Rubles.

Moscow, Nikolskaia ulitza, corner Bogoiavlensky per., 2/6.

Cables: Moscow-Lnotorg. Tel.: 2—14—83, 1—78—59, 2—14—93.

Shareholders of the Company:

The People's Commissary for Foreign Trade,
The Supreme Council of Public Economy,

the latter represented by the following united flax Factories and Companies:

1. The United Iaroslav-Kostroma Flax Factories — "The First Lnopravlenie";
2. The United Iaznikovo-Murom Flax Factories — "The Second Lnopravlenie";
3. The United Vitebsk Flax Factories — "Textiltrust";
4. The Autonomous State Flax Carding Factory of Rjev form. "Ralo";
5. The United Flax Factories "Uraltextile".
6. Arcos, Limited.

The Lnotorg has offices in every Flax district within the RSFSR.

The Lnotorg sells within the Union of SSR and abroad.

The Lnotorg undertakes the supply and sale on a commission basis in Russia and abroad of the following raw material: carded flax of every description, flax thread, raw uncarded flax, flax tow, as well as machine carding fabrics: carded flax, and waste of all sizes.

The Lnotorg has 45 branches and over 150 purchasing organisations. For the first financial year (1922—23) the transactions of the Lnotorg have amounted to 870 000 Poods, out of which 427 000 Poods have been consumed by the home trade, and 370 000 Poods were exported. For the first two trimestres of 1923/24 the stocks of Flax Staple prepared have amounted to 900 000 Poods.

The Lnotorg sells Hemp Staple of all Hemp districts of the Union of SSR (8 offices comprizing 40 purchasing organisations).

The Central Agricultural Bank of the Union of S.S.R.

Head Office: Kuznetzky Most 9
Capital 40000000 gold roubles
The Bank opened its activities on
July 9th, 1924

The Central Agricultural Bank has been created with the views of reconstruction and development of the peasants economic activities and of the agricultural industry.

The Bank opens short and long termed credits to the peasantry of the Union and conducts all permitted banking transactions; viz., receives deposits for fixed and unfixed periods, issues and pays out money-transfers and letters of credit, opens credits etc.

The Bank has correspondents in every important point of the Union.

Commissariat of Agriculture

„GOSSELSKLAD"

Russian Central State Warehouses
Farm Implements and Seeds

BUYING AND SELLING
of
Agriculturale Machinery and Implements.
Seeds.
Fertilizers.
Insecticides and Fungicides.

There are Branches of
Gosselskladin all chief pro-
vincial and district points
of R. S. F. S. R.

ADRESS FOR LETTERS:
Gosselsklad, Ilyinka, Staraya Ploshchad, 6/7
ADRESS FOR TELEGRAMMS:
Moscow, Gosselsklad

THE MOSCOW SOVIET DEPARTEMENT FOR FOREIGN TRADE

▸MOSSVNESTHORG◂

Moscow, Miasnitzkaya 24. Branches in Berlin, London and Riga.

Import to Russia

All kinds of machinery and goods for country organisations as well as for commercial, industrial, and municipal organisations of Moscow.

Exports from Russia

Flax, Hemp, Tow, Hides, Furs, Bristles, Corn-Products, Wool, Horse-Hair, etc.

The Mossvneshtorg Export Office for Peasant Handiwork

▸MOSSKUST◂

Moscow, Myasnitzkaya 24. London, 101 Wood Street, Cheapside, Pogossky.

Representatives in the chief towns of Europe and U. S. A. *Export abroad* and accepts orders for Artistic Peasant fabrics, viz.: Embroidery white and coloured, Lace, Hand-Woven Linens, etc. Wooden goods turned, lacquered, and artistically painted, Toys, Cigarette-Cases, Corelian Birch, Knurle articles, etc. Articles in papier-maché, etc.

The State Cloth Trust "MOSSUKNO"

Unites 17 of the Most Important Cloth Factories of the Union of the SSSR.

Sells: Woolen Cloth, Diagonal Cloth, Cheviots, Heavy Cloth, Blankets, Shawls, and other Fabrics.

Buys: Wool Carding Cloth, Technical Supplies.

Head-Office: Moscow, Bolshoi Cherkassky Pereulok 6. Cables: "Mossukno".

Supreme Council of Public Economy
All-Russian Syndicate of the Fat-Industry
"JYR SYNDICATE"

Moscow, Ilinka, Yushkov 6.
Tel.: 2—62—86, 2—23—45.

Sale of Soap, Perfumery Cosmetic Articles, Glycerine, and all other Articles produced by the State Trusts.

Purchase of Oils, Fats, Resins, etc.

The Vladimir-Alexandrov State Trust of Cotton Factories.

Head-Office: Moscow, Ilinka, Yushkov 4.

Manufacture of Russian Chintz and Red Fustian Stuff. Purchase of Machinery and Parts for Spinning and Weaving Mills and Dyeing Plants; also Dyes for Printing.

ALEXANDER SAVVA
MOSCOW, MJASNITZKAYA 14
Tel. 4—13—56

Typewriters // Calculating Machines // Cash Register Machines

TRANSCAUCASIAN S.S.R.
DIRECTION OF THE
TRANSCAUCASIAN RAILWAYS

The Moscow Commercial Representative:
N. N. Kossylov, Sverdlov Square 7.
Tel.: 98—94. Cables: "Zakavkasjeldor".
Purchase of Materials of every description for the needs of the Transcaucasian Railways.
Sale of the production of the auxiliary enterprises of the same Railways.

Trading and Industrial Company

EQUATOR

Stationery Shop

Established by Government Capitals only

Moscow, Myasnitzkaya 20 -:- Phones:

1-05-57, 2-63-80, 4-81-86

Office Supplies of Every Description

Paper, Cardboard, Office- and Drawing-Articles of Russian and Foreign Make

Book-Shop

Technical Editions, New and Old, on Any Questions, in particular: Thermo-Technics, Mining and Timber Bussines, Scientific Organisation of Labour, and Reference Books of every Description.

Typography in the Name of Artem

Printing and Binding Work of every kind. Orders carefully executed

Chemigraphic Laboratory

Manufacture of Inks, Office Glue, Paste etc.

SCHOOL-ROOM APPLIANCES CO., LTD.

Moscow, Petrovskye Lini 20/1.

Tel.: 3—90—41, 3—90—42.

✲

Shareholders: The Commissariat for Public Instruction, The State Publishing Company of RSFSR, The Department of Public Instruction of the Moscow Council, The Leningrad Optical Works.

The Company is in closest relations with the State Trust of Precise Mechanics, the State Wireless Works, the Institution for Social Hygieny (Commissariat of Health), the Viatka Workshops for School Appliances, etc.

Departments: Primary Instruction, Botany, Zoology, Entomology, Taxidermy, Skeleton Work, Anatomy, Hygieny, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Ethnography, Mathematic Geography, Arts, Drawing, Moulding, Geology, Mineralogy, Technology, Microscopy, Magic Lanterns, Agriculture, Paste-board Work, Carpentry, Glass-blowing Work, etc.

Chemical and Porcellain Utensils, Laboratory Equipment, Outfits for Excursion, etc.

A Permanent Exhibition
of School-Room Appliances is annexed to the Head-office of the Company.

Catalogues on Application.

Moscow State

Vicunia Trust

(form. „Obnovl. Volokno“)

Moscow, Bolshoy Cherkassky 7

The Trust unifies 11 factories

Manufacture and Sale of:

TISSUES: Cotton, Vicunia, and half-woollen / YARN: Worsted and Vicunia COTTON-WOOL: Cotton, Woollen, and hygroscopic / SHAWLS: Vicunia, Woollen, half-woollen, and half-silk / ARTIFICIALSILK: factory „Viscosa“ and articles made of same: Jersey, comforters, scarfs, neck-ties, jackets, costumes, dresses

Whole-sale and retail stores in Moscow

Branch in Leningrad

Co-operation is a powerful instrument in the hands of labour.

THE MOSCOW ASSOCIATION OF CONSUMERS SOCIETIES

M-S-P-O

MSPO Unifies 500 co-operative societies with an aggregate membership of 525 000.

MSPO Suplies the consumers and farmers societies of Moscow and district as well as its branches with food products and mass production articles, viz.: corn, bread, barley of everey description, meat, fish, butter, flax, hemp, raw leather etc.; seeds and agricultural implements.

MSPO Transacts the sale, purchase, exchange, and realisation of produce of every kind and of mass production articles.

MSPO has the following branches undertakings 18 universal ware-house stores (7 of wich in district towns) 26 bakeries, 8 bakery shops, 18 market bread shops, 27 eating houses, 53 provision shops, 12 sundry market shops and 10 industrial undertakings of MSPO and its primary co-operative organisations exceeds 600 for Moscow and 1200 for the Moscow District.

MSPO has its own auto- and carriage transport organisation.

All the co-operative shops of MSPO in Moscow are also open an Sundays.

Co-operation is the connecting bridge between town and country, between worker and farmer.

No Trade-Unionist, no farmer shall remain outsie the co-operative movement! Long live the General Co-operating of the whole working population!

At present times the only social Order we are to defend over all is the co-operative Order.

The Central Trade Co., Ltd.
"CATO"

Moscow, Kutznetzky Most 14

Metals, Machinery, Lathes, Motors, Plants, Tools, Electro-Technical Appliances, Hardware, Household Articles, Technical Chemicals, Dyes, Furs, Bristles, Horse-Hair.

Branches in SSSR: Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Stalino, Lugansk, Ekaterinoslav, Rostov o. Don, Saratov, Homel, Perm, Oufa, Tumen, Tobolsk, Omsk, Novo-Nikolayevsk, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk.

TRADING & INDUSTRIAL MOTOR TRANSPORT CO . LTD. "AUTOPROMTORG"

S. S. S. R.

MOSCOW
Petrovka 4.

MOTOR CARS TRUCKS FIRE-BRIGADE CARS AND VARIOUS OTHER SPECIAL CARS.

MOTOR-CYCLES, TRACTORS, BICYCLES, AND ALL ACCESSORIES

Foreign and Russian Rubber.
Branches and agencies in all principal towns of SSSR.
Motor-'bus services in White-Russia, Ukraine, Siberia, Crimea, Northern and Transcaucasia.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES CO LTD.

In abbreviated form:

CREDIT-BUREAU LTD.

Stock Capital: 300.000 roubles.

Board and Head Office: Moscow — Krassnaia Ploshchad, Verkhnie Torgovie Riady No. 80.

Branch Offices: Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa, Ekaterinoslav, Rostov, Tiflis, Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg), Minsk, Saratov, Tashkent.

Representatives in all towns of the U. of SSR.

Transactions:

1. Furnishing information as to mercantile status and credit capacity of state, cooperative and private firms as well as of sole traders;
2. Accountancy and examining reports, balance-sheets etc.
3. Collecting protested bills writs of execution and other debentures;
4. Consulations relating to conditions of economic aclivity in the U. of SSR and
5. Publishing commercial guides, statistics etc.

Telegraphic address: Moscow, Credit Bureau.

The Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd. London

Lincoln House 300 High Holborn London W. C. 1

Capital (fully paid up) L 250.000.

According to the agreement with the All Russian Co-operative Bank Moscow, the Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd. London undertakes the financing of foreign transactions done by Co-operative Organisations of the SSSR.

The Bank accepts orders for the realisation of their goods in foreign countries.

The Newyork Agency of the Bank, soon to be transformed into a Branch, will conduct all statutory banking business.

The Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd. London has correspondents in all important commercial centres und transacts every description of Banking Business. (Except the opening of private credits.)

The Kursk State Oil-Mill Trust "MASLOTRUST"

Kursk, Nevsky Street 6.

The Trust unifies the following Works:

OIL-MILLS

Oil-Mill No. 14, Kursk, Nevsky Street 27.
Oil-Mills No. No. 51 and 53 at Stary Oskol.
Oil-Mills No. No. 55 and 56 at Chernanka, District Stary Oskol.
Oil-Mill No. 59 at Korotcha.

FLOUR-MILLS

Mills at the Oil-Mills No. No. 53, 56 and 59.
Mill No. 9 at the station Nejegol, Southern Railways.
Mill No. 22 at Mikhailovka, District Lgov.
Barley-Mills at the Oil-Mills No. No. 51, 55 and 59.

HEMP-WORKS

Rope-Factory at Stary Oskol.

Maslotrust buys
Corn products, Oil-seeds, and Hemp.

Maslotrust sells
Vegetable Oils, Flour, Barley of every description, Cord Articles.

THE FISHERIES AND HUNTINGS OF THE MURMAN RAILWAYS

„JELRYBA"

Leningrad, Ligovskaya 44

Tel. 612—27, 574—12

Cultivation of the Fish, Animal, and Fur Resources of the Murman District. Supply and Sale of Fish, Furs, and Game

Bureau for the Accomodation of Foreigners in Leningrad

Bureaubin

Two Hotels:

„Grand Hotel" Gogol Street 18—20

form. **„Hotel Angleterre"** Mayorov Prospect 10—24

Three Hundred Comfortable Rooms. First Class Restaurants. Everything to Accomodate Foreigners. All European Languages Spoken

Uzbekistan S. S. R.

Commissariat of Agriculture

Forestry Department

Exports:

1. Mountain-resin in shape of pencil planes for the needs of the polygraphic industry.
2. Nut-lime and Nut-plywood for furniture.

THE LENINGRAD STATE TRUST FOR MASS PRODUCTION "TREMASS".

Production of Galvanized Crucible Steel Ropes of Every Kind and Description, Steel and Iron Wire of Every Size, Nails, Bolts, Nuts, Spades, Pitchforks, and Other Metal Fabrics.

Head-Office: Leningrad, Jeliabov Street, 19/9.

Moscow Branch: Neglinny Proiezd, Petrovskie Lini, 1/18. Tel.: 1—70—17.

Porcelain and Crystal

The Leningrad State Porcelain and Glass Works

formerly Imperial

Founded 1744

Greatest Choice of Artistic Porcelain Work Designed by Prominent Painters; Sculptural Articles, Sets, Crystal, Technical and Electrotechnical Articles of Every Description, Chemical Utensils and Enamel Ware. Orders for Special Articles Accepted

Shops:

Moscow, Kuznetsky Most 13, Leningrad, 25th October Prospect, 66, Leningrad, Volodarsky Village Prospect, 3.

THE LENINGRAD CLUBS

THE VLADIMIRSKY CLUB
Nakhimson Prospect 12. Tel 155—68, 556—70.

THE CASINO CLUB
25th October Prospect 96. Tel. 145—97.

THE TORGOVY CLUB
3d July Street, 38. Tel. 603—31.

THE CLUB OF "72"
25th October Prospect 72. Tel. 535—71.

THE TROCADERO CLUB
Ch. Liebknecht Prospect 42. Tel. 216—56.

At the Vladimirsky Club great concerts are performed on Mondays with the assistance of the most known artists of Leningrad and Moscow.

The Clubs are opened the day all round.

First class Restaurants at moderate prices.

People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade.
North-Western District Department.
State Office for Import and Export.

"SEVZAPGOSTORG"

Leningrad, 25-th October Prospect 7/9. Tel. 535-61, 535-62.
Cables: Sevzapgostorg.

Raw Materials Office.
Tel. 610-91, 217-86.
Exports: Game, Mushrooms, Bone Flour, Rags, etc.
Imports: Norwegian, Scotch, an Iceland Herrings.

Timber Office.
Tel. 550-40, 550-42.
Exports: Pit-Wood, Deals, Boards, and Battens, Asp-Wood, etc.

Technical Office.
Leningrad, 25-th October Prospect 7/9. Cables: Techkontory.
Imports: Factory-Equipment: Lathes, Machinery, Motors, Tools, Precision-Instruments, Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Motor Transport Articles, Railway Materials, Technical Goods, Chemicals, White Resin, Quebracho, Technical Grease, etc., Textiles (Cotton, Jute, Wool), etc.

Pharmaceutic Office.
Exports: Medicinal, Technical, and Aromatic Herbs.
Imports: Chemical and Pharmaceutical Goods and Medicines.

Egg's and Game Export-Office "Prodexport".

IVANOVO-VOSNESENSK COUNCIL OF NATIONAL ECONOMY

STATE TECHNICAL BURAU „GOSTECHKONTORA"

1-st Ilinskaya St. 36. Tel. 2-73, 71.

Moscow Branch: corner Varvarka and Hrustalny per., Stary Gostinny Dvor 77. Tel. 5-82-63.

Representatives:

Electro-Machine Trust "Elmashtrust". Electrical materials. — Mounting materials. — Machinery. — Conducting Wire.

Coal Trust "Donougol". Hard mineral heating-materials. — Coal. — Coke. — Anthracite.

Cement Trust. Building materials. — Cement. — Asphalt. — Tar.

Sale from our Warehouses:

Warehouse No. 1. 1-st Ilinskaya St. 36. Tel. 2-73. *Technical Articles.*
Warehouse No. 2. 3-rd Troitzkaya. Tel. 78. *Metals and Metal Articles.*
Warehouse No. 3. Sheremetievskaya St. Tel. 17. *Building Materials.*
Warehouse No. 4. Factory form. Gandourin. Tel. 15. *Chemicals and Paints.*

Council of National Economy of the Ivanovo-Vosnesensk District

Iron & Copper Foundries and Machine-Building Factory

(Shuya, Iv. — Voznesensk, and Kineshma.)

Manufacture

of Machinery for Cotton-printing and finishing factories. Weaving looms. Transmissions. Tubes and Ribbed Heating-Apparatus. Tanks and Containers. Iron Rafters.

The First State Chemical Factory.

Manufacture

of Potassium Ferro-Cyanide of highest quality (98%). Purchase of organic refuse.

The First State Candy-Factory "Krasnaya Zaria".

Manufacture

of Candies, Caramels of every description, Iris candies, jams, pastil, ginger-bread bisquits, etc.

Purchase of Agar-Agar, Vegetal Dyes, Fruit-essences, Cocoa, Chocolate, various Oils, Paraffine-paper, etc.

THE URAL METALLURGIC SYNDICATE

"URALMET"

Unifies the Entire Metallurgic Industry of the Ural, viz.:

The Ural Nadejdinsky Works;
The Works of the Kama River District;
The Middle-Ural Trust;
The Sverdlovsk Trust;
The Perm Trust.

Joint Stock Capital 6.000.000 Pre-War Roubles.

Offices and Representatives at: Sverdlovsk, Leningrad, Baku, Tashkent, Samara, Orenburg, Ufa, Nijni-Novgorod, Rostov o. D., Kiev, Novo-Nikolaievsk, Omsk, Vladivostok, Kharkov, Krasnodar, and at various other towns.

Sale of Raw and Finished Products of the Ural Metal Works. Sole Representatives for the sale of the entire "Uralasbestos" Production.

Cast Iron, Roofing and Assorted Iron, White and Black Tin-Plate, Ordinary and Refined Steel, Rails and Rail Fastenings, Wire, Nails, Tools, Agricultural Machinery and Implements, Cast, Enamelled and Galvanized Iron-Ware, Asbestos and Asbestos Articles.

Head-Quarters: Moscow, Quai Sophiyskaya 26. — Cable to Head-Office and Branches: "Uralmet".

THE STATE OIL-MILL TRUST of VORONEJ

Voronej, Plekhanov Street, 43

Unifies: 13 Oil-mills, 2 Soap factories, 1 Ethereous Oil-mill, 1 Dyring oil-mill, 1 Paint factory, 3 Mills.

Exports: Oil Cakes, Ethereous Oils.

Sells: Vegetable Oils: sunflower-oil, linseed-oil, hemp-oil. Drying Oils: Linseed, hemp, oleates. Soaps: Household soaps, Toilet soaps. Paints: Ground Oil paints.

State Wood & Chemical Works
"VAKHTAN"

Head Office: Vakhtan, District Nijny Novgorod, Canton Vetluga.

Branch: Moscow, Ilinka, Starogostiny Dvor, ap. 17. Tel.: 1-10-02, 1-41-80.

Representations: Kotelnich, District Viatka, Volodarsky Street 37.

The concern unifies the following factories situated in the District Nijny Novgorod, Canton Vetluga:

Timber Sawing Mill. Rosin-Turpentine Factory. Brick Works. Tar Works.

Production:

White Rosin, Turpentine, Tar, Various Oils, Egg Cases, Building Materials, Various Timber, Packing Materials.

Administration
of
THE SIBERIAN ASSAYING DISTRICT

Irkutsk, Angara Naberejnaya 38/1.

Three assaying sections — at Omsk, Krassnoyarsk, and Tomsk — exercise the control of the gold- and silversmith's trade and commerce and effect the stamping of articles made of precious metals.

*

Three gold-melting laboratories — at the same towns — effect the melting and stamping of precious metals and perform chemical analyses.

SIBERIAN TRADING CO.

"SIBTORG"

Administration and Head-Office: *Novo-Nikolayevsk,*
Bldg. of the Government Institutions.
Cables: Sibtorg.

Paid up capital . . . . . 5 000.000 Rbls.
Turnover of business per year . . 30.000.000 Rbls.
Coods provided during the year 10.000.000 Rbls.

Purchase and Sale

Textiles and fancy-goods, ironware, leather, footwear, china, colonial goods, and other mass production articles.

Export:

Table butter, salt butter, corn products, furs, leather, hemp, horse-hair, and other articles of trade and agriculture.

Accepts agencies and effects the sale, on a commission basis, of the production of the Russian and Siberian industries.

30 branches in the towns and populated centres of Siberia. General Office for transactions on the Central Russian and foreign markets: **Moscow,** Okhotny Ryad 10. Tel. 76-42; 1-33-46.
Agency in **Leningrad:** 25-th October Prospect 20. Tel.: 5-89-94; 6-06-04.

NOVO-NIKOLAYEVSK SECTION FOR LOCAL ECONOMY.

Novo-Nikholayevsk, Municipal-Building.

Following enterprises are in the number of the district:

District Commercial Office (Gubtorg). Union of the Leather-Factories. District Wood-Office. Foundry and Machine-Factory "Trud".

Office is near the Factory—Bolshevistskaya 140.

Brewery "Wena".

Union of the Building-Materials-Factory.

State Board of Works. Krassny Prospect 22.

Expert engineers and technicists.

The First Sibirian Mechanical Stocking-Manufactory "Automaton".

ul. Serebrennikoff 16.

Sewing- and clothes-workshop.

Union of the Municipal Enterprise.

corner Barnaulskaya and Serebrennikovskaya.

Electric Works. Gorodskaya Ploshchad.

S.S.S.R.

COMMISSARIAT OF HOME TRADE

THE KIRGHIZ DISTRICT BRANCH OF

REFRIGERATOR-ABATTOIRS

„KIRMASSO-KHLADOBOYNIA"

Provides black and small cattle on order and for its own account.

Slaughtering of cattle and working up of meat products.

"Kirmiasso-Khladoboynia" is the greatest cattle business of the Kirghiz Republic. The latter disposes of surpluses up to 100.000 heads of black cattle and 200.000 muttons available for export every year.

The working up of meat products and slaughtering of cattle is effected on the abattoirs owned by "Kir.-Khlad." in the principal centres of the Khirghiz Republic.

Abattoirs and subsidiary undertakings — at Orenburg and Petropavlovsk. Factory and Refrigerator for meat provisions — at Uralsk.

CENTROKISHPROD OF THE GOSTORG

THE STATE CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION FOR THE INDUSTRY AND TRADE OF CASINGS

□ KISHPROMTORG □

Production and Sale to Foreign Companies of Beef and Sheep Casings of Every Description and in Any Quantities.

MOSCOW, Verkhnie Torgovie Riady, room 189.

Cables: Moscow, Gostorg Centrokishprod.

Kirghiz S. S. R.

STATE IMPORT-, EXPORT-, AND TRADING-OFFICE

"KIRGOSTORG"

Head-Office: Orenburg, Troitskaya 31.

Office for the Export of Furs and Raw Materials "Kir-Exportsyryo".

Buys and sells: Furs, Hides, and animal Raw Materials.

24 Branches:

Orenburg, Semipalatinsk, Petropavlovsk, Koustanay, Uralsk, Astrakhan, Temir, Tourgay, Aktubinsk, Kasalinsk (Perovsk), Turkestan, Almata (Verny), etc.

Corn Trade Office.

Buys and sells: Wheat, Rye, Oats, Millet, Oil-cakes, and Linseed.

13 Storing Centres:

Orenburg, Petrovskaya, Orsk, Aktubinsk, Uralsk, Petropavlovsk, Soukhotino, Kokchetav, Mamlutka, Petukhovo, Koustanay, Feodorovka.

Casing Office "Kishpromtorg".

Mutton- and Beef-Casings purchased and worked up for export purposes.

Agencies at: Orenburg, Semipalatinsk, Akmolinsk, Koustanay, and Aktubinsk.

Trading and Import-Office.

Import of goods purchased in Western China. Export and Import of goods through the Northern (Kara) Trade Expedition. Consignment transactions.

THE KAZAN DISTRIKT
AGRICULTURAL MUTUAL-LOAN SOCIETY

SELKHOZBANK

Kazan, Bolshaya Prolomnaya Str. 13.

Cables: Kazan Selkhozbank. Tel.: 2--02, 1—91.
The articles of the Society were confirmed on May 25-th, 1923.
Capital: 496.200 Gold Roubles.

The Society has been created for the purpose of restoration of agriculture and agricultural industry in the Tatarian Republic and the Votiak and Mary Districts by means of providing cheap credits.

The Society grants agricultural credits to primary co-operative organisations of every description for the financing of individual and collective farmers, workmen's associations, and also to state institutions, and co-operative unions.

The Society discounts bills of exchange and other documents pertaining to its immediate aims and transacts banking business of every description: recives deposits on current accounts for fixed and unfixed periods, etc.

The Deposit-receipts of the Society are accepted as securities for government tenders.

Every farmer may become shareholder of the Society. Price of each share 5 roubles, which entitles the holder: 1. to preference right for abtaining credits; 2. to a deferment for the payment of the unified agricultural tax, and 3. to a dividend on his share guaranteed by the Government.

The Ijmo-Petchorsky District CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Cables: Ijma, Kraysoyuz.

*

Provides and Sells:

Export Chamois-Leather, Furs, Deer Skins for Clothing. Stuffed Animals, Tails, Wings of various Northern birds. Feathers and Downs. Came: Partridges, Wood-hens, etc.

Representation and Shop ("Zamsha") in Moscow, Masnitzkaya 10. / Cables: "Zamsha". Tel. 3-84-63.

The All-Ukrainian Association of Seed-Growers

Kharkov, Sverdlov Street 1.
Cables: Kharkov Agronomia.

The Association unifies the Experimental Stations, Nurseries, Agricultural Schools, and special Agricultural Co-operatives of the Ukraine.

The Association has in stock selected and assorted Seeds of Corn, Beans, Olive-seeds, Technical seeds, Forage seeds, Melon- and Cucumber-seeds, and Greens.

District-Branches of the Association:

Kharkov, Sverdlov Street 1. Tel.: 4—86.
Kiev, Korolenko Street 37. Tel.: 28—89.
Odessa, Pushkinskaya 44. Tel. 13—28.
Ekaterinoslav, Ploshchad Demyan Bedny 6. Tel. 6—06.
Moscow, Kolpatchny Per. 5. Tel.: 2—02—31.

Ukrainian Timber & Fuel Industry Co.
"UKRLESTOP"

Head Office: Kharkov, Ch. Liebknecht Str 17

*

Exploitation of the Timber Resources and Sawmills of the Kharkov, Poltava, Chernigov, and Donetz Districts.

Sale of Oak, Ash, Pine, and other kinds of Round and Sawn Wood.

Orders for special kinds of Timber accepted.

BUY AT "LARYOCK" CHEAPER AND BETTER!

THE UKRAINIAN RETAIL TRADING CO.

"LARYOCK"

Direction: Kharkov, Ch. Liebknecht Str. 6

Cables everywhere: "Laryock".

Capital 1.500.000 Gold Roubles.

350 Shops / 1500 Stands / 600 Kiosks
50 Village Shops.

Flour Goods, Victuals, Colonial Produce, Textiles, Fancy Goods, Leather Articles, Fruit, Dairy Goods, Confectionery.

Large Sales of the production of the State Trusts and Factories on a commission basis on cash and credit terms.

The anual turnover of the "Laryock" amounts to 36.000.000 Roubles.

General agents for the most powerful syndicates, trusts and factories of the Union SSR. Agencies from Russian and foreign firms accepted.

Laryock takes an active part in the fairs of Nijny-Novgorod, Kreshchenskaya, and Contractovaya.

THE UKRAINIAN STATE PUBLISHING Co.

Kharkov, Ploshchad Tevelev.

BOOKS, PERIODICALS, ALMANACS, MANUALS, MAGAZINES, INQUIRY BOOKS.

Published in the Ukrainian language as well as in those of the national minorities: Russian, Yiddish, Polish, German, Moldavian, and Bulgarian.

Branches and Offices:

Kiev, Marx Str. 2; Odessa, Lassalle Str. 33; Ekaterinoslav, Karl Marx Prospect 212; Vinnitza, Lenin Prospect 54; Jitomir, Mikhailovskaya 21; Poltava, October Street; Chernigov, Shosenaya Str.; Moscow, Lubanskaya Ploshchad 2/6; Leningrad, Volodarsky Prospect 57; Krassnodar, Krassnaya 36.

Agencies:

Ouman, Cherkassy; Korssun, Nikolayev; Pervomaysk, Zinovievsk; Kremenchoug, Prilouky; Gadyach, Melitopol; Krivoy Rog; Zaporoje, Gorodna; Snovsk.

Wholesale and Retail Shops in Prague, Czecho-Slovakia.

Ukrainian Drug and chemical Trading Co., Ltd.

„UKRMEDTORG“

Office: Kharkov, Jaroslavsky 5

Import: Apothecarical goods, surgical instruments, dental materials, optical materials

Export: Russian herbs „Flora“

Branches: Kiev, Str. Vorovsky 2

Union S. S. R.

The Chemical-Pharmaceutical and Medical Trade and Industry Company, Limited

“GOSMEDTORGPROM“

(form. Gosmedtorg and Pharmatrust).
Capital 7.000.000 Gold Roubles.

Branches: Leningrad, Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa; Artemovsk (Bakhmut).
Foreign Branches in Berlin and London.
Representatives in all border Republics of the Union SSR and in the most important centres of the Union.

Manufacture of:

PHYTO-PREPARATIONS: Codeine, Morphine, Stiptycine, Diginorme, Guitalene, Adonilene, Phytine, etc.
ORGANO-PREPARATIONS: Adrenaline, Mammine, Ovarine, Thireoidine, etc.
All Composite Pharmaceutical and Various Chemical-Pharmaceutical Preparations (salicylic, iodic, mercurial; tannine, lactic acid, etc.), and Chemically Pure Reagents.

Export of:

Medical Raw Materials: Spurred Rye, Spanish Fly, Fish-Glue, Musk, Anise-Seed and Coreander-Seed, Lime-Blossom, Henbane, Blue-Berry, etc.
Raw and Purified Licorice from the Caucasus and Ural.
Price-lists and printed matter on application.

The All-Ukrainian Co-operative Bank

"UKRAINBANK"

Administration and Head Office: Kharkov, Ploshchad Tevelev 2.

**

The Ukrainbank is the Bank of the Co-operated workers and peasants of the Ukraine.

Currents Accounts Opened and Deposits Received. Money Transfers Made. Credits opened to co-operative organisations on goods, bills of exchange, and bonds. Corn transactions done. Warranted commission and various other commission business transacted. Foreign transfers paid out in SSSR. and abroad in the corresponding currencies. Foreign currency purchased and sold without limitation of the amount.

Branches and Commission Offices: Artemovsk (Bakhmut), Berdansk, Berditchev, Belaya Tserkov, Vinnitza, Gadatch, Zinovievsk (Elisavetgrad), Jitomir, Zaporozhe (Alexandrovsk), Izyum, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, Kamenetz-Podolsk, Krementchoug, Krassnograd, Krivoy Rog, Koupansk, Lougansk, Mariupol, Melitopol, Moscow, Nikolayev, Nejin, Odessa, Poltava, Pavlograd, Proskourov, Romny, Starobelsk, Soumy, Taganrog, Ouman, Kherson, Tchernigov, Tcherkassy Shakhty, Stalin (Youzovka).

Worker's Co-operative Credit Bureaus — all over the Ukraine.

Foreign-Representations: Berlin, London.

THE UKRAINIAN CHEMICAL TRUST

„CHEMUGOL"

Established 1921

Chemugol unifies the following factories:

1. Donetzky Soda Factory "Lenin", station Pereyezdnaya.
2. Constantinovsky Glass and Chemical Works "October Revolution".
3. Factories "Krassny Chemic" at Slavansk.
4. Lievenhof factories "Proletary" at Lisitchansk.
5. Rubejansk Chemical Works "Krassnoye Znamia" at Rubejnaya.
6. Factory "Comintern", District Lisitchansk.
7. Coal Mines of the Lisitchansk district.

Production: Chemicals Glass, Dyes, Soda, Bottles, Plate-Glass, Coal, Salt.

Export: Soda and Soda-products. All export business (as well as import) is transacted through the intermediary of Vneshtorg.

Import: Zyrities, Chili, Salpetre, Sulphur, Dyes, and black Lead for pencils.

	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25 (estim)
Personell employed by Chemugol	8239	10270	10822
Total value of production (in gold roubles)	12980823	15524974 (for the first 9 months of the year,	26414616

Owing to the factories working under increased load, as well as to a rearrangement of the plants and to the increasing efficiency of work, the production of the factories has been steadily growing, having reached, in the average, 70% of prewar figures and exceeding 100% of the latter for some of the factories.

Branches: Moscow, Rostov o. D. (for the South-East and Trans-Caucasus), Kharkov, Kiev, Odessa, Ekaterinoslav and Samara.

Ukrainian Supreme Economic Council

State Trust of the Heavy Textile Industry

"UKRTEXTILTRUST"

Kharkov, Rymarskaya 22

Cables: "Ukrtextiltrust".

Capital 3.824.484 roubles.

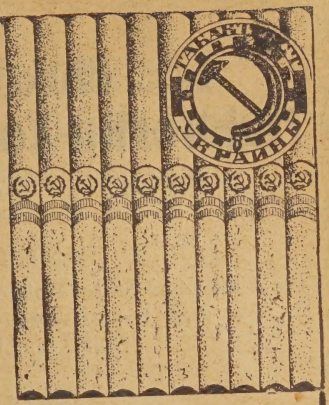
The Trust unifies the following factories:
The First State Rope-Mill "Petrovsky", Kharkov.
The Second State Rope-Mill, Odessa.
The First State Jute-Manufactury, Odessa.
The First State Transmission Belts Factory „„Voroshilov", Lugansk.

Manufacture and Sale of:

Bags: Provision bags, Sugar bags, Rice bags, Raising bags.
Ropes: Wire ropes, Hemp ropes, Tarred ropes, Manilla ropes, Transmission ropes.
Linen: Linen of every description.
Braces: Main-braces, Elevator-braces.
Belts: Transmission-belts of camel's hair.
Cloth: Pressed Cloth.
Tow-Rope: Binder Twines etc. Halters, Traces, Straps, Nails.

Purchase of:

Hemp, Flax, Jute, Camel's Hair, Wool, Cotton- and Linen Yarn; Coal and Technical Articles.
Branches and Stores: Moscow, Kiev, Baku, Rostov o. D., Kharkov, Rojdestvenskaya 23, Kharkov, Free Academy Str. 23.



ТАБАКТРЕСТ
УКРАИНЫ
УДОСТОЕН
ВЫСШЕЙ
ГОСУДАРСТВ.
НАГРАДЫ
НА ВСЕСОЮЗН.
СЕЛЬСКО-ХОЗ.
ВЫСТАВКЕ
1923 г.

The Ukraine Tobacco Trust

Kharkov, Carl-Liebknecht-Street 17/19, Tel. 20-08

Unifies the following State Tobacco Factories of the Ukraine: Odessa, Factory in the name of comr. Petrovsky. Krementchoug, Factory in the name of comr. Ilitsch. Kiev, the 4th State Tobacco Factory. Kharkov, the Krasnoznamennaya State Tobacco Factory. Kharkov, the Krasno-Octabrskaya State Tobacco Factory. Kharkov, Factory in the name of R. Luxemburg.

Offers

Cigarettes and Tobacco of Highest Quality.

Branches: Leningrad, Nijny Novgorod, Voronej, Orel, Rostov, Moscow, Simferopol, Samara, Kazan, Kursk, Homel, Odessa, Kiev, Krementchoug, Ekaterinoslav, Poltava, Artemovsk (Bakhmut)

The Ukrainianian Makhorka-Tobacco Trust

Head-Office: Kiev, Engels St. 2.

UNIFIES

the Ukrainian State Makhorka-Factories numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9 of Krementchoug, Prilouky, Kiev, Nejin, and Romny.

SELLS

Makhorka and Snuff-Tobacco.

BUYS

Wood for Packings, Paper, and all Materials needed for production.

AT THE ALLRUSSIAN AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SHOW OF 1923 IN MOSCOW THE UKRAINIAN MAKHORKA-TRUST HAAS BEEN AWARDED THE DIPLOMA OF FIRST GRADE

Offices: Moscow, Kharkov, Homel, and Rostov o. D.
Representatives: The Bank of Ukraine (Ukrainbank) for the Donetz Coal District, Odessa, Kherson, and Nikolayev / Sevzaptorg — for Leningrad.

The All-Ukrainian Acricultural Mutual Loan Co., Ltd.

"UKRSELBANK"

Kharkov, Ploshchad R. Luxemburg 23.

Stock Capital 2.000.000 Gold Roubles.

(The said capital is proposed to be increased to 8.000.000 gold roubles in 1925.)

Promoters of the Company

The Government of the Ukrainian SSR. / The Government of the Union of SSR. / The Country Agricultural Loan Societies of Ukraine.

Aims of the Company.

The Ukrselbank has been created with the purpose of supplying credits to agriculture and agricultural industry through the intermediary of the Country Agricultural Loan Societies and the Agricultural Co-operative Loan Companies, and also for the purpose of financing the organisations attending to the needs of agriculture and agricultural industry of the Ukraine.

Ukrselbank transacts all kinds of banking business.

The Deposit-receipts of the Co. are accepted as securities for government contracts to their full amount.

THE KIEV FOOD TRUST "PISHCHETRUST".

Kiev, Vorovsky Street 10.

Unifies the following factories situated in Kiev:
The first State Yeast Factory "Krasny Drojevik",
The Second State Yeast Factory "Krasny Drojevik",
The State Confectionery Works „„Karl Marx",
The State Beer-Brewery,
The State Oil-Mill "Lenin",
The State Sausage Factory,
The State Molasses Factory, in Boutcha.

Buys:

Agricultural raw materials needed for the food industry.

Sells

the production of the above factories.

Branches: Moscow, Bolsh. Dorogomilovskaya 28; Kharkov, Suzdalsky Rady 54; Jitomir, Kievskaya Str. 1.

Ukrainian S. S. R.

People's Commissariat of Agriculture

The All-Ukrainian Forestry-Direktion "VUPL"

Production Department

Kharkov, Liebknecht Str. 82.

Production for Realisation in the Home Market

To State Institutions, State Companies and Co-operative organisations:
Timber Materials: Hard-wood (Oak, Ash) and leafy and pine species.
Sawn Timber Materials: Deals, Boards, Sleepers, etc.
Timber for Peasant's Use: Building Timber, etc.
Products of Dry Distillation: White Resin, Turpentine, Tar, etc.

Export:

Oak and Pine Export-Timber, viz.: Round-Wood, Deals, Boards, Battens, Beams, Memel and French Cask-Staves, Bind-Beams, Sleepers, etc.

Branches — the Production Departments of all District-Forestries in the following towns: Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav, Kiev, Poltava, Odessa, Jitomir, Vinnitza, Chernigov, Artemovsk (Bakhmut), and at all the forestries of the Republic.

THE TRANSPORT CONSUMERS' SOCIETY OF THE DONETZ RAILWAYS

Direction: Kharkov, Voznesensky Prospect 1-3.
Cables: "TPO Donetzky Railways".

The Society supplies food products and mass production articles to its members.

22 Stationary Shops along the D. R. Line;
6 mobile Car-Shops;
1 Universal Store (Kharkov, 1-st May Str. 21);
3 Flour Mills (Kharkov, Izyum, Debaltzevo).
2 Agricultural Farms.

The Crimea Tobacco Trust

Head—Office: Simferopol
Branches: at Moscow, Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg), Kiev and Kharkov -:- Cables: „Krimtabaktrest"

✡

„Stamboli" and „Messaksudy" Tobaccoes and Cigarettes. Well Cured Sukhum, Kuban, and Black-Sea Shore Tobaccoes.

Sales on Favourable Terms

Irrigation Works of the Uzbekistan S. S. R.

TASHKENT, Middle-Asia

Buys:

1. Geodetic measuring instruments, viz.: theodolites, levelling instruments made by K. Zeiss, drills, and various accesories for hydrologic steel measuring bands and measuring planes in the metric system.
2. Machinery, viz.: drags, motor-driven pumps, drills, and various accesories for hydrologic work.

Offers are invited.

The Russo-Bukharian Co., Ltd.

Founded 1922 by the Bukharian Government and by Private Parties.

Capital 1.000.000 Gold Roubles fully paid up.

Head-Office: Moscow, Petrovsky Lini 2.

Cables: Russobukh. Chief Branch: Bukharia.

Branches and Agencies: Leningrad, Kharkov, Rostov o. Don, Tashkent, Samarkand, Chardjoui, Kerky, etc.

Export of: Caracul, Liquorice Root, Eastern Carpets, Casings, Furs, Raw Hides and Skins, Horse-Hair, etc.

Import of: Agricultural Machinery, Colours, etc.

MIDDLE-ASIATIC AGRICULTURAL STORES

Tashkent, Corn. Shevtchenko and Poltoratsky Str.

Purchase of

Agricultural Machinery, Ploughs, Harrows, Harvest-Gathering Machinery, Garden and Dairy Implements, Bee-Rearing Inventary, Locksmith's Tools, Agricultural Motors, various Metals, and other articles of agricultural use.

Sale of:

1. All foresaid goods and the production of the First Turkestan Agricultural Factory.
   To collective and co-operative organisations 3-years' credits are allowed as well as a reduction on the existing price-lists.
2. Export-Lucern and Licorice.

TURKESTAN SILK CO., LTD. "TURKSHOLK"

Head-Office: Tashkent, Vorontzovskaya 41-43.
Statutory Capital — 3.000.000 Rbls.

Produces

Silk-worm eggs . . . . . 45.000 kgs. per year
Mechanical Silk . . . . . 40.000 kgs. per year
Floss-Silk
Twisted Silk . . . . . 40.000 kgs. per year
Silk Tissues

Buys

Raw Cocoons . . . . . 960.000 kgs. per year
Dried Export-Cocoons . . . . . 160.000 kgs. per year
Raw Silk, Silk Refuse, Textiles.

Sells

Silk-worm Eggs, Floss-Silk, Twisted and dyed Silk, Silk Tissues, and various Textiles.

Controls

the Silk-worm egg market, propagates silk-culture among the population of Middle-Asia; conducts scientific and experimental work on questions of silk-culture and silk-industry.

Owns

8 Silk-worm Eggs Establishments: at Tashkent, Poltoratzk, Samarkand, Namangan, Andijan, Ferghana, Kokand, and Hodjent.
2 Silk-reeling Factories: Moscow and Ferghana.
1 Silk-twisting Factory in Moscow.
4 Purchasing centres: at Assake, Marghellan, Gisak, and Chimion.
1 Office in Moscow.
8 Branches: Tashkent, Kokand, Ferghana, Poltoratzk, Andijan, Namangan, Hodjent, and Bukhara.

Direction of the Bukhara State Spinning and Weaving Concern

"KRASNY VOSTOK"

Moscow, Staro-Gostiny Dvor 62.
Phones: 2-13-54, 2-14-68.

Comprizes the factories "Krasny Vostok" and Blagushinskaya in Zaraisk, Moscow, Bukhara. One-cord and two-cord yarns for tricots and other textile fabrics. / Cotton prints dyed and undyed. Wholesale and retail shops in Moscow, Leningrad, Rostov o. D., Nijny-Novgorod, Kiev, Kharkov, Ekaterinoslav.

Banking Accounts.

State Bank: No. 5907, 10 429. — Moscow City Bank: No. 657, 6424. — Vsekobank: No. 231, 114. Mutal Loan Society: No. 170, 411.

The Azerbaidjan Staate Limited Company

AZGOSTORG

Moscow Branch: Nikolskaja 3a

Phones: 5—74—77, 5—74—78

The Company offer for Sale and export abroad:

Various Fishes soft and pressed caviar from its Bank Kura Fisheries; cotton, rice, silk-cocons, nuts and dried fruits

S.S.R. of ARMENIA

STATE TRADING COMPANY

"ARMENTORG"

Chief Management: Erivan, Armenia.

Management of the Russian Branches: Moscow, Armiansky Pereulok 2.
Branches: Moscow, Tiflis, Bakou, Leninakan (Alexandropol), Armavir, Batoum, Karaklis, Delijan, Stepanovan, Nov. Bayazet, Keshishkend, Gerussy, Megry, Nakhitchevan.

Sale and Export of Armenian Production.

Cotton, Wool, Furs, Hides; Vitriol, Sulphuric Acid, Acetylene, Red Copper; Bimstone, Lithographic Stone; Mineral paints.

Rice, Cheese, Butter, Honey, Fruit preserves, Dried Fruits; Dessert and Table Wines; Cognac; Grape- and Fruit Alcohol.

Wholesale Buying and Selling and Commission Orders of Textiles, Corn products, Fats, Dried Fruits, Rice, Soap, etc. Export of Soft and Pressed Caviar, and Fish.

The Orenburg Central-Workers' Co-operative

*

Organised from the former United Municipal Consumer's Society "Gorepo" on November 23-rd 1922.

The aggregate membership on January 1-st 1925 was 8918 and included 60% of all the members of the Orenburg Trade Unions, out of whom there were:

Factory Workers . . . . 4280 or 48%
Office Workers . . . . . 4369 or 49%
Peasants . . . . . 269 or 3%.

On October 1-st 1924 the balance-sheet of the Co-operative totalled R. 809.230.59. Own resources R. 205.121.14 od 25.4%

State-support in shape of Bank credits and credits on goods R. 604.109.45 or 74.6%. Sales-turnover in the financial year 1923-24 R. 22.435.968.54.

On January 1-st the staff of the organisation included 448 persons.

Sales Establishments:

11 Universal Stores and branches, 7 sale-stands "Larek", 2 kiosks, and 27 town-salesmen "Lotochniki".

Trade and Industrial Establishments.

1 Sewing workshop . . . . . with 74 workers
1 Footwear workshop . . . . . with 27 workers
2 Bakeries . . . . . with 90 workers
1 Confectionery and Caramel factory with 44 workers
1 Market-gardening establishment . . . with 320 workers.

The increase on the cost of wares amounted to 9%.
Overhead expenses . . . . . 12%.

Moscow Economical Council.

Moscow-State-Trust of the Middling- and Small-Industriy

"MOSREDPROM"

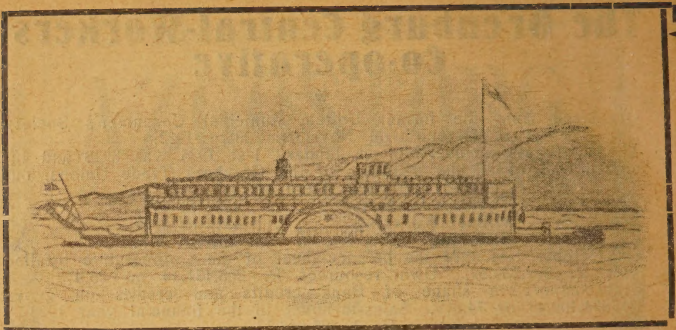
MOSCOW, Roshdestvenka 5. Phone: 1—11—46

The Trust unites seven factories

Sale and receiving of orders on:

1. Bedsteads of iron, fire-appliances, articles of the sanitary technic, zinced pails, troughs, basins and other domestic articles.
2. Hearth-plates, cupboards, mechanical calculators.
3. Cog-wheels, various scroll-springs, scroll-springs for textile factories.
4. Tinfoil, coloured capsules for bottles of every bigness.
5. Castings, parts for textile machines.
6. Lifts, Hoisting-cranes, a. s. o.

Quality and Prices out of any competition.



Union of the Socialist Soviet-Republics

People's Commissariat of Ways of Communication

State-River-Steam-Navigation-Company of Western Siberia

Direction: Novo-Nikolayevsk 57, Communist-street

The activity of the company spans the following river bassins: Ob, with affluents, Irtysh, Tobol, Tura, Tavda, Sosva, Konda, Losva, Tcharish, Tom, Tchulym, Tchaya, Ket, Vasyugan, Tym, Yugan, Yenissei with affluents, Tuba, Angara, Maly-Kass, Kureika, Baikal-lake and Angara-lake. These rivers cross the territory of Siberia, those of the republics of Kirgises and Buryates and that of the Ural-Region.

Agencies: Novo-Nikolayevsk, Barnaul, Biysk, Kamen. Tomsk, Tobolsk, Tyumen, Tara, Omsk, Pavlodar Semipalatinsk, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Saissan (Topolev Myss), Krassnoyarsk, Yenisseisk, Minussinsk, Irkutsk, Ussolye and Balagansk. In the other places at the rivers of smaller importance are installed own harbour-masters.

The company manages the following operations:

Transport of persons, luggage and goods by steam-traders and packet-boats and by tow-brats from and to all harbours of Siberia and the more important harbours of the Volga-bassin.

Acception of orders for the transport of goods per axle.

Storing of goods in the magazins of the company.

Lading of the river-freights on the rail.

Insurance of stored freights and freights on road.

Commission sale and aquisition of goods.

Concession of loans against stored and conweyed freights.

Execution of all usual operations of reimbursement.

Transporting greater freight-parcels, concession of most favorable conditions encluding important reduction of the freights of the company, very modest per se, and granting of conditions of part payment.

The transport of urgent and very precions goods is executed under guarantee for securety and punctual delivery.

The company entertains regulary transport of passengers by her lines, 15.275 km long, often frequented on the rivers of Siberia and the Baikal-sea. Between ships and railway is provided on the greater places for comfortable regular direct correspondence.

The company owns important districts of coastland, workshops, large customhouses and stores and numerous squadron of steamers and other vessels. The last are yearly put into communication in such a number, as the company judges necessary for the satisfaction of wants of transport, following to her practical and theoretical calculations.

During the period of navigation in 1924, 48 steamers with alltogether 18.450 indicated powers and 112 other vessels with a total tonnage of more than 6.000.000 puds (ca. 100.000 tons) were installed. For the period 1925 the effect of the squadron to be given, has been fixed with 12.690, 150.000 pud-verst and 102.143.000 passenger-verst.

The labour of the squadron serves to the immediate development of the national im- and export. In 1925 the company has transported on the Yenissei ca. 2000 tons export- and more than 1100 tons import-goods, on the Ob more than 2000 tons export- and ca. 5300 tons import-goods. The whole transport of export- and import-goods riched the number of nearly 10.500 tons.

DIRECTION OF THE MOSCOW-KIEV-VORONEJ RAILWAYS

Town Offices:

Moscow: Myasnitzkaya 1. Tel.: 2—28—45, 2—27—27. Branch at the Briansk Station. Tel: 5—72—19.

Kiev: Vorovsky Street 33. Tel. 3—73 and 27—54. Podol, Verkhny Val 28.

Chernigov: Gogol Street 3.

Voronej: Prospect of Revolution 33.

Commercial Agencies:

Moscow: Myasnitzkaya 1. Tel.: 88—09, 2—27—18.

Kiev: Vorovsky Street 35. Tel. 7—71.

Chernigov: Gogol Street 3.

Voronej: Prospect of Revolution 35. Tel.: 4—61.

Kursk: Lenin Street 10. Tel.: 428.

The town offices do the following transactions: 1) Preliminary booking of tickets; 2) Delivery, storing, and insurance of baggage; 3) Storing of freights in clients' ware-houses with immediate delivery of bills of lading; 4) Forwarding of freights by passenger trains of the M. K. V. R., storing and packing of goods.

The Commercial Agencies transact loans on freights, the purchase and sale of goods on a commission basis with granting of loans.

The Ekaterininsky Railways Auxiliary Undertakings

Town-Offices and Commercial Agencies

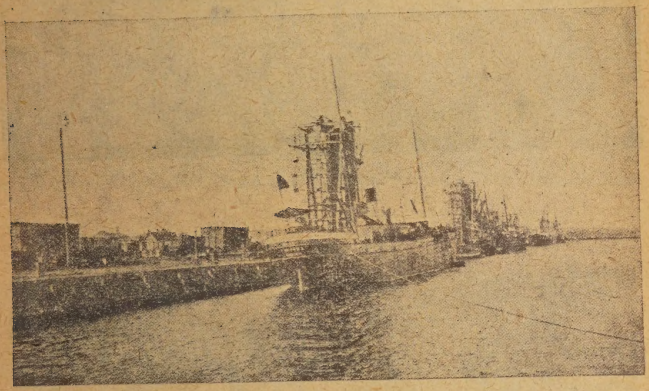
Ekaterinoslav, Karl Marx Prospekt 82 — Rostov o. D., Friedrich Engels Street 43 — Rostov o. D., Branch No. 1, on the Quay — Nokolayev, Corner Sovietskaya 41-1 — Mariupol, Trotzky Street 51 — Taganrog, Sverdlov Street 87 — Kherson, Dekabristov Street 31 — Stalino (Yuzovka) 1st line 6-7.

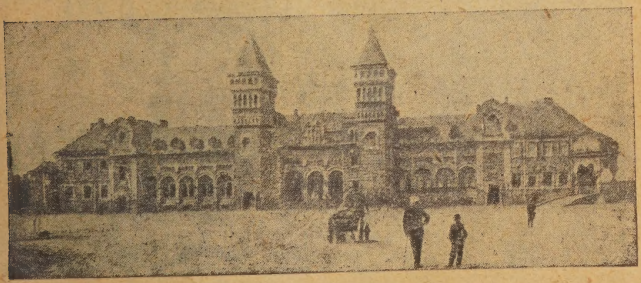
Ware-Houses

for long-termed storing of freights at the stations along the railway line.

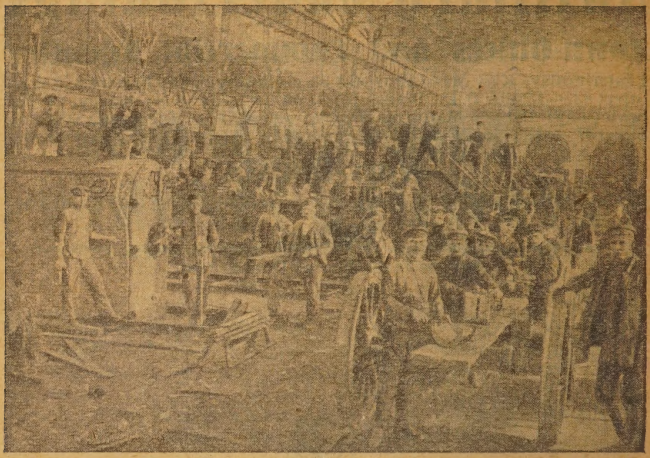
Offices

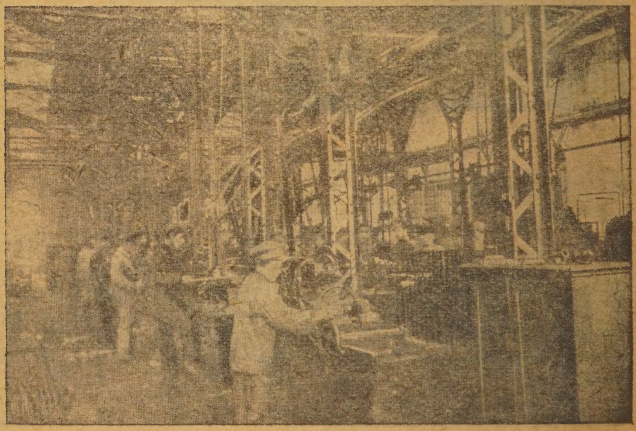
for the realisation of Donetz Fuel.



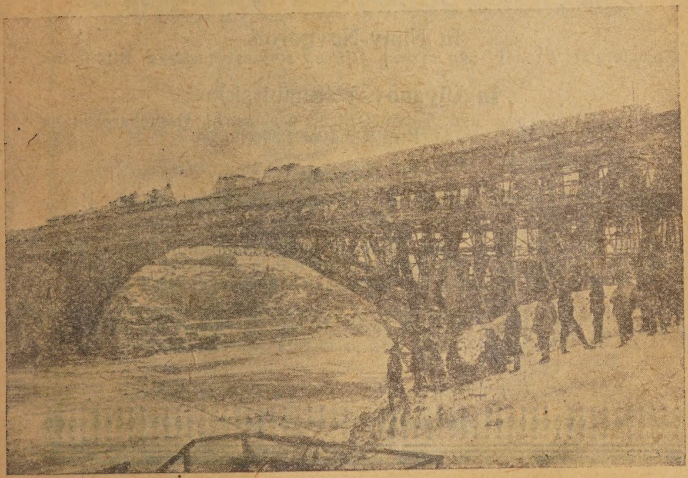


The Ekaterininsky Railways





The Ekaterininsky Railways



DIRECTION OF THE MOSCOW-KAZAN RAILWAY

Notifies Passengers, Forwarders, and Addresses of Freights that the following agencies and offices have been opened.

In Moscow

Commercial Agency, Gavrikov per. Tel.: 73-92, 72-28.
Town Offices: Ilinka, Ribny per. Starogostinny Dvor 52-54. Tel.: 1-26-20 (for freight transactions). Miasnitzkaya 2-4. Tel. 4-87-51. (for passenger transactions).

In Kazan

Commercial Agency and Town Office, Vokzalnaya Ploshchad.

In Nijny-Novgorod

Commercial Agency and Town Office, Rojdestvenskaya Street 16.

In Ulyanovsk (Simbirsk)

Commercial Agency and Town Office, Corner of Gontcharovskaya and Kirpitchnaya 2/39.

In Ryazan

Commercial Agency and Town Office, Red Army Street, House Tchukov.

The Agencies effect the sale of goods on a commission basis, undertake the storing of goods and the insurance of same, and accept orders for the sale, purchase, and exchange of goods.

The Town Offices do the following transactions: booking of tickets, forwarding of luggage and freights, storing and insurance of goods, and delivery of same to clients' warehouses.

THE PERMIAN RAILWAY LINE

Direction and Head-Office: Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg)
Lenin Street 33.

✲

Total Length 4200 Kilometers.

The line connects the central regions of Russia with Siberia and the Far East and serves to supply for the needs of the important mining districts of the Urals.

Points of Connection with adjacent railways and rivers: Viatka — with the Northern Railway, Tyumen — with the Omsk Railway, Tchelyabinsk and Berdyaush — with the Zlatoust Railway, and Sverdlovsk (Ekaterinburg) — with the Moscow-Kazan Railway; Kotlas — with the Northern Dvina, Viatka — with the Viatka River Perm — with the Kama, and Tyumen — with the Tura River.

Through-Communication:

Moscow and Leningrad to Chita — trains No. 1—2; Moscow-Irkutsk — No. No. 7—8; Leningrad-Irkutsk No. No. 3—4.

MOSCOW-KURSK RAILWAYS

City Stations and Commercial Agencies:

In Moscow: Corner Tretiakovsky per. and Theatralnaya Ploshchad 11. Tel.: 5-78-40; 46-83; 2-13-12.

Nijny-Novgorod: Co-operative Str. 33. Tel.: 14-41; and at **Orel, Tula,** and **Kursk.**

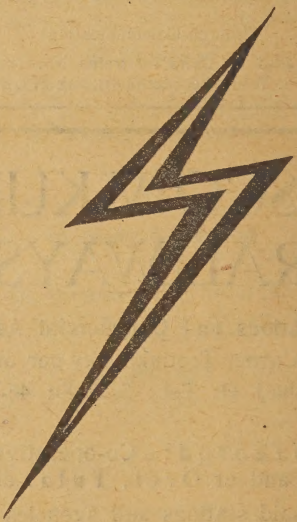
The foresaid stations and agencies transact all kinds of freight and passenger operations; receipt of freights and luggage and delivery of same to ware-houses and clients' houses.

„Radioperedatcha“

Broadcasting Ltd.

Administration: Moscow, Nikolskaja 4

Only compagny on the territory of the Sowjet Union licensed by Government, for establishment and exploitation of radio-receivers and senders also for extension of apparatus for broadcasting amateurs.



Own branches magazines, settlements for this purpose in Moscow and in the country.

Allied American Corporation

ALAMERICO

Moscow

IMPORT — EXPORT

Operating under agreement with People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade.

Branches: New-York, 165 Broadway — London, 56 Moorgate — Riga, Liela Smilsu Iela 15/17 — Reval, Harju Bank

People's Commissariat of Ways & Communications. Union of S. S. R. — Ukrainian S. S. R.

STATE UPPER DNEPR STEAMSHIP COMPANY

(The Upper and Middle Dnepr and his affluents.)

Head Offices: K i e v, Lenin Str. 10.

B r a n c h e s : Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, and Homel.

Representatives: Chernigov, Krementchoug, Cherkassy.

Daily Service between the following points: Kiev—Ekaterinoslav, Kiev—Homel, Kiev-Chernigov, Kiev—Mozyr, Chernigov-N. Seversk, Homel—Propoisk, etc.

Higher Speeds Attained than before the War.

The Passenger Steamers are equipped with first-class restaurants, separate sleeping-cabins, state-rooms, and sanitary cabins.

In the American style rebuilt double-story steamers have been launched shortly.

The State Steamship Company disposes of a powerful steam-tug fleet and of a tonnage (over 25.000 tons) of non-power driven boats for the transport of bulk goods.

Freights accepted for urgent transport to any point. Loan transactions. Payments by reimbursement. Commission and Insurance.

Roomy Warehouses in all important ports for the storing of private goods.

Commissariat of Ways of Communication.

Direction of the Through Sleeping Car Service

(formerly Internat. Sleeping Car Co.)
Leningrad, Prospect of the 25-th of October 62.
Tel.: 570-83, 543-54.

Through-Sleeping-Cars circulate with the fast, accelerated, and mail-passenger trains throughout the magistral lines of the SSSR railway-net.

Itineraries:

1. from Moscow:

	by train No.		by train No.
to Rostov—Tiflis	1-2 K	to Minsk—Stolbtzy	1-2
to Beslan—Bakou	1-2 K	to Minsk—Stolbtzy	3-4
to Kharkov—Rostov	1-2 K	to Kiev—Odessa	7-8
to Kharkov—Sevastopol	1-2 S	to Bryansk—Kiev	3-4
to Kharkov—Simferopol	1-2 S	to Kozlov—Saratov	7-8
to Kharkov—Min. Vody	1-2M	to Orenburg—Tashkent	1-2
to Kharkov—Sevastopol	9-10	to Voronej—Miner, Vody	6-5
to Kharkov—Eupatoria	9-10	to Chita—Vladivostok	2-1
to Sinelnikovo—Slavansk Ekaterinoslav	7-8	to Tyumen—Chita	2-1
to Kursk—Kharkov	7-8	to Tyumen—Irkutsk	7-8
to Kharkov—Rostov	3-4	to Tyumen—Novo-Nikolayevsk	7-8
to Nijny-Novgorod	7-8	to Viatka—Sverdlovsk	7-8
		to Vologda—Archangelsk	3-4
		to Tyumen—Novo-Nikolayevsk	1-2

2. from Kharkov

to Poltava—Kiev—Kazatin—Shepetovka by train No. 7-8
to Poltava—Znamenka—Pomoshnaya—Odessa by train No. 3-4.
to Lozovaya—Sevastopol by train No. 9-10.
to Poltava—Kiev by train No. 3-4.

3. from Leningrad

	by train No.		by train No.
to Moscow—Tiflis	1-2K	to Voronej-Mineraln. Vody	1-2M
to Moscow—Sevastopol	1-2S	to Kharkov—Rostov	1-2K
to Moscow—Simferopol	1-2S	to Moscow	1-2S
to Kharkov—Novorossisk	1-2N	to Moscow	7-8
to Kharkov—Tuapse	1-2N	to Kiev—Odessa	7-8

Restaurant-Cars in all Fast Trains.

The Sleeping-Car seats are divided into 2 categories in accordance with the accomodations provided for. The waggon-masters dispense tea, biscuits, and mineral waters within the cars.

The Sleeping-Cars are supplied with bedding and bed linen obtainable for a certain charge.

The booking of tickets and sleeping places begins 7 days before departure at the following agencies and offices:

Agencies: LENINGRAD, Prospect of the 25-th of October, 62. Tel. 543-54. — MOSCOW, 2-nd House of Soviets, Sverdlov Square (former Theatre Place) No. 2. Tel. 28-27.

Town Offices: Saratow, Ekaterinoslav, Novo-Nikolayevsk, Kiev, Archangel.

Sleeping Car Places (apart from railway tickets) are obtainable from the Revisors of the Administration at Kharkov, Rostov, Sevastopol, Kiev, Nijny-Novgorod, Odessa, Tiflis, Tashkent, Novo-Nikolayevsk, Chita, Mineralnye Vody.

At all the other stations sleeping car places are obtainable from the sleeping car conductors on presentation of the railway tickets, provided such places are available.

RUSSO-ASIATIC CO., LTD.

(form.
Russo-Bukharian Co., Ltd.)

**

Establ. 1923
Administration: *Moscow,* Petrowskye Lini 2/19.

**

Tel.: 5-86-97.

Head-Office: Samarkand.

Branches: Samarkand, Tashkent, Staraya-Bukhara.
Agencies: Leningrad, Kharkov, Rostov o. Don, Samara, Poltoratzk, Leninsk (Chardjuy), Kerky, Merv, Duchambe, Pishpek, Kokand.

Liquorice-juice and liquorice-powder mill; spinning mill; leather and casing mills, wool-washing mills, malt factory.

Sale and export morling furs (caracul), wool, casings, liquorice root, new and dried fruit, furs, lambkins, goatskins, hides, etc.
Sale of goods on a commission basis.

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